Original: English / French / Spanish

ANNUAL REPORTS OF CONTRACTING PARTIES /
RAPPORTS ANNUELS DES PARTIES CONTRACTANTES /
INFORMES ANUALES DE PARTES CONTRATANTES

This document contains the Annual Reports listed below that were received from the Contracting Parties. It should be noted that Compliance Tables/Forms that were submitted with the Annual Reports will form part of other COC meeting documents. Annexes that were attached to the some of these Reports concerning legislation enacted to implement or detailed information on implementation of ICCAT Recommendations/Resolutions are not attached here, but are available from the Secretariat.

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Le présent document contient les Rapports annuels énumérés ci-dessous qui ont été reçus des Parties contractantes. Il convient de noter que les Tableaux/Formulaires d'application soumis avec les Rapports annuels feront partie d'autres documents pour la réunion du Comité d'Application. Le Secrétariat n'a pas inclus les annexes jointes à certains de ces Rapports concernant la législation promulguée pour mettre en œuvre les Recommandations/Résolutions de l'ICCAT ou contenant des informations détaillées sur la mise en œuvre. Celles-ci sont disponibles auprès du Secrétariat.

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Este documento contiene los Informes anuales que se enumeran a continuación y que fueron enviados por las Partes contratantes. Cabe señalar que las Tablas/Formularios de cumplimiento que fueron enviadas con los Informes anuales formarán parte de otros documentos COC de la reunión. Los anexos adjuntos a algunos de estos Informes sobre legislación promulgada para implementar las Recomendaciones/Resoluciones de ICCAT o información detallada sobre la implementación de las mismas no se adjuntan a este documento pero están disponibles en la Secretaría.

ANN-001/2018	Albania
ANN-002/2018	Algeria
ANN-003/2018	Barbados
ANN-004/2018	Belize
ANN-005/2018	Brazil
ANN-006/2018	Cabo Verde
ANN-007/2018	Canada
ANN-008/2018	China
ANN-009/2018	Cote d'Ivoire
ANN-010/2018	Curaçao
ANN-011/2018	Egypt
ANN-012/2018	El Salvador
ANN-013/2018	EU
ANN-014/2018	France SPM
ANN-015/2018	Gabon
ANN-016/2018	Ghana
ANN-017/2018	Guatemala
ANN-018/2018	Iceland
ANN-019/2018	Japan
ANN-020/2018	Korea
ANN-021/2018	Liberia
ANN-022/2018	Libya
ANN-023/2018	Mauritania

ANN-024/2018	Mexico
ANN-025/2018	Morocco
ANN-026/2018	Namibia
ANN-027/2018	Nicaragua
ANN-028/2018	Nigeria
ANN-029/2018	Norway
ANN-030/2018	Russia
ANN-031/2018	Sao Tome & Principe
ANN-032/2018	Senegal
ANN-033/2018	South Africa
ANN-034/2018	SVG
ANN-035/2018	Syria
ANN-036/2018	Trinidad & Tobago
ANN-037/2018	Tunisia
ANN-038/2018	Turkey
ANN-039/2018	UKOT
ANN-040/2018	USA
ANN-041/2018	Uruguay
ANN-042/2018	Vanuatu
ANN-043/2018	Venezuela
ANN-044/2018	Chinese Taipei
ANN-045/2018	Costa Rica
ANN-046/2018	Guyana
ANN-047/2018	Suriname

ANNUAL REPORTS OF CONTRACTING PARTIES
RAPPORTS ANNUELS DES PARTIES CONTRACTANTES
INFORMES ANUALES DE PARTES CONTRATANTES

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

SUMMARY

Total catch amount of marine fisheries of Albania during the year 2017 was 6,281.91 metric tons. The total catch amount was composed by demersal fish 77,1%, small pelagic fish (sardine and anchovy) 22% and the amount of total tuna catch was 56.91 metric tons or less than 1%. The entire bluefin tuna quota was caught by one purse seiner and fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea (HSEA). The bluefin tuna catch started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. Conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna fisheries are regulated by national legislation through by laws, regulations and Ministerial orders, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Total catch amount of tuna was 56.91 metric tons in 2017. It is higher than total catch amount of this specie for the year 2016 (46.30 t). Albania does exercise neither other fishing method (long line, harpoons, traps etc) nor other species (SWO, BET, ALB etc).

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development issued Bluefin tuna fishing license to one fishing vessel in 2017, in accordance with national legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The bluefin tuna purse seiner had an overall length 34, 8 m and a tonnage 160 as GRT. The fishing vessel is monitored via a satellite based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). Albania did not license towing and support vessel.

The bluefin tuna fisheries in 2017 started at 26 May and finished at 24 June. The fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea. All the fish caught by the purse seiner was exported and transported live to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta).

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Research

There is no in place a National Observer Programme and no scientific research program was undertaken during 2017. Albania does not authorize the recreational BFT fishing and do not issue permits for recreational and sport fishing regarding BFT or other tuna like species. Albania does exercise neither other fishing method (long line, harpoons, traps etc) nor other species (SWO, BET, ALB etc). The entire national quota (2017 – 56. 91 metric tons) was exported live in tuna farming of other CPC (Malta) and it is carries out by only one purse seiner vessel.

As above, Albania does not possess and cannot report and transmit data on details of BFT catches (e.g. size composition).

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

Albania will implement the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners) with the support of EU and GFCM. This programme is expected to start in 2019 and aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.

2.2 Statistics

During the bluefin tuna fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to determine and pre-announce the closure time for the fishing vessel. Task I and Task II data were reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.

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

Nº	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL – all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT on 04/10/2018
S2	Fleet characteristics	Sent to ICCAT on 28/09/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	Sent to ICCAT on 28/09/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 28/09/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable. BFT caught alive is transfer in tug vessel. Information is reported to ICCAT in ST04-T2SZ-ALB2017. Sent to ICCAT on 28/09/2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable. BFT caught alive is transfer in tug vessel
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Albania does not tag any Bluefin tuna. All Bluefin tuna caught, is transfer alive.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not national BFT observers program. Tuna fishing activity and transferring into cages happened outside Albanian waters.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Albania will implement the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners) with the support of EU and GFCM. This programme is expected to start in 2019 and aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species, with a view to facilitating the adoption of required management measures towards the reduction of by-catch rates. Albania carries out its own quota of Bluefin tuna by only one purse seiner vessel.
S12	Information and data on pelagic *Sargassum*	Not applicable for Albania
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Albania does not authorize any fishing vessel to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons. Information is reported to ICCAT in ST01-T1FC-ALB2017. Sent to ICCAT on 28/09/2018
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Albania does not have tuna farming. Information is reported to ICCAT in ST06-T2FM-ALB2017. Sent to ICCAT on 28/09/2018
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all caging)	Albania does not have tuna farming. The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems are provided to ICCAT by CPC of tuna farming. (In our case by Maltese CPC). Information is reported to ICCAT in ST06-T2FM-ALB2017. Sent to ICCAT on 28/09/2018.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Albania does not have the national BFT observer programmes. All data are reported in “ST01 to ST06”forms. Sent to ICCAT on 28/09/2018

Nº	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL – all species	
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not available. Albania does not have a cooperative research programs on W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not available. Albania does not have data of abundance indices and other fishery indicators.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not available. Albania does not have information resulting from GBYP related research
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels , including discards	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable for Albania since there is no fishing activities related Billfish
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Albania will implement the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners) with the support of GFCM/EU. This programme is expected to start in 2019 and aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species, with a view to facilitating the adoption of required management measures towards the reduction of by-catch rates. Implementing this program we will improve data collection for sharks on a species specific level.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable for Albania since there is no fishing activities related on shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable for Albania since there is no undertaking scientific research activities related on blue sharks.
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Guide published by Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic (https://www.netcet.eu/), (https://www.facebook.com/NETCETproject)

Nº	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL – all species	
		Guide of Albanian birds (http://www.booksinprint.bg/Publication/Details/b77cf5ce-b0db-4a22-a97d-6f3ad48c0ccf) See attached Annex 1 "Fisher Guide for sea turtles"
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Albania carries out its quota by only one purse seiner vessel. No sea turtles are caught by Albanian BFT vessel
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	There are no seabird incidental catch reported during 2017. Albania carries out its quota by only one purse seiner vessel.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Based on the Albanian law 64/2012 "On Fisheries", amended by law 80/2017, Art.37 : 2. The masters of fishing vessels immediately should release the seabirds accidentally caught by fishing vessels. 3. makes possible, that the specimens of species under the characters a) to d) and f) to h) of paragraph 1 of this Article, as accidentally caught by fishing vessels should be handled on board with care by fishing vessel and be released alive and undamaged in water. 4. The masters of fishing vessel does not land the above species, except when belonging to a program adopted for salvation and protecting them or if it's necessary to ensure their recovery when they are injured and that the inspectorate covering the fisheries to be informed before the fishing vessel enter the fishing port. Fishery Inspectorate is in charge to enforce the above article, by controlling fish landings in landing sites.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Albania will implement the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners) with the support of EU and GFCM. This programme is expected to start in 2019 and aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species, with a view to facilitating the adoption of required management measures towards the reduction of by-catch rates. .

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Sent to ICCAT on 04/10/2018. Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna have been regulated by national legislation through notifications and Ministerial orders, considering ICCAT's related regulations. Regarding reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) we tried to be timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Albania has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as "not applicable". Actually, Albania authorizes only **one** purse seiner to carry out its own quota during fishing season (26 May – 24 June).
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT on 01/10/2018. See the explanation above. Albania has no targeted fishery for different species of sharks and /or no data received in consequence of non-occurrence of an activity having reporting obligation (i.e. no reported catch, discard or by-catch of different species of sharks, (silky shark hammerhead, shortfin mako, oceanic whitetip etc.) In the law "On fisheries", 64/2012, amended by law 80/2017, regarding sharks, it is implemented as follow: **Article 37 Paragraph 1** "Fishing, boarding, boat and boat transit, deliberate landing is prohibited and the sale on the market or for consumption, in any period, area and by any means or devices of these aquatic organisms..... d. Sharks (*Hexanchus griseus*; *Cetorhinus maximus*; *Alopiidae*; *Carcharhinidae*; *Sphyrnidae*; *Lamnidae*) **Article 40, paragraph 1** – "Catches from bottom trawls, pelagic trawls, purse seines and longlines should be landed and traded for the first time at the locations of fishing ports in Shëngjin, Durrës, Vlora and Saranda Fishery Inspector in the respective port is in charge to enforce the articles above.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT 15 – 16/08/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Albania has not involved in any

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			chartering agreements with other CPCs
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Albania has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Albania has not involved in any transhipment (at sea and in-port)
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Albania has not involved in any transhipment (at sea)
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Albania has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Albania has not authorized any pelagic long line vessel.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Sent to ICCAT 01/03/2016. No changes since then
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent to ICCAT on 02/10/2017
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	At least 24 hours in advance (Art. 81, law 64/2012, “On Fisheries”.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No inspection reports containing apparent infringements, so, no notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Albania has not signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection with any CPCs. On the other hand, Albania has ratified PSMA by law 10/2017
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Albania has not entered into any Access Agreements during the year
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Albania has not entered into any Access Agreements during the year
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Sent to ICCAT on 05/02/2016. No change since then
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Sent to ICCAT on 29/09/2017. No change since then
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Albania does not authorize the recreational BFT fishing and do not issue permits for recreational and sport fishing regarding BFT or other tuna like species.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	There is no any Albanian fishing vessel involved in IUU fishing activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Albanian Fishery Inspectors and Coast Guard has not received information

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			regarding any presumed IUU activities of Albanian or foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	DCM Nr. 407 date 08/05/2013, "Establishing a control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of fisheries policy", "Domestic trade, landing, imports, exports, placing in cages for farming, re-exports and transhipments of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna species that are not accompanied by accurate, complete, and validated documentation from the relevant authority has been and is prohibited".
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Will be Send to ICCAT within October 10,2018
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Will be Send to ICCAT within October 10,2018
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not available. No information on potential IUU vessel sighting.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No information received from other CPCs regarding potential IUU vessel sighting
		SPECIES SPECIFIC	
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Albania does not have Bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Albania does not have Bluefin tuna farming facilities
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Albania does not have Bluefin tuna farming facilities
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Albania does not have Bluefin tuna farming facilities
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Albania does not have Bluefin tuna traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	Sent to ICCAT on 12/02/2016
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Albania does not have Bluefin tuna farming facilities
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No modification to fishing plan or individual quota has been reported. Sent to ICCAT 24/03/2017
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	By Minister Order No. 117 date 12/02/2018 and No. 74 date 14/02/2018 are approved implementing provisions of Recommendation 17-07 that amends the ICCAT Recommendation 14-04. Sent to ICCAT on 15/02/2018
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Sent to ICCAT through ST02-T1NC on 28/09/2018
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 03/03/2017, only one purse seiner authorized, ROZAFA 15 Sent to ICCAT through ST01-T1FC on 28/09/2018
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Albania did not arrange any Joint Fishing Operations during 2017 to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	YES, the system in place since 2012
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Inspection plan sent to ICCAT on 11/02/2017
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	There are no Fishery Inspection vessels in Albania. This duty is realized by Coast Guard vessel, belongs to IMOC (InterOperacional Marittime Center)
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Sent to ICCAT on 11/02/2017
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not available. There was no Albanian or foreign vessels landing BFT in Albanian ports during 2017
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not available. There were not BFT transhipments in Albanian port during 2017
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT 15/02/2016
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Sent to ICCAT on 06/06/2017, 13/06/2017, 20/06/2017, 27/06/2017
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	1 (one)
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT on 30/06/2017
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Albania carries out its quota by one purse seiner and BFT is transfer alive in other CPC cage farming.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT on 04/10/2017
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Sent to ICCAT on 12/02/2018
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Sent to ICCAT 02/11/2017
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Law 64/2012 “On Fisheries”, amended by Law 80/2017. DCM No.402, date 08/05/2013 “On management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the sea”, Regulation No.1, 07/03/2014 “On the implementation of Fisheries Law”. No updates required to be made at current BCD legislation. Additional provision for utilizing e-BCD from 2016, has been added to Ministerial Order No.117 date 12.02.2016, imposing Rec 14-04.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Albania carries out its quota by one purse seiner and BFT is transfer alive in other CPC cage farming.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. There are no cases of Albanian vessel not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Sent to ICCAT 14/11/2017
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. Albania does not authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Albania has had no information on IUU activity by vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Albania is not a CPC deploying FADs to catch tropical tuna.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable. Albania is not a CPC catching or intending to catch tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention area
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A Albania does not authorized vessels which fished Med-SWO. Albania do not have national quota for Med-SWO.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A Albania does not authorized vessels which fished Med-SWO. Albania do not have national quota for Med-SWO.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorized vessels which fished Med-SWO. Albania do not have national quota for Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorized any sport/recreational vessel to catch Med-SWO
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Albania does not issue fishing permits for harpoons or longline vessel for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Albania does not authorized vessels which fished Med-SWO. [Albanian legislation (Regulation 1, Art.7 point 3 and 5)]. "*In the case of the by catch of swordfish with different fishing methods(purse seiner or pelagic trawling) the amount should be register in logbook and immediately reported to the fishery inspectors in port or landing site*. " No by-catch reported.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize vessels which fish North swordfish.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Regulation no.1 of 07.03.2014, 'On implementation of Fisheries Law 64/2012": - Article 40, paragraph 1 – "*Catches from bottom trawls, pelagic trawls, purse seines and longlines should be landed and traded for the first time at the locations of fishing ports in Shëngjin, Durrës, Vlora and Saranda*". No by-catch reported
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable .Albania do not have national quota for Med-SWO. No by-catch reported.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable .Albania do not have national quota for Med-SWO.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	There are no Fishery Inspection vessels in Albania. This duty is realized by Coast Guard vessel, belongs to IMOC (Interoperacional Marittime Center)
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Sent to ICCAT on 11/02/2017
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorized vessels which fished North swordfish
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorized vessels which fished S-SWO

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorized vessels which fished North swordfish
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorized vessels which fished S-SWO
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not available. There was no Albanian or foreign vessels landing Swordfish in Albanian ports during 2017
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorized vessels which fished Med-SWO. Albania do not have national quota for Med-SWO.
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Albania does not authorized any vessels to fish Mediterranean albacore
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Albania does not authorized any vessels to fish North Atlantic albacore
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Albania does not authorized any vessels to fish South Atlantic albacore
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. No vessels reported to take North Atlantic as by-catch.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. No vessels reported to take South Atlantic as by-catch.
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Albania has no marlin catches of any type.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Albania has no marlin catches of any type.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable. Albania has no marlin catches of any type.
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Albania since there do not exists any local or international trade for the shark species mentioned (hammerhead)
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Albania since there do not exists any local or international trade for the shark species mentioned (silky shark)
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable. Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catch of shortfin mako (Isuridae)
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catch of silky shark
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat,	Sent to ICCAT on 01/10/2018

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Not applicable. Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catch of blue shark.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Not available. There is no reporting shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018. Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catch of shortfin mako
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	The Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles and their Habitats in Albania was adopted through a Ministerial Order (No. 596, 22.11.2012) of the Minister of Environment. This adoption was officially announced at the 32nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) at the Council of Europe, in Strasbourg, France (27-30 November 2012). https://issuu.com/medasset/docs/action_plan See attached Annex 1 “Fisher Guide for sea turtles”
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Based on the Albanian law “On Fisheries”, amended by law 80/2017, Art.37 : *2. The masters of fishing vessels immediately should release the seabirds accidentally caught by fishing vessels.* *3. makes possible, that the specimens of species under the characters a) to d) and f) to h) of paragraph 1 of this Article, as accidentally caught by fishing vessels should be handled on board with care by fishing vessel and be released alive and undamaged in water.* *4. The masters of fishing vessel does not land the above species, except when belonging to a program adopted for salvation and protecting them or if it's necessary to ensure their recovery when they are injured and that the inspectorate covering the fisheries to be informed before the fishing vessel enter the fishing port.* Fishery Inspectorate is in charge to enforce the above article, by controlling fish landings in landing sites.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Albania will implement the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (bottom & pelagic trawlers and purse seiners) with the support of GFCM/ EU. This programme is expected to start in 2019 and aims to obtain representative

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species, with a view to facilitating the adoption of required management measures towards the reduction of by-catch rates.
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Albania has not introduced and implemented any pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD)
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	CPC Albania do not have any objections to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

With reference to relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, have transposed into national regulations all applicable ICCAT recommendations on BFT. Fishing for bluefin tuna continue to be regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, through the Ministerial Order, based on Fisheries Law-64/2012, and amended by Law - 80/2017 as well as the respective ICCAT recommendation 14 – 04/17-07. The Ministerial Order of bluefin tuna fisheries (No.1240, date 02/02/2016) is issued every year before the preparation of Fishery Capacity Management Plan and the rules and the reporting forms which are the obligations of the Bluefin tuna fishing vessels, such as: Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit, Catch Reporting Forms, Authorization of Vessel, Dead Tuna Notification Form, Technical Specifications of Vessel Monitoring Devices, Landing Ports and Fishery Inspectors in charge etc. , are announced by Ministerial Order.

4.1 Closed seasons and catch limits

The authorized fishing period for bluefin tuna by purse seiner, based on ICCAT Rec., has been set from 26 May to 24 June. However, if the catch quota allocated by ICCAT is exhausted before the closure time, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will require to the catching vessel to proceed immediately to designated port and inform ICCAT Secretariat for fishing closure.

The Albanian bluefin tuna quota is allocated to one purse seiner vessel. It is obligatory to inform the Ministry about the catch amount and the coordinates of fishing area following each fishing operation in order to monitor and supervise the fishing quota. As of 24 June 2017, total catches of bluefin tuna have reached 56.91 metric tons. Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD) shall not be issued in cases where the quota is exceeded and/or any IUU fisheries are detected by ICCAT Regional Observer.

Transfer operations to farming cages of other CPCs cannot be initiated without the Ministry's authorization. The master of catching and towing vessels must produce the recording of catching and transfer operations by under-water video cameras and must keep these records on board. The transfer of bluefin tuna into farms without the correct, factual and validated documents and information is forbidden.

4.2 Length and weight prohibitions

It is prohibited to catch, retain on board, transhipping, transferring, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or with fork length less than 115 cm. However, an incidental catch of maximum 5% of bluefin tuna weighing between 8 and 30 kg or with fork length between 75-115 cm., may be authorized (Ministerial Order No. 1240, date 02/02/2017).

4.3 Vessel Monitoring System

VMS is mandatory for all the Albanian fishing vessels equal or greater than 12 meters. By Law Nr. 64/2012, Article 72: Vessel monitoring system "Fishing vessels with a length equal to or greater than 12 meters shall install on their board the relevant equipment enabling their automatic identification and localization, at an appropriate interval, at specified intervals, through the transmission of data on the relevant location on the satellite system. The VMS system is established since 2012 with the technical and financial support of the EU.

4.4 Licensing and fishing methods

The use of airplanes, helicopters or any types of unmanned aerial vehicles for searching for bluefin tuna is prohibited. The authorized BFT fishing vessel is obliged to fulfil the applicable ICCAT recording and reporting requirements as well as the requirements of the Albanian Law 64-2012, amended, regarding logbook, landing declaration etc.

4.5 Inspection activities and schemes

All fishing operations as well as the transfer procedure, are carry out in the presence of ICCAT observer, in frame of ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection.

Based on Ministerial Order No.1240 date 02.02.2016 on implementing ICCAT Rec 14-04, as well as the enforcement of the Albanian fisheries Law, a Task - force of Fisheries Inspectorate was installed to the Shengjini fishing Port. The main scope was to monitor, control and surveillance all the foreign vessel, flying flag of the other CPCs that probably asked entering in the designated port for the BFT landing, Shengjin. There was no request to enter and to land BFT fish by foreign vessel during 2017.

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

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

But, on the other hand, there are too many miss reporting or late reporting by CPC Albania. Not only, but as it is mentioned in the different letters of Compliance Committee of ICCAT, (No.2464 date 17/04/2017 and No.3236 date 17/05/2018) there are concerns about continued deficiencies of CPC Albania to fulfil the ICCAT reporting requirements.

Albania has a small annual catch quota of BFT carried out by only one purse seiner vessel during monthly season. This situation seems to create a simplified meaning of the ICCAT reporting requirements.

Thanks to the generous help and readiness of Secretariat and Compliance Committee, Albania hope and promise that will realize in time all the reporting requirements to ICCAT.

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

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

Pour 2017, les captures algériennes des thonidés et des espèces voisines sont de l'ordre de 550 tonnes pour l'espadon, de 1037 tonnes pour le thon rouge dont 4275 Kg de pièces mortes et de 1270 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. Dans le cadre des améliorations du système de collecte des données statistiques engagée depuis 2015, il a été possible de collecter des données de captures de trois espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement, il s'agit du requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca *» du requin renard «* Alopias vulpinus *» et du requin de la famille des carcharinidés. S'agissant de la pêche au thon rouge par des navires senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, 14 navires thoniers senneurs ont pris part à la campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant au titre de l'année 2017, répartie en deux (02) groupe de pêche conjointe, dont l'intervalle des longueurs des navires est compris entre 22 et 40 m. En 2017, l'Algérie a pêchée 1037 tonnes du thon rouge sur les 1038 tonnes octroyé au thoniers senneurs. En outre, en 2017, l'Algérie réservé un quota de 05 tonnes pour les prises accessoires, qui n'a pas été pêché. Les pièces mortes de thon rouge remontées à bord des navires thoniers senneurs durant la campagne de pêche sont au nombre de 54, représentant un poids 4275 kg. Ces individus ont fait l'objet de mensuration de taille et de poids ainsi que le sexage, les tailles sont comprises entre 115 et 230 cm. Quant à l'espadon* Xiphias gladius, *des échantillonnages de taille et de poids ont été aussi été effectués au niveau des ports de débarquement dont le nombre est de 157 individus dont l'intervalle de taille est compris entre 100 cm et 215 cm. Le dispositif de collecte de données statistiques existant à l'échelle nationale est en perpétuel amélioration et renforcement par l'exploitation des données obtenues durant les campagnes d'évaluation des ressources halieutiques. Ces actions contribuent de façon efficiente à l'alimentation et l'actualisation de la banque de données au niveau de la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture et du Centre National de Recherche et du Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture.*

RESUMEN

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines en 2017 sont de l'ordre de 2857 tonnes réparties comme suit **:**

- Thon rouge 1037 t

-Espadon 550 t

- Thonidés mineurs 1270 t

La quantité pêchée de thon rouge au titre de la campagne de 2017 est de 1037 Tonnes, sur un quota de 1043,70 de thon rouge alloué à l'Algérie. La campagne de 2017 a été réalisée par l'intervention de 14 navires thoniers senneurs, regroupé en deux (02) groupes de pêches conjointes.

La totalité du quota d'espadon octroyé à l'Algérie au titre de l'année 2017, a été pêché, soit les 550 tonnes. Ce tonnage est réalisé en totalité par une flottille artisanale, autorisée à pêcher durant toute l'année, excepter les deux périodes de fermetures de pêche réglementaires, dont la première s'étale du 15 février au 15 mars et la deuxième allant du 1er octobre au 30 novembre. Toutefois, il est important de noter que la période de pêche à l'espadon autorisée, est fortement réduite par les mauvaises conditions météorologiques, qui immobilisent les petites embarcations, occasionnant des conséquences dramatiques sur le plan socio économique vue le nombre importants de familles dépendant exclusivement.

Cependant, on note une grande conscience et responsabilité vis-à-vis du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion instituées, afin d'assurer la pérennité et la durabilité de cette ressource et préserver ainsi leur emploi. Des campagnes de vulgarisation et de sensibilisation au profit des professionnels, portant sur l'intérêt de respect des mesures de gestion arrêtées notamment par les dispositions de la recommandation 16-05, se poursuivent. Parallèlement, le secteur de la pêche a renforcé le programme de l'échantillonnage de la taille et de poids déjà en place.

Le groupe de thonidés mineurs, est capturé moyennant différents types d'embarcation de pêche utilisant différents types d'engins. Cependant, ces espèces notifiées dans les formulaires Tâche II, ont atteint un tonnage de 1270 tonnes pour l'année 2017.

Pour le thon rouge, les 54 individus capturés morts durant les opérations de pêche effectuées au titre de la campagne de pêche de 2017, ont un poids total de 4275 kg. Le Tableau I, présente la distribution de fréquence de taille de thon rouge morts ayant fait l'objet de pesée et de mensuration.

L'analyse de la distribution de taille fait ressortir les observations suivantes :

- L'intervalle de taille est compris entre 115 cm et 230 cm.
- La distribution de taille la plus élevé est représenté dans la classe de 125 cm avec 9 individus.
- Il existe des classes de tailles vides (155 et 210 cm)
- le pourcentage des femelles est plus important que celui des mâles.

Pour l'espadon *Xiphias gladius*, des échantillonnages de taille et de poids ont été aussi effectués durant l'année 2017. Les résultats de distribution des fréquences de taille de l'espadon, sont représentés dans le tableau II.

L'analyse de la distribution de fréquence de taille des 157 individus échantillonnés, fait ressortir les observations ci-après :

- Présente trois modes, celui de 205 cm de taille, de 180 cm de taille et 165 cm.
- Peu de représentation des certaines classes de taille, notamment celles de 175 cm et 140 cm.
- Grande représentativité des grands individus contrairement à l'année 2016. Néanmoins, il faut préciser que l'échantillon de 2016 était relativement petit de seulement 20 individus dont l'intervalle était compris entre 130cm et 185 cm ;

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) est en charge de fournir à la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, les orientations scientifiques relatives à la gestion des ressources halieutiques et au développement de l'Aquaculture, pour la prise de décision. Ce centre procède aussi au traitement et analyses des données collectées notamment des grands migrateurs halieutiques, l'espadon, le thon rouge et les thonidés mineurs ainsi que les prises accessoires et rejets des tortues et oiseaux de mer dont l'interactivité avec les engins reste très minime dans la mesure où ces prises ne représentent que 2% des captures.

Aussi, afin d'atténuer et réduire les prise accessoires et les rejets, il est prévue dans le cadre du projet de modification du cadre réglementaire régissant les conditions d'exercice de la pêche, l'instauration l'obligation aux capitaines de pêche, de consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer, requins et tortues de mer.

Concernant l'échantillonnage biologique, il est effectué sur quelques espèces cibles les plus commercialisées. Il s'agit notamment des espèces de petits pélagiques qui font l'objet d'évaluation hydroacoustique (*Sardina pilchardus, Angraulis encrasicolus et Boops boops*). Pour les espèces dérmersales, les espèces concernées par l'évaluation et l'échantillonnage biologique sont *Merluccius merlucus, Mullus barbatus*, et la crevette blanche.

Les données statistiques sont collectées par des agents collecteurs déployés par les Directions des Pêches et des Ressources Halieutiques des Wilayas maritimes « DPRHW », et transmises à la centrale où elles sont compilées.

Dans le cadre du projet de la coopération avec l'Union Européenne (DIVECO II), l'Algérie a mis en exploitation en 2018 une nouvelle application relative à la collecte de statistique en ligne (SSPALweb). Les données sur le registre de la flottille de pêche, ainsi que celles relatives à la capture et l'effort de pêche sont saisies en ligne, et compilé dans le DATA CENTER.

Sur le plan de la gestion des ressources halieutiques, le Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Pêcheries Algériennes (PAGPA), a diagnostiqué et dressé un état sur l'activité de pêche et cartographier l'ensemble des les ports et abris de pêche et les infrastructures de soutien à la pêche. Le PAGPA est un outil de base pour la gestion des pêcheries algériennes à caractère multi spécifique, il donne aussi des orientations pour mettre en place des mesures de gestion.

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

	Exigence	**Réponse**
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Transmis par voie électronique le 21/09/2018
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	Transmis par voie électronique le 22/07/2018
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	Transmis par voie électronique le 22/07/2018
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	Transmis par voie électronique le 22/07/2018
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Transmis par voie électronique le 22/07/2018
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Transmis par voie électronique le 22/07/2018
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable, aucun programme de marquage n'a été mis en place
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Un courrier a été transmis le 22/07/2018
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Les petites embarcations ne disposent pas d'assez d'espace à bord et par conséquent aucun observateur n'est embarqué. Néanmoins une sensibilisation permanente auprès des professionnels est opérée afin de collecter l'information à la source
S12	Informations et données sur le *Sargassum* pélagique	Non applicable, espèce n'existe pas en Algérie
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Informations transmises le 30/07/2018
THON ROUGE		
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Exigence non applicable à l'Algérie, il n'existe actuellement aucune ferme en Algérie.
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Non concernée, l'Algérie ne dispose pas actuellement de ferme d'élevage
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable, l'Algérie ne dispose pas de ferme d'élevage
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable à l'Algérie il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest

S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable à l'Algérie il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable à l'Algérie il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1ºx1º, par type de DCP, etc.	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes. En plus, il existe une pêcherie utilisant les DCP.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1º, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes.
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable, groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie
REQUINS		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non concernée. Données de captures par type de métier pour les trois espèces rencontrées et répertoriées en Algérie (requin à peau bleu, requin renard et le groupe carcharinidés) ont été portées sur les formulaires de TASK II et communiquées en date du 22 /07/2018, ces espèces. Il n'y aucune activité de pêche ciblant et développant cette pêcherie, ce type d'espèces n'est pas prisé par le consommateur.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable, espèce non répertoriée
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Des données de captures par type d'engin ont été portées sur le formulaire CATH ESTIMATION de la TACHE II et transmises le 22/07/2018
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Un groupe de travail a été institué par le secteur de la pêche en coordination avec le centre de recherche du secteur de la pêche « CNRDPA », les scientifiques de l'école des sciences de la mer et les inspecteurs de la pêche afin d'élaborer un guide des espèces des requins répertoriés en Algérie afin de permettre aux pêcheurs de les identifier dans les cas de pêche accidentelles.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Information portée sur les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II envoyés à l'ICCAT par voie électronique le 22/07/2018. Toute prise accidentelle de tortue marine est systématiquement remise à l'eau vivante.

S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	Très peu de prises accidentelles d'oiseaux sont signalées et enregistrées. Information consignée dans le formulaire TASK II transmis en date du 22/07/2018.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Information inclus dans le présent rapport scientifique PARTIE I
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Information inclus dans le présent rapport scientifique PARTIE I

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Depuis 2012, l'Algérie a engagée des efforts considérables pour remplir ses obligations en matière de déclaration, de respect des protocoles et des dates limites de notification par voie électronique et par courrier protocolaire. De même en matière de recherche, l'Algérie engage chaque année des améliorations en matière de collecte d'information et de recherche par l'intermédiaire du Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'aquaculture. Date de transmission du rapport scientifique : 21 Septembre 2018. Date de transmission du rapport annuel : 30 Septembre 2017
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Toutes les recommandations des espèces halieutiques existantes en Algérie et gérées par l'CCAT ont été mises en œuvre, notamment celles du thon rouge et de l'Espadon. Dans le cadre de sa stratégie nationale de développement d'une pêche durable, l'Algérie a mis en œuvre dans le cadre du projet de coopération avec l'Union Européenne (DIVECO II), une nouvelle application de récolté de données statistiques par voie électroniques en ligne. Ce système est rentré en fonctionnement durant le deuxième trimestre 2018. A ce effet, la mise en place de ce système a permet d'établir d'une manière plus large, la liste des espèces de poisson débarqués au niveau des ports algériens. Tenant compte des améliorations statistiques enregistrées,

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
			l'Algérie a depuis 2016 communiquée des informations concernant deux espèces de requin, à savoir le requin à peau bleue et le requin renard. Pour 2018, l'Algérie a déclaré une autre espèce à savoir le requin de la famille des carcharinidés. Rapport transmis en date 30 septembre 2018.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 Août 2018.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'affrète aucun navire. L'affrètement des navires n'est pas autorisé par la règlementation algérienne en vigueur. Information transmise par courrier électronique le 22 Juillet 2018
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, l'affrètement des navires ne s'applique pas pour l'Algérie.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable, le transbordement en mer et au port, est interdit par la législation algérienne. Information transmise par voie électronique 10/09/2018.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable, le transbordement est interdit par la législation nationale
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit par la législation Algérienne
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable. Les opérations de transbordement sont interdites par la législation algérienne.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspections au port.	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'accord aucun accès aux ports algériens des navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger, sauf dans les cas de force majeur (mauvais temps ou problème technique de navire). Par ailleurs, il est à noter que l'intervention des navires étrangers pour la pêche dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale est interdite. De ce fait, la recommandation 12-07 n'est pas applicable par l'Algérie.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non applicable. Aucun accord n'est accordé pour l'accès des navires sous pavillon étrangers pour débarquement des produits de la pêche dans des ports algériens
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non applicable. Aucun navire étranger n'a formulé une demande d'accès à un des ports Algérien.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas le débarquement aux navires sous pavillon étranger.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Non applicable. Aucun rapport d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions n'a été établi.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non applicable. Il n'y pas eu de présomption d'infraction

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. Il n'y pas eu de présomption d'infraction
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable. Aucun accord bilatéral n'a été conclu par l'Algérie.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun accord d'accès
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 11 Mai 2018
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. La pêche sportive n'existe pas en Algérie et la pêche récréative ne cible pas les thonidés.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	L'Algérie n'a aucune information sur des cas d'activités de pêche IUU de navires de pêche de 12 mètres ou plus. Information transmise, par voie électronique, en date du 12 juillet 2017.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. Aucun navire Algérien n'a fait l'objet d'allégation d'activité IUU.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	L'Algérie n'a aucune information pertinente à déclarer. Information transmise, par voie électronique, en date du 10/09/2018
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	L'Algérie n'a aucune information sur les cas présumés de non application des mesures de l'ICCAT. Information transmise, par voie électronique, en date du 12 juillet 2018.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable. Aucun cas de non application n'a été signalé.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. Aucune information sur des observations de navires n'a été fournie par les navires de pêche battant pavillon algérien.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable. Aucun navire battant pavillon Algérien n'a fait l'objet d'observation.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne possède pas de fermes d'engraissement de thon rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune activité d'élevage du thon rouge en Algérie. Information transmise par courrier électronique le 19 Août 2018.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne possède aucune ferme d'engraissement de thon rouge. Information transmise le 06 Juin 2018.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne possède aucune ferme d'engraissement de thon rouge.

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	L'Algérie ne possède pas de madrague de thon rouge. Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 30 mars 2018.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2018	Information transmise par courrier en date du 14 février 2018 par voie électronique.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable. l'Algérie ne pratique pas d'élevage au thon rouge. Information transmise le 30 Avril 2018.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	L'Algérie a effectué une modification de son plan de pêche pour 2018. L'information a été transmise le 10 mai 2018.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04/17/07, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04/17/07.	Rapport transmis le 30 septembre 2018.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2017	Information transmise par voie électronique le 22 Juillet 2018.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Information transmise par voie électronique le 11 Mai 2018.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable. Aucune activité d'élevage ou de transport du thon rouge n'existe en Algérie
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Information relative à la pêche conjointe entre navires thoniers algériens transmise par voie électronique en date du 15 mai 2018.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Les navires Algériens ont transmis les messages VMS selon les exigences des recommandations de l'ICCAT et de la réglementation nationale.
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable. L'Algérie a engagée au titre de l'année 2018 14 navires thoniers senneurs. A ce titre, l'Algérie ne participe pas au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. l'Algérie a engagée au titre de la campagne 2018, 14 navires thoniers senneurs.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas au programme d'inspection international conjointe. Toutefois, le 28/05/2018, l'Algérie a notifié deux inspecteurs Algériens ayant participé avec une patrouille de l'Agence Européenne de Contrôle de Pêche dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe, à titre de stagiaire.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable. Aucun rapport n'a été produit
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non applicable. Le transbordement est interdit par la législation Algérienne (loi 01-11 modifiée et complétée). Information transmise par courrier électronique le 24 Février 2018.

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	La liste des ports autorisés pour le débarquement du thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon algérien a été transmise le 24 Février 2018.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Cinq (04) rapports envoyés (rapports transmis en date du 03, 10, 18 et 24 Juin 2018)
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	2 rapports transmis (27 juin et 22 juillet 2018)
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de BFT	Information transmise en date du 24 juin 2018. L'Algérie a déclaré la fermeture de la pêche au thon rouge le 22 juin 2018.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne cible pas le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Information transmise par voie électronique le 23 Septembre 2018.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Pas de changement. Les sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD ont été transmis en date du 4 juin 2015.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Pas de changement. Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 28 Avril 2016.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Texte règlementaire régissant l'activité de la pêche au thon rouge dans les eaux sous juridiction Algérienne comportant la disposition relative à l'obligation du BCD ainsi que le modèle type du BCD à été transmis au Secrétariat de la Commission.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable. Aucune opération de marquage n'a été effectuée en Algérie.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable. Aucun navire ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge n'a constaté ou pêché du thon rouge de l'Est.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Information transmise le 10 Avril 2018
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne possède pas des navires ciblant le thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Le thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore sont des espèces non ciblées par les pêcheries algérienne. Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 22 Juillet 2018.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable. Le thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore sont des espèces non ciblées par les pêcheries algérienne. A ce titre, aucun navire Algérien n'a effectué des activités IUU.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun navire Algérien qui exerce la pêche sous DCP dans le Golfe de Guinée ciblant le thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Aucune importation de thon obèse n'a été enregistrée. Information transmise par courrier électronique en date du 30 Mars et 24 Septembre 2018

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore en Algérie.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de thon obèse ou de l'albacore en Algérie. Information transmise le 30 Mars, 28 Juillet 2018 et 26 Septembre 2018.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore ou d'utilisation du DCP en Algérie.
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Cette exigence n'est pas appliquée. Information transmise par voie électronique le 10 Septembre 2018.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Aucune importation de l'espadon n'a été enregistrée. Information transmise par courrier électronique en date du 30 Mars et 24 Septembre 2018.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Information transmise le 2 Août 2005
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Information transmise en date du 14 Janvier 2018.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ciblant l'espadon en Algérie.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Information transmise par courrier électronique le 22 Juillet 2018.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Information transmise par envoi électronique le 10 Septembre 2018.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable. Information transmise par courrier électronique le 10 Septembre 2018.
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	Information transmise en date du 14 Janvier 2018.
SWO	3009	Choix de la fermeture de saison pour le MED-SWO.	Information relative à la modification de la période de fermeture de la pêche à l'espadon à compter de 2019 transmise en date du 28 Juin 2018.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Information transmise en date du 27 Février 2018.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Informations transmises en dates du 26 Janvier, 29 Avril et 22 Juillet 2018.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun programme de marquage.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue par des navires artisanaux dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. Aucune autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord n'a été délivrée par l'Algérie.
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. Aucune autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud n'a été délivrée par l'Algérie.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. Pêcherie inexistante en Algérie.
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. Pêcherie inexistante en Algérie.
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche annuel de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Le plan de pêche de l'Algérie a été transmis en date du 15 Mars 2018.
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose pas d'une pêcherie du germon de la Méditerranée. Information transmise le 15 Mars 2018.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de germon de l'Atlantique Nord en Algérie.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de germon de l'Atlantique Sud en Algérie.
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de germon de l'Atlantique Sud en Algérie.
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de germon de l'Atlantique Sud en Algérie.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires.	Non applicable. Cette pêcherie n'existe pas en Algérie.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre la Rec. 12-04/15-05 par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable. Cette pêcherie n'existe pas en Algérie.
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11	Non applicable. Cette pêcherie n'existe pas en Algérie.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international.	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée dans les eaux algérienne. Espèce non consommée en Algérie.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international.	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée dans les eaux algérienne.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. Espèce non répertorie en Algérie.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable. Il est à signaler que les requins, tel que mentionné dans les exigences (7001 à 7004) ne sont pas ciblés et commercialisés en Algérie.

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2017, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	Non applicable. Information transmise le 12 Octobre 2017 et modificatif transmis le 30 septembre 2018
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue.	L'Algérie a fourni des données de captures sur le requin à peau bleu, collectées par le biais du système de collecte de données statistiques sur l'activité de la pêche. Cette espèce est pêchée de manière accessoire. Le projet de modification du décret exécutif n°03-481 du 13 décembre 2003, fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exercice de la pêche, prévoit des nouvelles dispositions réglementaires, notamment en matière de déclaration des prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer, tortues et requins.
SHK	7007	Volume de requin-taupe bleu capturé et retenu à bord ainsi que rejets morts au cours des six premiers mois de 2018	Aucun requin-taupe bleu n'a été capturé et/ou retenu à bord ainsi que rejets morts au cours des six premiers mois de 2018
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Les prises accidentelles de tortues marines sont rarement observées par nos pêcheurs qui les rejettent immédiatement vivantes à l'eau.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable. Il est à noter le caractère artisanal de la pêcherie palangrière algérienne. Les palangres utilisées ayant des petites longueurs utilisées au niveau des côtes, les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer ne sont pas signalées par les professionnels de la pêche artisanale.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non applicable. Toutefois, aux fins d'améliorer les récoltes d'information, des nouvelles dispositions réglementaires en matière de déclaration son introduites dans le modificatif de la réglementation régissant les conditions d'exercice de la pêche.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun autre programme de document électronique de capture
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie pour les recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission en 2017.

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

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations pertinentes de l'ICCAT relatives aux mesures de conservation et de gestion, l'Algérie a instauré depuis 2010, un dispositif réglementaire relatif à l'exploitation du thon rouge par les opérateurs nationaux.

Tenant compte de la spécificité de cette pêcherie et sa complexité, des améliorations ont été effectuées au dispositif réglementaire régissant la pêche au thon rouge. Ainsi, des modifications de l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 instituant des quotas de pêche au thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon national, ont été réalisées pour pallier aux insuffisances enregistrées durant les différentes campagnes de pêche au thon rouge.

En 2018, un modificatif de l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 suscité, a été publié sur le Journal officiel, en date du 01 mars 2017. Les modifications ont portés essentiellement sur l'amélioration du journal de pêche et à l'obligation des armements d'équipement du navire aux moyens modernes de technologie de télécommunication (connexion internet et téléphone satellitaire).

Toutefois, malgré les améliorations annotées sur la conception de journal pêche en 2018, il a été constaté durant la ladite campagne, quelques insuffisances en matière de renseignement du journal de pêche. Afin de remédier à ces insuffisances, nous comptons a des nouvelles réadaptations du journal de pêche et la mise en œuvre un des formations aux profits des capitaines de pêche.

En application des dispositions pertinentes des recommandations de l'ICCAT et de la législation et réglementation nationale en vigueur, durant la campagne de pêche 2018, en matière de contrôle, un observateur-contrôleur relevant de l'Administration des pêches a été embarqué à bord de chaque navire. L'observateur national avait pour objet de faire le suivi de toutes les opérations de pêche, de veiller au respect de l'application de la réglementation nationale en vigueur et des recommandations de l'ICCAT, de valider les documents relatifs aux demandes d'autorisation de transfert et aux déclarations de transfert.

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

En matière de suivi, les navires thoniers qui ont été autorisés à prendre part à la campagne de pêche sont équipés d'une balise VMS, qui a été opérationnelle durant toute la champagne

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

Au titre de la campagne de pêche de 2018, l'Algérie a engagée 14 navires thoniers senneurs et un palangrier. Pour des contraintes techniques propres à l'armement du palangrier, ce navire n'a effectué aucune opération de pêche. Etant donné que le nombre de navire engagé durant la campagne 2018 est inférieur à 15 navires, et en application des dispositions pertinentes de l'ICCAT, l'Algérie n'a pas détaché un navire d'inspection internationale conjointe.

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

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la nouvelle disposition de la recommandation de l'ICCAT 16-05 établissant un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement de l'espadon de la Méditerranée, l'Algérie a pris des dispositions pour renforcer le contrôle de débarquement au niveau des ports autorisés.

Par ailleurs et conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée, pour 2018, l'Algérie appliquera deux périodes de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon qui sont, du 1er octobre au 30 novembre et du 15 février au 15 mars.

En matière de développement de la pêche artisanale au thon rouge et à l'espadon, le secteur de la pêche a engagé dans le cadre du projet avec l'Union Européenne de Diversification de l'Economie Nationale (DIVECO II), une mission portant sur un appui à la conception et mise en place d'une stratégie de développement et de gestion de la pêche artisanale aux grands migrateurs halieutiques. Cette mission vise notamment à l'amélioration de système de suivi et de contrôle de ce segment d'activité.

En matière de développement du système statistique du secteur de la pêche, l'Algérie a réalisé et mis en exploitation en 2018, dans le cadre du projet de la coopération avec l'Union Européenne (DIVECO II), une nouvelle application relative à la collecte de statistique en ligne (SSPALweb). Les données sur le registre de la flottille de pêche, ainsi que celles relatives à la capture et l'effort de pêche sont saisies en ligne, et compilé dans le DATA CENTER. La liste des espèces à connue un rajout de plusieurs autres espèces à intérêt économique, biologique ou recherche, y compris les espèces des thonidés et des requins, avec une fiche d'indentification pour chaque espèce.

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

Pour une meilleure prise en charges des dispositions de l'ICCAT en matière de la pêche au thon rouge et de l'espadon et en application du modificatif et complément de la loi 01-11 relative à la pêche et à l'aquaculture, un nouveau dispositif réglementaire régissant la pêche aux grands migrateurs halieutiques a été élaboré.

Aussi, dans le cadre de modification du décret exécutif n°03-481 du 13 décembre 2003, fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exercice de la pêche des nouvelles dispositions réglementaire, notamment en matière de déclaration seront intégrées pour prendre en charge les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer, tortues et requins.

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

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

Néanmoins, il est à souligner que certaines exigences nécessitent l'implication de plusieurs institutions et départements ministériels, ce qui rend difficile ou nécessite beaucoup de temps pour leurs implémentations et application.

Des insuffisances mineurs sont encore constatées en matière de maîtrise de l'application des exigences de l'ICCAT en matière de renseignement du journal de pêche, dont l'administration de la pêche procédera à l'amélioration du journal de pêche et au perfectionnement des capitaines de pêche pour améliorer la maîtrise des capitaines de pêche.

En matière de la pêche à l'espadon, il est important de signalé qu'il y a eu presque un refus catégorie des professionnels de la pêche à l'espadon concernant la mise en place de la recommandation 16-05 établissant un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement de l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment en matière du quota individuel et la période de fermeture biologique.

Tableau 1. Distribution de fréquence de taille de thon rouge 2017.

Classe de taille LT	*Effectif Ni*
115	3
120	7
125	9
130	3
135	1
140	4
145	5
150	6
155	0
160	1
165	1
170	1
175	1
180	1
185	1
190	2
195	2
200	1
205	1
210	0
215	1
220	1
225	1
230	1

Tableau 2. Distribution de fréquence de taille *Xiphias gladius* 2017.

Classe de taille LT	*Effectif Ni*
100	10
105	3
110	5
115	11
120	7
125	4
130	3
135	2
140	1
145	2
150	9
155	8
160	2
165	13
170	0
175	1
180	14
185	6
190	12
195	10
200	5
205	15
210	9
215	5

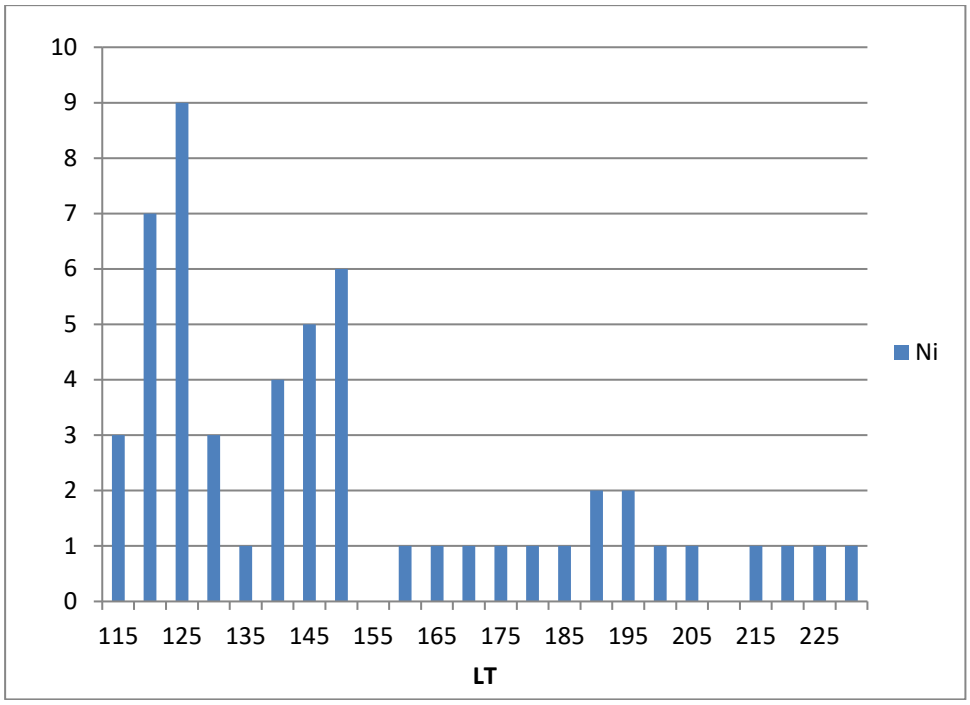


Figure 1. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille du *Thunnus thynnus.*

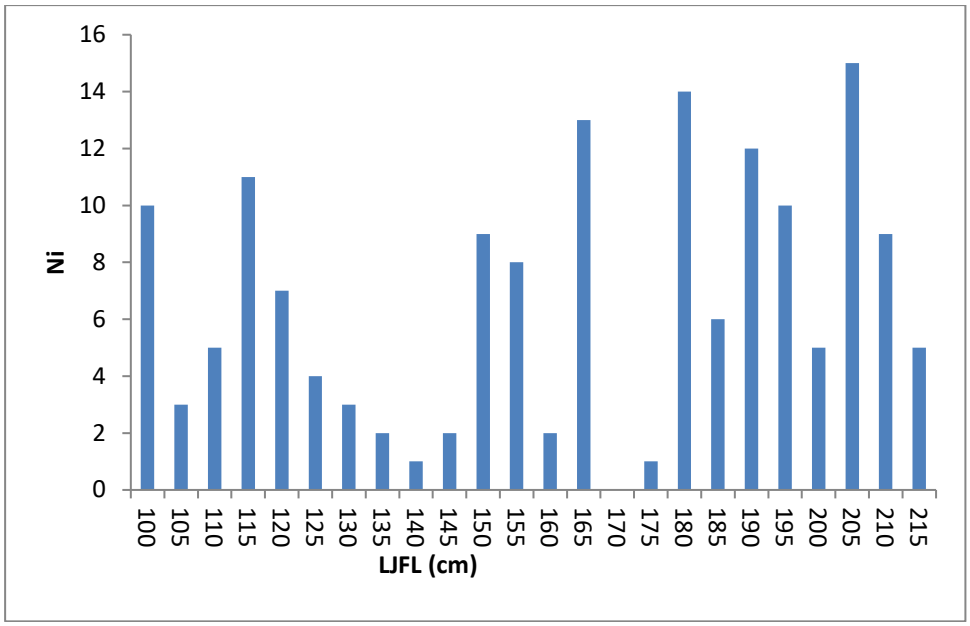


Figure 2. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Xiphias gladius*.

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

SUMMARY

*In 2017 a total of around 440t of the ICCAT-managed highly migratory large pelagic species (viz. tunas, billfishes, swordfish and sharks) was landed at Barbados by the island's commercial fishing fleet. Total landings of dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) and wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) amounted to around 185 t and 10 t, respectively. Twenty-seven (27) Barbadian registered longline vessels ranging in size from 9.7m to 14.9m LOA (mean 12.8m LOA) fished during the year. Incursions of* Sargassum *sp. mats into local fishing areas continued through 2017 and significantly inhibited the island's main traditional fishery for flying-fish resulting in a reduction in of the island's total fish catch. The diminution in the nations supply of fresh fish was somewhat offset by the increased catch of the group of highly migratory large pelagic species. Based on catch and effort trends over the last twenty-year period, the relatively large catches of these species observed in 2017 was not in proportion to a change in historical fishing effort by the longline fleet, and as such it is inferred that it reflects a bona fide increased abundance of these species within the fishing range of the local fishing fleet. As part of efforts to deter IUU fishing, draft regulations to monitor and control the fishing related activities conducted in Barbados Ports by foreign-flagged vessels is to be reviewed. These regulations will contribute to the implementation of the FAO Agreement on Port States Management to which Barbados acceded in 2016. Neither the draft Fisheries Management Regulations nor the Plan for the Management of the Longline fleet have as yet been officially enacted. It should be noted that the Government of Barbados was changed in May 2018 and this would necessitate consultation prior to the implementation process. However, it is hoped that these instruments and adjunct legislation directly relevant to ICCAT managed species will be in place shortly. The pilot project on satellite tracking and options for electronic trip reporting for local fishing vessels has continued during the reporting period. Barbados is developing a National Plan of Action for Sharks as well as participating in the development of a Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) for the FAO-WECAFC region for sharks.*

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2017 a total of around 440t of the group of highly migratory large pelagic species managed by ICCAT (viz. tunas, billfishes, swordfish and sharks) was landed at Barbados by the island's commercial fishing fleet. Total landings of dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) and wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) amounted to around 185 t and 10 t, respectively. The fleet of the longliner landed the majority of catches of the highly migratory species of tuna (80%), billfish (80%), swordfish (88%) and sharks (71%) while the majority of dolphinfish and wahoo (89% and 79%, respectively) were landed by other local vessels using single hook lines during flying fish (*Hirundicthys affinis*) fishing trips.

In 2017 twenty-seven (27) local longliners ranging in size from 9.7m to 14.9m LOA (mean 12.8m LOA) fished during the year. No vessels greater than 24m LOA are in the Barbados fishing fleet and the lone vessel greater than 20m LOA still nominally registered remained inactive throughout the reporting period. No foreign owned vessels are registered in the Barbados fishing fleet and all Barbadian fishing vessels are home-based. No Barbadian vessel uses purse seine gear. No transhipments of ICCAT species were reported through Barbados in 2017.

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Incursions of large mats of *Sargassum* sp. into fishing areas continued through 2017 significantly inhibiting traditional local fisheries thus reducing catches and by extension the nation's supply of fresh fish. The total catch of flying fish (mainly *Hirundicthys affinis*) the traditional main fishery of the island in 2017 increased slightly over that of 2016 but only enough to rank it as one of the lowest catch for the island for the period starting in the late 1940's for which official fish landing records were kept.

The island's 2017 catch of the group of ICCAT managed highly migratory pelagic species (440 t) represents the 4th largest catch of this species grouping reported for the island for the period 1997 through 2017. Notably, the second and third highest catches of this group of species was obtained in 2016 and 2015 respectively. It is furthermore noteworthy that the 2017 catch was made with a level of fishing effort by the longline fleet (the main contributors to catches of these species) that was actually comparatively modest *viz.* a total of 27 actively fishing vessels made 263 trips in 2017 compared to 31 vessels in 2016 making 350 trips, and an annual average (1997 through 2016) of 29 vessels making 302 trips. While the increased catches of these large pelagic species was welcome, particularly in the context of augmenting the diminished island's supply of fresh fish due to the disappointing flying fish catch, the lack of proportionality with fishing effort suggests that the increased catches of these highly migratory species observed in 2017, and the two previous years, suggests the existence of a *bona fide* increased abundance of these species within the fishing range of the local fishing fleet.

Section 2: Research and statistics

During the reporting period staffing limitations along with the times when catches of a number of the fishing vessels were offloaded continued to hinder the dockside data collection programme. Consequently length and weight measurements of a total of only 382 tunas and 21 marlins were collected in 2017.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	24-Sep-18
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30-Jul-18
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30-Jul-18
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30-Jul-18
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30-Jul-18
S6	Catch estimated by size	This level of detailed information is not collected at present. However, it is hoped that proposed legislation will soon be put in place systems to collect this data to generate this information.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Barbados has neither tagged nor recovered any tags.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Included in Barbados National Report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Barbados does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.

S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for Bluefin.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for Bluefin.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for Bluefin.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for Bluefin.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	A draft format for a paper logbook has is currently under review and the feasibility of electronic reporting of catch and effort information is also being examined.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in purse-seine or baitboat fishing.
S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. Barbados does not have any vessels greater than 20 m actively fishing.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. Barbados does not collect scientific data in the EEZ of another CPC.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Barbados did not engage in any targeted scientific programmes for billfish during the year.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	In local fisheries, all fish of these species caught are retained and only discarded under extraordinary circumstances. Data on any such discards will be captured in the logbook reporting system to be implemented.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	A plan for improving data collection for sharks is being developed and the first phase of the plan should commenced from late 2018.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Barbados did not engage in any scientific programmes for shortfin mako in particular during the year.
S51	Information on blue sharks	Estimated 2017 catch reported in Task I (Nominal catch) and II (Catch and effort) data submitted July 30, 2018.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Relevant information for sharks and turtles was included in this section submitted to ICCAT in 2016 National report.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Since the capture of turtles is prohibited by law in Barbados, and the law makes no allowances for accidental or incidental capture of these animals, fishermen are reticent to report capture or harming of turtles.

S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	The abundance of sea birds around Barbados is comparatively low compared to other Caribbean islands and the frequency of interactions with the local fleet is also likely to be low. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip logbook records.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	The gear used in Barbados fisheries target all species landed. However, fishers will be instructed to record and report discarded catches.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. As explained above, it is difficult to define "by-catch" in the context of local fisheries and fishers discard catches only under exceptional circumstances.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	**Information required**	**Response**
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	October 1 2018
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section 4.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15 August 2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. No transhipments of ICCAT species passed through Barbados ports or were authorised in Barbadian waters.
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No at sea transhipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No at sea transhipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fleet and furthermore no at-sea transhipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels

Category	No.	Information required	Response
		apparent infringements	were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Barbados has no such arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	See comment in Section 4.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	See Section 5.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No reports received.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2018	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin

Category	No.	Information required	Response
			tuna.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in the transhipment of Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	30 July 2018
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2017	30 July 2018
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No reports of IUU fishing received.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. The area of interest here is far beyond the range of Barbadian fishing vessels.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	See section 5.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures will be submitted shortly.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	From October 15, 2018
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in FAD fishing.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	October 1, 2018
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. No applications for permission to export swordfish were made to the Fisheries Division during the reporting period. See Section 5.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures will be submitted shortly.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	October 1, 2018
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Barbados has not engaged in a tagging programme for swordfish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Barbados is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	No Barbadian registered vessels larger than 20m actively fished in 2017
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish S.SWO.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Swordfish is not considered a by-catch locally.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish S.SWO.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Barbados is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish Mediterranean SWO.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for north Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. No Barbadian registered vessels greater than 20m fished in 2017.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for south Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish south Atlantic albacore.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Albacore is not considered a by-catch locally.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish south Atlantic albacore
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Barbados has no legislation prohibiting the discard of dead fish. However local fishers only discard fish catches under extraordinary circumstances.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Laws related to this recommendation will be implemented via the rubric of the revised Fisheries Management Regulations once enacted.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Landings data for sailfish are currently routinely collected at landing sites as part of the regular fish landings collection programme.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Barbados does not export sharks or shark products.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Barbados does not export sharks or shark products.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See section 5.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See section 5.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See section 5.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Estimates of the landings of blue sharks is based on landings data routinely collected at landing sites as part of the regular fish landings collection programme.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	To be submitted by October 12, 2018
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See section 5 and S38 of Annex 1 to Part I of Annual Report (Scientific Report).
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	See section 5 and S39 of Annex 1 to Part I of Annual Report (Scientific Report).
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See S40 of Annex 1 to Part I of Annual Report (Scientific Report).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Testing the feasibility of electronic statistical reporting is part of an on-going pilot VMS tracking programme. See section 4
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

In 2016 Barbados acceded to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA). Draft legislation to implement the PSMA is to be reviewed.

A draft National Plan of Action for Sharks is being prepared through a collaborative effort of the FAO, Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO) and the Fisheries Division and Barbados is participating in the development of a Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) for sharks for the FAO-WECAFC region with the First Meeting of the Joint Working Group on Shark Conservation and Management being held in Barbados in October 2016. It should be noted that although the POAs have not been completed, certain key aspects such as related to improving species identification and data collection are already being implemented.

The Barbados Fisheries Division and the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO) small pilot project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for local longline fishing vessels is on-going. Similarly, Barbados continues to support the development of a template for collecting recreational fisheries data through the FAO SmartForms programme being developed in collaboration with the Caribbean Billfish Project.

The draft Large Pelagics Fisheries Management Plan has yet to be officially adopted. Notwithstanding, a number of components of the plan are already being implemented and the implementation of other components is planned. In this context the use of non-offset circle hooks is considered one of the most viable means of reducing marlin mortality together with instructing fishers in the most efficient ways of releasing live animals.

The new draft Fisheries Regulations promises to offer a better framework for implementing legislative management measures within shorter timeframes that are consistent with the dynamic nature of fisheries management. The introduction of these revised regulations is considered ~~as~~ essential to implementing a number of ICCAT recommendations.

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

GEN 0026, TRO 2006 and SWO 3001: Methods of improving the traceability of fish and fish products have been developed and the processes for implementation is now being developped**.**

SHK 7003 through SHK 7005: The development of a Barbados NPOA and participation in the development of an RPOA have already been mentioned in Section 4 of this report. Legislative support specific to the respective ICCAT recommendations in relation to the management of shark species where applicable will be put in place through the new draft regulations and any adjunct legal instruments.

BYC 8001: The incidence of sea turtle interactions with the fishing gear of local vessels is believed to be very low. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip reports. The Fisheries Division is collaborating with the Barbados Sea Turtle project in a programme to advise fishers on best practises to reduce turtle bycatch, the introduction of circle hooks has already been noted, and to reduce turtle mortality due to accidental entanglements in fishing gear.

BYC 8002: Fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip records. In addition the use of Tori lines to reduce such occurrences will be promoted.

BYC 8003: It must be reiterated that the current longline gear used by local fishers targets all species in the range of the gear and any species is equally likely to be taken. The definition of any species as "by-catch" is difficult and not appropriate in the context of most Barbadian fisheries as it is only under extraordinary circumstances that any of the catch is deliberately discarded. Nevertheless, fishers will be required to report any catch discards in trip reporting when such systems are implemented.

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

SUMMARY

As a Member of two major RFMOs, including ICCAT, Belize continues to maintain a compliant fleet in all the areas where our vessels operate. Belize's fishing fleet which operated in the ICCAT area during 2017 comprised of purse seiners and long liners which were licensed to target tuna and tuna like species. We also had 2 support vessels which operated in the area. Our fleet in previous years consisted predominantly of long liners which have fluctuated over the years. Our purse seine fleet has continued to remain between 5-7 vessels over the past 5 years. The total average number of tuna purse seine vessels from 2012-2017 is 7. Our longline fleet has declined over the past four years but has seen an increase in 2017. Our average total long line fleet from 2012-2017 comprise of 13 vessels. Despite our fleet size and structure, the catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks have fluctuated over the past five years from approximately 15,060 m/t in 2013, 19,973 m/t in 2014, 22,117 m/t in 2015, 16,231 m/t in 2016 and 18,980 m/t in 2017, inclusive of tunas, billfishes and sharks. Yellowfin tuna has been predominantly the main catch for the past several years amounting to an average of 70% of the total catch between 2006-2009. However, from 2013-2017 our dominant catch has been skipjack, amounting to an average of 62% of our overall catches. Blue shark and mako shark continues to be the most common non-tuna species in our long line fishery. The compiled data including Task I and Task II for 2017 and the list of authorized vessels have been reported to ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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

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

All our catches for the past five years have remained within the quota levels set for each species. Our levels of catches in albacore and swordfish have declined drastically due to changes in our fleet composition as is noted in the summary above.

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

Our fleet in 2017 consisted of 19 vessels of > 24 meters in LOA, all of which were licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT area. **Tables 3 and 4** shows the number of active vessels which operated within the Convention area by year, gear and size.

1.3 Fishing patterns (catch by area)

See **Table 5.**

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

See **Table 6.**

[1] Valerie Lanza (Head Delegate), Delice Pinkard (Delegate), Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, emails: director@bhsfu.gov.bz, sr.fishofficer@bhsfu.gov.bz

1.5 Useful information

The fleet which fishes on the high seas is registered by the International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE) and is licensed by the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit under the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Belize. Belize updated its fishing legislation in 2013 and implemented new subsidiary regulations, including our License Regulation, Sanction Regulation and our Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Regulation. There is also now a Fisheries Monitoring Center within the structure of the High Seas Unit. We have adopted our National Plan of Action for IUU, Sharks and Seabirds and have implemented the FAO Guidelines for Sea Turtles. We have also implemented our Observer Program and have issued an Observer Policy and Inspection Policy. We have also recently adopted a Licensing Policy and are in the process of reviewing with the aim of amending out NPOA-IUU.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programmes

Belize's national observer program which is facilitated by Capricorn Fisheries located in South Africa was implemented in May 2014. In late 2015 we deployed the first observer to one of our longline vessels and in early 2016 we deployed an observer to one of our purse seine vessel in accordance with the ICCAT recommendation. Similarly, we have developed the necessary regulations for our Inspection Program, however, this program has yet to be implemented in the ICCAT Convention area. We do not currently have a port sampling program.

2.2 Research activities

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

2.3 Statistical data collection system in use

Fishing vessel owners/operators are required to submit data on their fishing operations based on our format for such reporting, which includes a detailed Fishing Log and Fishing Vessel Voyage Report, Logbooks and discharge reports. We have also finalized our project for the implementation of our electronic catch reporting system, however we have not been able to fully utilize the system as a stand only system for catch data collection.

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

Our operational effort level is verified by VMS which is applicable for all vessels regardless of size. As a result, our VMS coverage is 100%.

The length measurements are based on a 25% ratio of the daily catches of each species and are taken and provided by the vessel operators. Where observer coverage is available these data are also taken from the observer reports, where appropriate.

2.5 Measures to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards

In 2013 Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding measures to mitigate bycatch and discards. This circular was updated in 2017 and will continue to be updated in accordance with any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT.

In accordance with Recommendation 11-10, Belize does not operate some artisanal fisheries, however, we do require that all data on bycatch and discards be reported in the bonded logbooks kept on board the vessels and as part of the vessel's monthly reporting requirements.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	24 July 2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	13 July 2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	13 July 2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	13 July 2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	24 July 2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	24 July 2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	25 April 2018
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	24 July 2018
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	25 April 2018
S12	Information and data on pelagic *Sargassum*	25 April 2018
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	25 April 2018
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	25 April 2018
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	25 April 2018
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	25 April 2018
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	25 April 2018
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	25 April 2018
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	25 April 2018
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	24 July 2018
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	24 January 2018
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	25 April 2018
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	25 April 2018
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	24 July 2018
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	25 April 2018
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	18 July 2018
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	25 April 2018
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	25 April 2018
	SHARK	

No.	Requirement	Response
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species-specific level	25 April 2018
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	25 April 2018
S51	Information on blue shark	25 April 2018
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	25 April 2018
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	24 July 2018
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	24 July 2018
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	25 April 2018
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	25 April 2018

Part II (Management implementation)

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

All our fishing vessels which are operating in the ICCAT Convention Area are compliant with ICCAT's Conservation and Management Measures as well as our National Laws and International Regulations.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Belize implements ICCAT CMMs through legally binding fishing vessel circulars issued in accordance with our HSFA, 2013. The ICCAT Statistical Document Program has been implemented since 2007 and our annual reports are submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with the relevant Resolutions and Recommendations. Belize has also implemented the EU's catch certification scheme. The implementation of these trade monitoring systems has been instrumental in keeping track of Belize's trade partners and the quantities of marine resources exported to these areas.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Belize submits required annual reports to ICCAT in a timely manner in accordance with relevant ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations. The information submitted to the Secretariat is collected from our high seas fleet operating in the ICCAT area and is mandated by national legislation that are implemented through Belize High Seas Fishing Act, 2013 and fishing vessel circulars as well as domestic regulations. These legislations are implemented pursuant to relevant ICCAT Resolution and Recommendations in order to achieve the CMM objectives of the Commission and has jurisdiction over all ICCAT managed species, as appropriate.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	10 August 2018

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	25 April 2018; Belize is not involved in any chartering agreements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	25 April 2018; Belize is not involved in any chartering agreements.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	25 April 2018
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	25 April 2018; Belize has no registered carrier vessels that carry out transshipment at sea. We are involved in the ROP and ensure that all transshipments at sea by our fishing vessels are carried out in accordance with ICCAT requirements.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	25 April 2018; As mentioned above Belize has no registered carrier vessels, but we do notify to the Secretariat on an annual basis those vessels to which our fishing vessels intends to transship to during the year.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	21 March 2018
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	25 April 2018
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	25 April 2018; Belize currently has not active designated port into which foreign vessels may request entry.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	25 April 2018; Belize does not have an active port and as such we do not receive foreign flagged fishing vessels into Belizean ports.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	25 April 2018; Nothing to report – we do not grant port access to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	25 April 2018; Nothing to report – we do not grant port access to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	25 April 2018; Nothing to report – we do not grant port access to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	25 April 2018; Belize does not carry out port inspections nor have we been notified of any infringement detected during inspection of our vessel at other ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	25 April 2018; Belize has not engaged in any bilateral arrangements for port inspections.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	25 April 2018; Belize has not entered into any access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	25 April 2018; Belize has not entered into any access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	25 April 2018; Data on all vessels greater than 20 meters have submitted to the Commission and at the time of any changes, within the 45 day period of authorization as required in accordance with Rec, 13-13/14-10.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	8 August 2018
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	25 April 2018; Belize has not sports or recreational fishing vessels.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	25 April 2018; We do not have any information on presumed IUU activities carried out by fishing vessel 12 meters or greater.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	25 April 2018; We have not received any

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			notification of alleged IUU activities carried out by any of our vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	25 April 2018; Belize is not engaged in any trade measures and all such recognized by ICCAT are respected.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	25 April 2018; We do not have anything to report on the suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	25 April 2018; Nothing to report as a result of the above response.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	25 April 2018; We have no information to report on vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	25 April 2018; We have received no notification of any sightings of our vessels.
		SPECIES SPECIFIC	
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Belize is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Belize is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Belize is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Belize is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			to report.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 g/115 cm	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	18 January 2018; Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries, as such, we have no data to report.
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	14 August 2018
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	13 July 2018
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Pursuant to Rec.15-01/16.01 para 34/35 we have received no notification of possible infractions committed by our vessels.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	25 April 2018; Belize does not operate a FAD fishery in the Gulf of Guinea. Nonetheless a legally binding circular was issued to our vessels advising of the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	23 January 2018; Nothing to report – Belize does not import frozen bigeye.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	25 April 2018; Information previously submitted to ICCAT remains unchanged.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	25 April 2018; Belize submitted its quarterly BET reports on 17 May 2017, 29 July 2017, 14 November 2017 and 12 February 2018, respectively.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	15 August 2018; information included in FAD management plan (requirement S25).
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	7 May 2018
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	23 January 2018; Nothing to report – Belize does not import swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	25 April 2018; Information previously submitted to ICCAT remains unchanged.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	18 January 2018
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	25 April 2018; Belize does not operate a sports recreational fishery for Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	25 April 2018; Nothing to report – Belize does not operate a MED-SWO fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	25 April 2018; Belize has not authorized any vessel to fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	10 July 2018
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	23 January 2018; Nothing to Report - Belize is not engaged in the Med-SWO fisheries.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	18 January 2018; Nil report – Belize is not engaged in the Med-SWO fisheries.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	25 April 2018; Not applicable – Belize is not engaged in the Med-SWO fishery.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	11 April 2018; Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection, as a result reporting the following requirement is not applicable to Belize.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	11 April 2018; Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection, as a result reporting the following requirement is not applicable to Belize.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	15 August 2018; CP01 Vessel Listing is sent to ICCAT detailing the vessels that are authorized to fish N. Atl. SWO and this is updated at the time of any changes.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	15 August 2018; CP01.Vessel Listing is sent to ICCAT detailing the vessels that are authorized to fish S. Atl. SWO and this is updated at the time of any changes.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern swordfish. The bycatch limit

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	25 April 2018; Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	23 January 2018; Nothing to report - Belize is not engaged in the Med-SWO fisheries.
ALBACORE			
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	23 January 2018; Nothing to report – Belize is not engaged in the Med-ALB fisheries.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for north Atlantic albacore	15 August 2018; CP01 Vessel Listing is sent to ICCAT detailing the vessels that are authorized to fish N. Atl. ALB and this is updated at the time of any changes.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for south Atlantic albacore	15 August 2018; CP01 Vessel Listing is sent to ICCAT detailing the vessels that are authorized to fish S. Atl. ALB and this is updated at the time of any changes.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize.
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	25 April 2018; Belize has issued legally binding circular on discards and we have implemented requirements for the submission of all data on dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	25 April 2018; Belize catches only a small port quantity or marlin as bycatch. However, our vessel owners have been informed of the requirements of ICCAT Recommendation 15-05.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	25 April 2018; Our vessels catch only a negligible amount of this specie as bycatch. The industry has been informed of the requirements of the Recommendation.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		SHARK	
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	25 April 2018; Not applicable – Belize's vessels do not target hammerhead sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	25 April 2018; Not applicable – Belize's vessels do not target silky sharks.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	25 April 2018; Belize has always reports its catches of shortfin mako shark in its Task I and II report. While we have not developed any specific shark management plans for this specie, we have issued legally binding circular in regard to management of this specie and have adopted our NPOA for Sharks which encompasses all shark recommendations adopted by the RFMOS to which we subscribe. We will continue to monitor the catches of this specie to ensure its sustainability.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	25 April 2018; Belize has issued legally binding regulations in regard to silky shark conservation. None of our vessels target this specie in the ICCAT area and we have received no report of catches of this specie by our vessels.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	18 July 2018
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Our vessels which target blue shark in association with other ICCAT fisheries consist of only three vessels. These vessels target blue shark as bycatch species. Our fleet's average catches over the past five years amount to 539 m/t. Our yearly catches of blue sharks have fluctuated over the past years. All our vessels which target blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries are required to record and report their catches, including data on catch, effort and discards. This data is provided to the Secretariat annually in our Task I and II reports. Belize has a distant water fishery which makes it difficult for us to undertake scientific research in accordance with paragraph 7 of Recommendation 16-12. Belize has implemented internal measures to ensure that the catches of blue shark does not exceed our 2012 catches of 1386 m/t which is our highest recorded catch for this specie.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Amount caught and retained = 5,769 kg Amount discarded = nil

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	25 April 2018; Belize implemented the FAO Guidelines for Sea Turtles in 2008. In 2016 Belize revised its guidelines to include visual aids on turtle identification and handling and detangling equipment and procedures. It is now mandatory for our vessels to have on board this data and all relevant equipment. The implementation of our observer program has aided in identifying the use of these measures by our vessels.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	10 July 2018
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	In 2013 Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding measures to mitigate bycatch and discards. This circular was updated in 2017 and will continue to be updated in accordance with any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT. Also reported in our Annual Scientific Report.
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	25 April 2018; Belize has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	25 April 2018; Belize has not lodged any objective to any adopted ICCAT recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

1. Belize adopted a revised High Seas Fisheries Act in 2013 which allows for all conservation and management measures to be implemented through legally binding circulars. We are currently in the process of reviewing this Act with intention for further amendments during the next two years.

2. In addition to the adoption of an amended Act, we also adopted in 2014, Licensing, Sanction and Monitoring Control and Surveillance Regulations.

3. In 2014 we also adopted a National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing. We are also currently in the process of reviewing this Plan for future amendment.

4. Belize also adopted a Fleet Policy in 2014 as a measure to effectively manage our fleet's expansion. This Policy was amended in June 2018.
5. Belize launched its Fisheries Monitoring Centre in 2014 which operates under the structure of the BHSFU.

6. Belize adopted its National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Sharks on the High Seas and are currently working on a revised plan to further incorporate our domestic fisheries.

7. In 2015 we adopted our National Inspection Plan for our High Seas Fleet. This plan has been revised in 2018.

8. In 2016, Belize adopted its National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Long Line Fisheries.

9. In May 2016, we issued Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines to all vessel owners and operators.

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

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

12. Belize adopted a Licensing Policy in 2018.

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

As a small developing country with a distant water fishing fleet, Belize has not been able to ensure satisfactory compliance with some of the important measures adopted by the Commission. This is as a result of several factors, including but not limited to, evolving fleet size, restrictions in human and institutional capacity and changes in our management and government regime. Nonetheless, the adoption of our amended Act and subsidiary Regulations has allowed us to easily adopt and implement relevant conservation and management measures. Despite our minor limitations with compliance obligations, the Government of Belize is fully committed and invested in making certain that the relevant steps are taken to ensure compliance with all relevant and important conservation and management measures to which we are obligated.

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

Year	*Effort (Hooks)*	*N. ALB*	*S. ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*N. SWD*	*S. SWD*	*Total*
2013	277130	230.13	87.00	59.80	102.60	142.22	135.90	757.65
2014	153015	79.199	98.362	34.886	162.634	75.613	45.292	495.986
2015	1278280	.741		7.217	220.171	8.4	103.55	340.08
2016	2661446	398.510	122.866	39.4	474.497	29.517	149.601	1214.391
2017	4688510	448.439	219.031	378.478	594.351	59.082	166.011	1865.392

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

Year	*Effort (Fishing Days)*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*FRI*	*N.ALB*	*S.ALB*	*Total*
2013	612	5186	1233	6218		NIL	NIL	12,637
2014	776	7034.30	1339.00	10779.3	36.00	NIL	NIL	19,188.60
2015	1238	7124.64	1657.11	12598.825	266	NIL	NIL	21,646.575
2016		5620.47	1289.57	7893.768	824	NIL	NIL	15,627.808
2017		5791.2	1366.1	9957.597				17,114.897

Table 3. Authorized longline vessels.

Year	*Base Port*	*LOA*		*GT*	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2013	URY	1	2	2	1
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
	TTO	10		10	
	GHA		1	1	
	ZAF		1		1
2014	TTO	10		10	
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
	GHA		1	1	
	URY	1	2	2	1
2015	GHA		3	3	
	NAM		1	1	
2016	SUR	2		2	
	NAM		2		2
	SEN		1		1
2017	EU-ESP	1		1	
	CIV		1		1
	SEN		1		1
	NAM		1		1
	SUR	8		8	

Table 4. Authorized purse seine vessels.

Year	*Base Port*	*LOA*		*GT*	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2013	GHA		4		4
	CIV		1		1
2014	GHA		6		6
	CIV		1		1
2015	CIV		5		5
	GHA		2		2
2016	CIV		4		4
	GHA		2		2
2017	CIV		5		5
	GHA		2		2

Table 5. Area of operation of vessels.

Year	***Quadrant***	***Latitude Positions***	***Longitude Positions***
2013	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2014	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2015	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 00W-25W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 00W-25W
2016	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 00W-25W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 00W-25W
2017	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 05W-80W
	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 05W-60W

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

Year	*BSH*	*MAK*	*SAI*	*BUM*	*BLM*	*SPF*
2013	1450.17	186.77	3.704	18.786	2.238	1.825
2014	562.50	2.701	2.927	8.473	6.615	
2015	109.705	15.287		4.716	.463	
2016	173.111	14.479	10.851	13.121		
2017	401.454	43.497	18.953	1.080		

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

SUMMARY

In 2017, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 434 fishing boats, including about 300 artisanal and small-scale. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 54,450.63 t (live weight), slightly higher than catches recorded in 2016, when 50,957.84 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (28,038.56 t; 51.5%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (16,878.48 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2017, representing 29.6% (16,125.87 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ being the most abundant species (14,576.60 t). Longline catches reached 8,143.52 t, representing 15.0% of the total, being made mainly of SWO (2,391.33 t), BSH (2,073.87 t), BET (1,850.96 t), and YFT (1,103.87 t). About 50% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SEAP) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were suspended in 2017, such as the collection of biological data, including the size of the fish caught. However, at the beginning of this year (2018), the financial support needed to support the development of research on tuna species caught, for the next three years, was secured and provided. Research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, however, has continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Tuna fleet and ports

In 2017, the Brazilian tuna longline fleet consisted of 55 boats based in Rio Grande- RS (12), Itajaí- SC (8), Recife- PE (5); and Natal- RN (30). The length (LOA) of these fishing boats ranged from 13 m to 28m, with 72% having more than 20m.

The baitboat fleet consisted of 31 vessels, confirming the decreasing trend observed in previous years, when 44 (2015) and 35 (2016) boats operated in this fishery. This fleet is based in the ports of Rio Grande- RS (7), Itajaí- SC (18), and Rio de Janeiro- RJ (10). The great majority of these boats have more than 20 m LOA, with only six having less than that length.

Another fishery, composed of about 48 boats using a surface longline (and others fishing gears, as trolling and handline) operated in the central coast of Brazil targeting dolphin fish and small tunas. Besides this fleet, a new fishing activity has developed in the past 5 years, in the

[1] Paulo Travassos, Fábio Hazin, Humberto Hazin, Bruno Mourato, and Thaiz Reis. Special Secretary for Aquaculture and Fisheries/ Presidency of the Republic, North Banking Sector - SBN- QD 01, Bl D, 5th floor- Palace of Development Building - Brasília-DF, Zip code: 70057-900.

northeast coast of Brazil, targeting tropical tunas, with artisanal and small-scale boats. In this new fishery, called "associated school", the hull of the boat acts as an aggregating fish device for tunas, with the school being caught using hand line as a fishing gear. In 2017, there were about 200 artisanal and small-scale fishing boats in this activity. The total number of artisanal and small-scale boats fishing tunas in Brazil in 2017 was about 300.

Total catch and species composition

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2017, including billfish, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 54,512.11 t (live weight) (Table 1), showing an increase from 2016, when 50,957.84 t were landed. The main species caught were skipjack- SKJ (20,067.97 t; 36.9%) and yellowfin tuna- YFT (18,362.48 t; 33.7%), followed by bigeye tuna (7,258.20 t; 13.3%) and swordfish- SWO (2,406.03 t; 4.4%). Together, these species accounted for 88.3% of the total catch.

Most of the catches were done by handline (28,038.56 t; 51.5%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT, which accounted for the majority of their catches (16,878.48 t; 60.2 %). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2017, representing 29.6% (16,125.87 t) of the total amount of tuna and tuna like-fish caught last year, with SKJ being the most abundant species (14,576.60 t). Longline catches reached 8,205.00 t, representing 15.0% of the total, being made mainly of SWO (2,391.33 t), BSH (2,073.87 t), BET (1,850.96 t), and YFT (1,103.87 t). The landings of billfishes caught in longline fishery reached 133.7 t, including the WHM (46.58 t), SAI (24.52 t), and BUM (63.3 t).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Brazilian Government (Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were suspended, such as the collection of biological data, including information on the size of the fish caught. However, at the beginning of this year (2018), a financial support was provided to support research related to tunas and tuna-like fish for the next three years, within the scope of the PROTUNA project. Research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, however, has continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches in a research initiative carried out by Projeto TAMAR and Instituto Albatroz.

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

	Requirement	**Response**
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	September, 24 2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	July, 19 2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	July, 19 2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	July, 19 2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	July, 19 2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	No data submitted
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	AOTTP data submitted.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Brazil does not have fleet operating in Med.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	No data
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	No data

S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	No data
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Brazil does not have fishing activity in this zone.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Brazil does not have fleet operating in Med.
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent presicion at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Data submitted (July 19 2018) - Task IICE
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not aplicable. Brazil have no fleet operating FAD fisheries.
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not aplicable. There is no support vessels operating in Brazil
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not aplicable. Brazil have no fleet operating FAD fisheries.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not aplicable. There is no support vessels operating in Brazil
	SWORDFISH	
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Task I and Task II data provided
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No data
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No data
	SHARK	
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Data submitted. July, 19 2018
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No data

S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No data
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No data
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not Applicable (all silky sharks must be released at sea, dead or alive)
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	No data
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	No data
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No data
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	No data
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Data presented in Ecosystem Group
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Data presented in Ecosystem Group
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	No data
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries trough alternative means	No data
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Mitigating measures were adopted to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by longline fishing, making mandatory the use of circle hooks by all longline fishing vessels.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The annual report for 2018 was submitted on time (Sept, 24 and 28 2018) with all necessary information, as recommended by ICCAT.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The Special Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries has already provided the financial support needed, however, Brazil has faced some difficulties in collecting fishery data, including the size of the fish caught. Initiatives are underway to rectify this situation and to ensure that all information required is properly collected and submitted.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent on August 27, 2018 (including 2016 and 2017 information)
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery, at this moment.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and	Not applicable. Brazil does not have foreign

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		termination	vessels operating in the tuna fishery, at this moment.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment vessels.
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment vessels.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment vessels.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. Brazil does not have agreement to grant access to their ports to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Brazil does not have agreement to grant access to their ports to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Brazil does not have agreement to grant access to their ports to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Brazil does not have agreement to grant access to their ports to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Brazil does not have agreement to grant access to their ports to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Brazil does not have agreement to grant access to their ports to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Brazil does not have agreement to grant access to their ports to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Brazil does not have agreement to grant access to their ports to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery, at this moment.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery, at this moment.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	46 actives fishing boats. List submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Information concerning some modifications or additions have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Brazil follows the recreational fishing tournaments and collects catch data of marlins caught.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	Nothing to declare.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Nothing to declare.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to	Nothing to declare.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		allegations of non-compliance	
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Nothing to declare.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Nothing to declare.
		SPECIES SPECIFIC	
		BLUEFIN TUNA	
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. There is no BFT farming in Brazil.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. There is no BFT farming in Brazil.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. There is no BFT farming in Brazil.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. There is no BFT farming in Brazil.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. There is no BFT farming in Brazil.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil. The occurrence of the species is extremely rare in the South Atlantic.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not aplicable.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. No updates required to be made at current BCD legislation.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification or an addition occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	The list of vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas (BET/ YFT/ SKJ) has been sent to ICCAT and it is regularly updated, according to the changes in the operating fishing fleet.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Data submitted to ICCAT in July.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Nothing to declare.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted when appropriate.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Sent on July 30, 2018
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating FAD fisheries.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Sent on July 19, 2018
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted when appropriate
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in Med.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in Med.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in Med.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in Med.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Sent on July 19, 2018
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in Med.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in Med.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in Med.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in Med.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in Med.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Joint International Inspections not applicable to Brazil, since it has no catch of Mediterranean Swordfish
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in Med.
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in Med.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in NA-ALB.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Brazil have no fleet operating in NA-ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has a quota for S.ALB and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 12, 14 July 2005, which institutes the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 12, 14 July 2005, which institutes the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Brazil has made the use of circle hooks mandatory. The collection of data on sailfish catch will be improved by scientific monitoring of landing and observers on board, from 2018

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			on.
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The Brazilian Government has instituted the prohibition of the international trade of hammerheads sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Brazil has established Interministerial Rule No. 08, November 2013, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	The Brazilian Standing Committee for the Management of Tuna Fishery has discussed possible conservation and management measures to be adopted in the Brazilian longline fisheries, but this issue is still under discussion. Hence, there is no specific regulation in place for this species.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule Nº 08, November 2013, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Regarding bigeye thresher shark, Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 05, April 2011, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of this species. Regarding oceanic whitetip sharks, Brazil has established Interministerial Rule No. 01, March 2013, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of this shark. Regarding the inclusion of shark species in the Task I and II, as well as the improvement of shark data collection, Brazil has been promoting all necessary measures to fulfill this task.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule nº 14, november 2012, which institutes laying down rules and procedures for the landing, transport, storage and marketing of sharks and rays. They shall be landed on the Brazilian coast, whether in port infrastructure, national, public or private fishing terminal, or at any other landing place used by the leased domestic and foreign fleet, with all their fins naturally attached to into a body of the animal.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Not applicable to Brazil, since it has no catch of North Atlantic shortfin mako.
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09,	Brazil established the Interministerial Rule No.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	74, November 2017, which establishes mitigating measures to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by fishing vessels.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 07, October 2014, which institutes the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline vessels that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20° S of latitude. Research on the by-catch of seabirds in the longline fishery has also been continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Research on the bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, billfishes and sharks in the longline fishery has also been continued and promoted by the Brazilian government, including the test of circle hooks and fishing gears and strategies to reduce or avoid it.
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Brazil has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Nothing to declare.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

In order to adequately comply with ICCAT recommendations, the Brazilian Government has implemented several rules in recent years, complementing rules already published before aiming at regulating Brazilian tuna fishery, as indicated below:

- **Interministerial Rule Nº 74, 1st November 2017,** establishing mitigating measures to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by longline fishing, making mandatory the use of circle hooks by all longline fishing vessels;
- **Interministerial Rule Nº 08, 10 November 2014,** establishing **t**he prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*;
- **Interministerial Rule Nº 07, 30 October 2014,** establishing the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline fleet that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20°S of latitude;
- **Interministerial Rule Nº 01, 12 March 2013,** establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*;
- **Interministerial Rule Nº 14-N, 28 November 2012**, prohibiting the discard of dead sharks whose fins have been removed. It also established a proportion between the weight of shark fins and carcass that are landed.
- **Interministerial Rule Nº 05, 15 April 2011,** establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the bigeye-tresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*.
- **Ministerial Rule Normative Nº 05, of December 21, 2009**, establishing the National Regime of Certification of Catches (Regime Nacional de Certificação de Capturas- RCC), to guide companies that export fish products from Brazil to European Union, in order to comply with EU Regulation Nº 1005/2008. Only fish products that receive this certification from the Government, attesting the legal origin of the catches, are allowed to be exported. Aiming at validating the forms to export and re-export tuna and tuna-like fishes, the Brazilian Government maintain a list of official agents that are authorized to validate the certifications.

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

In recent years the country experienced a series of harsh political and economic difficulties that resulted in tough institutional restructuring, which severely affected our capacity to adequately monitor fisheries, leading to deficiencies in the data provided by Brazil to ICCAT. In a transparent, constructive and proactive attitude, however, Brazilian delegation explained the situation to the Commission (Marrakesch Meeting) and proposed a course of action – the submission of complete revised data, by the end of last March.

Such attitude was a direct consequence of the reestablishment of the Secretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture, currently linked to the Presidency of the Republic, which enabled us to invest all the necessary resources to reestablish the Brazilian system to appropriately monitor fisheries data and to carry out scientific research on the exploited species, having as its starting point the reconvening of the Scientific Subcommittee, which became again fully operational.

Table 1. Total catch (t) (live weight) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fisheries in 2017.

SpeciesCd	BB	HL	LL	LL-surf	UNCL	Total Geral
YFT	365.95	16,878.48	1,103.87	14.00		18,362.31
ALB	0.09		317.62	65.27	113.87	496.85
BET	0.98	5,085.75	1,850.96	320.50		7,258.20
BLF		40.11	12.90	106.11	32.85	191.97
BLT				34.40		34.40
LTA				0.23		0.23
FRI	324.56			119.37	1.01	444.94
BON				1.04		1.04
SKJ	14,576.60	5,292.79		198.57		20,067.97
TUN		257.34		50.40		307.74
BRS				0.62		0.62
SWO			2,391.33	14.70		2,406.03
BUM			62.6	0.70		63.3
WHM			46.58			46.58
SAI			24.52	14.91		39.43
SBF				0.90		0.90
DOL	857,68	403.55	20.97	507.26	206.37	1,995.83
WAH		80.53	19.51	107,96	113.80	321.80
OIL			3.00	0.06		3.06
OCS			6.27			6.27
RSK				0.67	1.82	2.49
SMA			269.64	5.56		275.21
BSH			2,073.87	102.85		2,176.72
SPY			1.34	6.89		8.24
Total Geral	**16,125.87**	**28,038.56**	**8,205.00**	**1,672.96**	**469.2**	**54,512.11**

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

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

En 2017, la flottille thonière capverdienne se composait *en trois catégories, la pêche artisanale avec une flotte de 1363 bateaux et 4500 pêcheurs ; la pêche industrielle, composée d'un grand senneur de 60 mètre et finalement la semi industrielle côtière composée en soixante-onze petits barques comprise entre 6 et 25 et avec un total de* 1092 *pêcheurs. Parmi les espèces les plus explorées figurent l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus), le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis) et les petits thonidés, notamment les espèces Auxis thazard, Auxis rochei et Acanthocybium solandri). Par ailleurs, certaines pêcheries artisanales et la pêche sportive capturent aussi les poissons porte-épée (marlins et espadon) respectivement. La capture totale préliminaire des thonidés en 2017 a été environ 13.901 tonnes, capturés principalement par les senneurs, dans la pêche industrielle et semi industrielle et avec la ligne à main, dans la pêche artisanale. Par rapport à l'année précédente, il y a eu une diminution de 53%. Cela peut être lié à la diminution du nombre de navires opérant avec les senneurs hors des eaux nationales, à savoir dans la région de la côte d'Ivoire et Gabon. A part des captures de thon effectuées par la flotte locale, d'importantes captures de thon sont aussi fait par des flottes étrangères qu'opère dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert dans le cadre des accords de pêche existants avec des pays tiers, à savoir ceux de l'Union européenne (Espagne, France et Portugal). Selon les donnes fournies aux autorités du Cabo Verde, en 2017, 45 barque on était licences, et ont effectué des captures près de 10.000 tonnes. Dans cette pêcherie étrangère les plus important engin de pêche sont notamment la senne (PS) 21 barque, les canneurs (BB) 8 et les palangres (LL) avec 16 barque. Compte tenu des améliorations de l'infrastructure du froid et de la conservation, de l'expansion de la capacité de transformation, les flottes étrangères qui se développent fortement dans l'Atlantique augmentent ses débarquements et transbordements des thonidés et requins au Cap-Vert. L'INDP est l'entité responsable de pour les activités de recherche et pour le suivi régulier des donnes statistique, par un plan d'échantillonnage pour la pêche artisanale et une collecte exhaustive (recensement) au niveaux de la pêche industrielle e semi-industrielle. Les informations sur les licences de flotte, certificat de captures, qualité du produit sont complétées avec la collaboration d'autres institutions telles que la (Direction General des Ressources Marins, la douane et usines de transformation et conservation des poissons.*

RESUMEN

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

Cabo Verde c'est un archipel de dix îles, dont une non habitée. Les ressources halieutiques sont parmi les principales richesses naturelles. Malgré le niveau relativement faible de son utilisation globale, certaines ressources seraient déjà en pleine exploitation.

Le poisson apparaît comme un élément important dans le régime alimentaire de la population, et pour être une source de protéines, à faible coût, exige que leur exploitation se fait d'une manière durable, pour perpétuer dans le temps la disponibilité de cette ressource pour tout la société. En plus de la création d'emplois, la pêche contribue à la réduction de l'exode rural, à l'équilibre de la balance des paiements et la sécurité alimentaire. Encore, les ressources marines ont un grand potentiel pour générer de la richesse par leur réévaluation.

Le sous-secteur de la pêche artisanale, est composé de *4500* personnes de manière directe (3717 pêcheurs et 987 vendeuses de poisson), selon le recensement général de la Flotte de la pêche artisanale et industrielle / semi-industrielle de l'INDP en 2011. La même source indique l'existence 1092 pêcheurs qui pêchent dans la pêche industriel/semi-industriel, pour un total de 5796 emplois directs.

La capture totale préliminaire des thonidés en 2017 a été environ 13.901 tonnes, capturés principalement avec le senneur, dans la pêche industrielle et semi industrielle et avec la ligne à main, dans la pêche artisanale.

* Monteiro Carlos Alberto.

Dans la ZEE du Cabo Verde il y a un nombre important d'espèces de requins pélagiques et de profondeur, ce qui rend les îles un point important dans l'écologie de ces espèces, y compris leur route migratoire. La pêche est toujours sur une petite échelle, et les prises sont beaucoup occasionnels. Il n'y a pas de pêche que ciblé les ressources des requins, principalement en raison de l'absence d'une flotte spécialisée, des coûts d'exploitation élevés, d'autre part, la population n'a pas l'habitude de leur consommer.

La pêche des requins est pratiquée principalement par la flotte palangrière de l'UE (Espagne et Portugal) dans le cadre des accords de pêche avec le Cap-Vert. Les captures de requins par la flotte de l'UE dans la ZEE du Cabo Verde a augmenté ces dernières années, et les données de capture et biologiques sont envoyés à l'ICCAT par les pays de pavillon qui la pêche dans les eaux du Cabo Verde. Les espèces les plus importantes dans cette pêcherie sont les requin bleu (*Prionace glauca*), et le requin taupe bleu (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). Les istiophoridés et l'espadon, font toujours partie des captures déclarées de l'UE (2% et 13% respectivement). Dans la pêche sportive, ils ne sont pas encore créés des conditions pour la collecte des données.

Chapitre I : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Captures de la flotte de Cabo Verde

La flotte du thon au Cap Vert cible les thons tropicaux - *Thunnus albacares (YFT), Katsuwonus pelamis (SKJ), Thunnus obesus (BET), Euthynnus alleteratus (LTA), Auxis thazard (FRI)* et *Acanthocybium solandri (WAH)*, exploités par la flotte industrielle ou semi industrielle et par la flotte artisanale, au dehors de la ZEE du Cap Vert et dans les monts sous-marins et les pentes sous-marines, autour des îles.

1.1.1 Captures de la flotte du Cap Vert

La capture totale préliminaire des thonidés en 2017 a été environ 13.901 tonnes (**figure 1**) capturés principalement avec le senneur, dans la pêche industrielle et semi industrielle et avec la ligne à main, dans la pêche artisanale.

Par rapport à l'année précédente, il y a eu une diminution de 53%. Cela peut être lié à la diminution du nombre des senneurs espagnols portant le drapeau cap-verdien opérant dans le golfe de Guinée, à savoir dans la ZEE du Côte d'Ivoire et Gabon.

A part des captures de thon effectuées par la flotte locale, d'importantes captures de thon sont aussi fait par des flottes étrangères qu'opère dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert dans le cadre des accords de pêche existants avec des pays tiers, à savoir ceux de l'Union européenne (Espagne, France et Portugal). Selon les donnes fournies aux autorités du Cabo Verde, en 2017, 45 barque on était licences, et ont effectué des captures près de 10.000 tonnes (**figure 2**).

1.2 Flotte et engins

En 2017, la flottille thonière capverdienne est composée en trois catégories, la pêche artisanale avec une flotte de 1363 bateaux et 4500 pêcheurs ; la pêche industrielle, composée d'un grand senneur de 60 mètre et finalement la semi industrielle côtière composée de soixante-onze petits barques comprise entre 8 et 25 (m) et avec un total de 1092 pêcheurs. Les engins de pêche les plus utilisés au niveaux artisanal est essentiellement la ligne à main, tandis que pour la pêche semi-industrielle et industrielle, ainsi que la ligne à main, les senneurs (HS et PS) sont également utilisés.

1.3 Flotte étrangère

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

A part des captures de thon effectuées par la flotte locale, d'importantes captures de thon sont aussi fait par des flottes étrangères qu'opère dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert dans le cadre des accords de pêche existants avec des pays tiers, à savoir ceux de l'Union européenne (Espagne, France et Portugal). Selon les donnes fournies aux autorités du Cabo Verde, en 2017, 45 barque on était licences, et ont effectué des captures près de 10.000 tonnes.

Il est important de noter qu'au cours des dernières années, les débarquements et les transbordements de flottes étrangères ont augmenté grâce à l'amélioration des infrastructures de conservation et à la logistique de transbordement. Ces flottes étrangères, débarques et transbordes principalement les thons et requins. Le **figure 3** présente les transbordements sur les trois dernières années.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

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

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

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

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

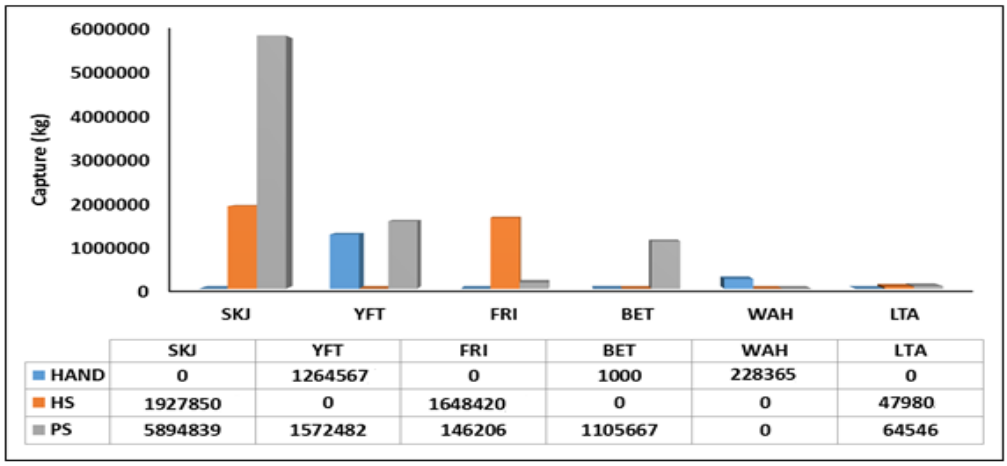
4.1 Schéma d'inspection

4.2 En termes juridiques

4.3 Sur le plan opérationnel

4.4 Dans la sous-région

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



	SKJ	YFT	FRI	BET	WAH	LTA
HAND	0	1264567	0	1000	228365	0
HS	1927850	0	1648420	0	0	47980
PS	5894839	1572482	146206	1105667	0	64546

Figure. 1

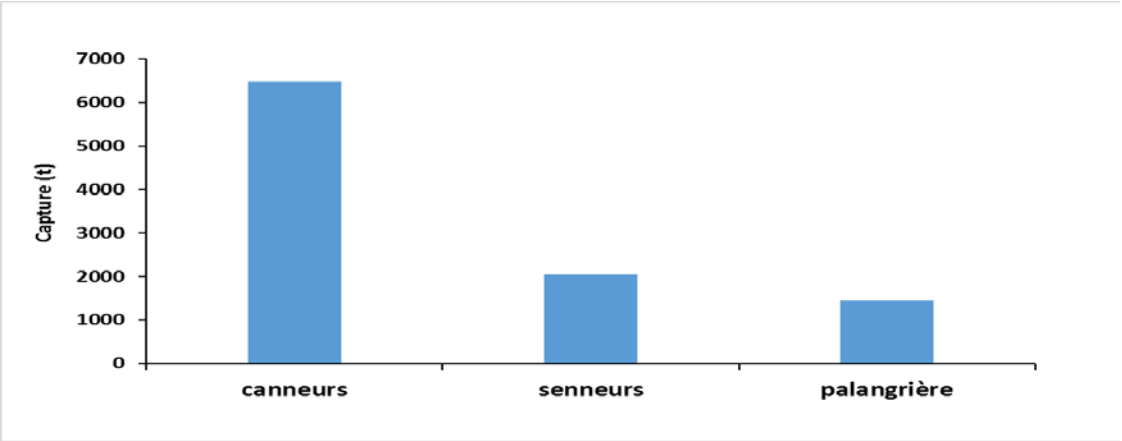

7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
Capture (t)
canneurs
senneurs
palangrière

Figure 2.

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

Bluefin tuna are harvested in Canadian waters from July through December. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2017 was 488.61 t which includes a 55.98t transfer from Mexico. A total of 489 licensed fishermen were active (i.e. licenses that had landings) in the directed Bluefin fishery using rod and reel, handlines, tended lines, electric harpoon and trap nets to harvest 397.4t. An additional 74.3t was harvested as bycatch in the pelagic longline fleet in the swordfish and other tunas fishery. There were 1.4t of observed dead discards in 2017. The swordfish fishery in Canadian waters takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted swordfish quota for 2017 was 2070.2t with landings reaching 1,188.2t. The tonnage taken by longline gear was 1,013.0t while 175.2t were taken by harpoon. Of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen, 46 were active in 2017. Only 30 of 1,138 harpoon licenses reported swordfish landings in 2017. The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and are harvested from May through October. In 2017, other tunas accounted for approximately 19%, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic Canada. The Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading to weigh out the landing, and verify log record data. Canada continues to actively support scientific research such as: Updating the relative index of abundance created from the Gulf of St. Lawrence herring acoustic survey for Bluefin tuna targets and expanding the work for the development of a similar German Bank index; Tagging of Bluefin tuna that addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution within the Canadian EEZ plus the short term survival and behaviour of BFT caught and released from the Canadian recreational charter fishery; The collection of Bluefin tuna otoliths and spines which will contribute to a mixing analysis, diet analysis and lipid analysis. For 2018, Canada will help establish an international biological sampling research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean aiming to improve the knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age at maturation, maturation rate, spawning season and location and diet. For sharks, recent research has been focused on a conventional tagging program for incidental captures of blue, porbeagle and Shortfin Mako shark caught by charter and recreational fishermen, short-term archival satellite tags were deployed on shortfin mako to assess the post-release mortality associated with the Canadian pelagic longline fleet and a fixed station longline survey designed to give abundance and distribution information for porbeagle shark.

I. (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information

1.1. Bluefin tuna

Directed Bluefin tuna fisheries take place in Canadian waters from June through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Bay of Fundy, and off Newfoundland. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2017 calendar year was 488.61, which include a 55.98t transfer from Mexico. The total Canadian landings (directed and by-catch) of Atlantic Bluefin tuna in 2017 was 471.6t (Table 1) including 397.4t from the directed fishery and 74.3t from by-catch in the Swordfish and other tuna's fishery. There were 1.4t of observed dead discards in 2017.

All traditional Bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in 2017 (Table 2). The tended line/rod and reel fishery in the area between Georges and Browns Bank off southwest Nova Scotia known as the Hell Hole continued to be an important fishing area. In 2017, the average weight of Bluefin caught was 262kg in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 170kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery; Bluefin tuna caught in the Newfoundland fishery had an average weight of 340kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in Table 2.

In 2017, 489 licensed fishermen participated in the directed bluefin fishery with rod and reel or tended line, and 4 fish-trap licence holders in St. Margaret's Bay used Bluefin tuna trap nets. One offshore longline licence was authorized to direct for other tuna with a small bluefin by-catch provision (Table 3). Since 2006, the pelagic longline fleet has been permitted to retain bluefin tuna incidentally harvested in their Swordfish and other tunas fishery resulting in significant reductions in dead discards.

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

1.2. Swordfish

Swordfish occur in Canadian waters from April to December, primarily on the edge of Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The Canadian ICCAT initial allocation for swordfish for 2017 was 1348t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2017 was 2070.2t, which included transfers to Canada of 35t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, and 125t transfer from Senegal. Canadian nominal landings in 2017 were 1,188.2t (Table 1), resulting in an underage of 557.3t.
The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1,013.0t (or 85% of the catch), while 175.2t were taken by harpoon (Table 4). The mean round weight of fish caught by longline and harpoon was 84kg and 155kg, respectively (Table 4). Only 46 of the 78 licensed swordfish longline fishermen were active in the 2017 fishery (Table 4). This number is lower than the mid-1990's when all, or nearly all, of the swordfish longline licenses were active annually given the greater quota available to Canada. Although a total of 1,138 fishermen are eligible for harpoon licences, only 152 are eligible to direct for swordfish (Harpoon Group A), and their access is based on their historic participation in this fishery in the 1990's and early 2000's. The remaining licence holders (Harpoon Group B) are limited to fishing opportunistically during other fisheries. This restriction on Group B is in place to limit effort in the fishery. In 2017, only 30 licence holders from either the Harpoon A (directed) or B (opportunistic) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.
1.3. Other tunas

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

The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada, and they are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks (and beyond) from April through November. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2017, other tunas accounted for approximately 19% of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Bigeye tuna (213.9t) was the most important other tuna species landed, followed by yellowfin tuna (192.7t) and albacore (17.0t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tunas was 16.1 kg, 32.9 kg and 26.1 kg, respectively. Approximately 50 of 77 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2016.

1.4. Sharks

As of 2014, there are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch, with the release of live sharks being encouraged. All information on shark landings is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements, license conditions prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species: bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, silky sharks and basking sharks (this requirement for basking sharks was added for the 2018 fishing season). Since 2011, incidentally caught white sharks can't be retained by Canadian fishermen due to their listing under the Canadian *Species at Rick Act*. Canada strictly prohibits shark finning and all landings are monitored at dockside by independent and certified agents to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% in weight of shark landings onboard any vessel. Total reported landings in 2017 of porbeagle and blue sharks were very low, at 1.7 mt and 0.1 mt, respectively. Landings of shortfin mako were slightly higher than 2016 (109.2 mt).

At-sea discards of large pelagic sharks from Canadian fisheries are observed primarily in the swordfish longline fishery, as well as in the groundfish otter trawl and bottom longline fisheries. Small amounts are also incidentally captured by other Canadian fleets. A comprehensive morphological monitoring protocol for pelagic shark discards was implemented in 2010, and the information is used to partition catches into dead discards and live releases. Observer coverage is variable among fisheries and discard estimates for 2017 represent the cumulative total of observer reports. In 2017, live releases of porbeagle, blue shark and shortfin mako totaled 24.4 mt, 238.9 mt and 1.5 mt, respectively; dead discards totaled 2.3 mt, 31.9 mt and 0.01 mt, respectively.

Approximately 593 recreational shark licences were authorized in 2017 (Table 3). The recreational shark fishery is primarily catch-and-release; retention is only permitted when participating in a community-organized shark fishing tournament. A federal license is required for each tournament which stipulates minimum sizes, prohibited species, logbook reporting requirements and other vessel regulations. In 2017, a collective total of 63 Blue sharks, 1 thresher shark and 2 shortfin makos were landed at four recreational tournaments.

Section 2: Research and Statistics

As the foundation for reliable research and stock assessments, the Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips. In 1994, an industry-funded Dockside Monitoring Program (DMP) was established in Atlantic Canada, according to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) standards, for the swordfish longline fleet and the majority of bluefin landings. Since 1996, this system has applied to all fleets, and included monitoring of all trips even when no fish were caught. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading, and log record data must be submitted by each fisherman to the Monitoring Company that inputs the data into a central computer system. Log records contain information on catch, effort, environmental conditions (e.g., water temperature) and by-catch. Log records from trips with catch must be received from fishermen before they can proceed with their next fishing trip (log records from zero catch trips can be mailed in at a later time). Ideally, this ensures 100% coverage of properly completed log records and individual fish weights. The effectiveness of this system was thoroughly reviewed in 1998 and 1999, and appropriate changes implemented, as necessary. Problems are assessed through Observer Programs and at-sea surveillance on the domestic fleet. License holders who fail to comply with the domestic regulations and conditions of license are liable to prosecution that may include fines, and suspension of license privileges.

Canada continues to collect biological samples from the Bluefin tuna fisheries and in 2016 a financial commitment was made to support the work indefinitely. This will allow any funding provided by collaborative agreements with the fishermen to support research initiatives. The biological sampling provides the GBYP with estimates of the occurrence of eastern Bluefin tuna in the Canadian EEZ and contributes to age-length keys that improve the age characterization of the catch. The sampling also supports diet, lipid and genetic analyses of the catch. PSAT tagging work initiated in 2013, continued in 2017 using funds contributed by DFO. Cumulatively, 51 PSAT tags were purchased between 2013 and 2015, 48 of which were manufactured by Wildlife Computers and 3 manufactured by LOTEK for comparative purposes. Canada was able to tag 7 Bluefin tuna in 2017 with PSAT tags (all Wildlife Computer tags). The program will continue in 2018 with the goal to deploy 5 replacement PSAT tags off the coast of Newfoundland. This funding also partially supports a conventional tagging program initiated in 2015 for the catch and release Bluefin tuna fishery. The tagging research addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution of the Bluefin tuna within the Canadian EEZ. In 2017, the Canadian catch and release Bluefin tuna fishery tagged 431 Bluefin Tuna, which was approximately 70% of the hook-ups. The conventional tagging program will continue in 2018 with the goal of improving on the percentage of hook-ups which result in a tag deployment and improving fish length estimates.

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

All effort, fish size and, area of catch data has been provided through the submission of Task I and II data in July 2018. By-catch data has been contributed through submission of form ST09.

2.1 Bluefin Tuna Research

Highlights of the 2017 scientific research program at the Biological Station (St. Andrews) included the following activities:

1. The Large Pelagic Group in St. Andrews NB in collaboration with the Department's Shark Group in Newfoundland deployed 7 PSAT tags on Bluefin tuna caught in the Atlantic Ocean off the eastern edge of Newfoundland, near Saint John's, NFLD. The program will continue in 2018 to deploy 5 replacement PSAT tags.

2. Canadian Bluefin Tuna PSAT data (in some case deployed with collaborators) dating back to 2007, totaling 101 deployments, were reprocessed using Wildlife Computer's GPE3 statistical processing tool (State-space model). The goal is to develop a habitat usage model for Bluefin Tuna from Canada's available PSAT data.

3. 2017 was the third year that Canada participated in the GBYP's conventional tagging program. The tagging was conducted in the Bluefin Tuna Catch and Release Fishery and resulted in 431 conventional tags being deployed, which was roughly 70% of the total hook ups. The number of tags deployed was less than what was deployed in 2016; however, in 2017 a higher percentage of hook ups were tagged. The program will continue in 2018.

4. The reprocessing of acoustic data from the Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets was completed and yielded a new relative (fishery independent) index of relative abundance in 2016. The acoustic surveys continue to occur annually and the fishery index was updated to include 2016. Similarly, the reprocessing of acoustic data from the German Bank (NAFO Area 4X) herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets was initiated in 2017 for a comparative fishery independent index of relative abundance in a different region.

5. Canada sampled 755 Bluefin tuna heads and collected 83 dorsal spines. 525 otolith pairs were extracted and these will be aged and tested for natal origin. Tissue samples to support work on the natal origin of Bluefin tuna, lipid analysis and diet were also collected from 740 of the heads collected. The otolith samples collected from 2016 were aged and tested for natal origin in 2017.

6. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish were assessed using the previously developed 96 SNP genotyping panel to characterize the stock origin and mixing rates of the two stocks in Canadian waters. Results will provide an indication of changing stock dynamics. The sample processing was initiated in 2016 and continued in 2017.

7. The sample representativeness of Canada's Bluefin tuna biological sampling program was assessed for the period from 2010 to 2017 to insure no bias is unintentionally being introduced to the the results of the scientific studies that are associated with the program. A representative sample of the Canadian landings was defined as having samples in similar proportions as the commercial landings on both a temporal and a size of fish basis for each region.

8. A joint Canadian – American relative index of abundance for the Western Bluefin Tuna stock from both the Rod and Reel and Longline fishing sectors was developed. The goal was to provide a more comprehensive fishery dependent time series of relative abundance indices.

9. In 2017, DFO Science, Saint Andrews staff completed year 1 of 2 studying the short term survival and behaviour of BFT caught and released from the recreational charter fishery. VEMCO Acoustic tags were applied to 11 Bluefin tuna in the northwest region of Prince Edward Island, Canada. Tuna were tracked immediately after release and all recovered and swam away quickly. The tagged tuna were not detected in

the tagging areas for at least 3 days post-release. One tuna was subsequently captured and killed in the commercial fishery off the coast of Nova Scotia. Of the remaining 10 tuna, 5 have been detected by receivers in the Ocean Tracking Network. One tuna that was detected by both the Cabot Straight and Halifax arrays was also detected off the coast of North Carolina in January. The project will continue in 2018 with up to 40 BFT tuna tagged and tracked.

2.2 Swordfish Research

1. Canada provides estimates of dead swordfish and bluefin discards based on observer coverage of the domestic large pelagic longline fleet.

2. For 2018, Canada will help establish an international research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean. This program will aim to improve knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age at maturation, maturation rate, spawning season and location and diet. This undertaking will benefit from samples contributed by Portugal, Brazil, Spain, Italy and Canada. Data and analyses from this program will contribute to more robust assessment of swordfish status by permitting the development of more spatially and biologically realistic population models used in both assessment and ICCAT Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) contexts. Principal data collection will occur in 2018, with analysis of samples continuing into subsequent years. Through this program Canada will develop capacity and infrastructure to continue collection and analysis of swordfish biological samples into future years. Building off of these new data as well as Canada's historical fisheries data, the planning stages of species distribution model development will also take place in 2018.

3. To develop indicators of swordfish stock status in non-assessment years, DFO in 2018 will begin testing the use of length frequency and animal growth models. These emerging methods will be applied to swordfish data to estimate size at maturity and the spawning potential ratio of the stock.

2.3 Shark Research

Highlights of the 2017 scientific research program at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (Halifax) included the following activities:

1. The conventional tagging program continued for incidental captures of blue, porbeagle and shortfin mako shark caught by charter and recreational fishermen. Also, acoustic monitoring of tagged porbeagle, blue shark and shortfin mako continued in 2017.

2. A fixed-station longline survey for large pelagic sharks took place in the summer of 2017, with a total of 54 stations fished throughout Canadian waters. The survey mainly provided abundance and distribution information for porbeagle shark. In conjunction with the survey, acoustic tags and short-term archival satellite tags were deployed on porbeagle; and DNA samples were collected throughout the survey area.

3. As part of a two-year project, short-term archival satellite tags were deployed on shortfin mako to assess the post-release mortality associated with the Canadian pelagic longline fleet. This information will be incorporated into the upcoming shortfin mako assessment at ICCAT.

2.4 Precautionary Approach

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

Number	Information required	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Submitted 20/09/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Submitted 31/07/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Submitted 31/07/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Submitted 31/07/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Submitted 31/07/2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	Submitted 31/07/2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Reported in National Report Part I, Section 2; TG-01 to TG-03 submitted 04/17/2018
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean sea
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	There is no recreational or sport fishery harvesting tuna, tuna like species or shark fisheries. There is limited catch and release fisheries for tuna and shark. Retention of recreationally harvested sharks is only permitted in a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Harvests from derbies are submitted in Task I and II data.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Submitted 31/07/2018
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	All catch, discards and, observer data provided as an aggregate consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements in Task I and II data. Submitted 31/07/2018
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No data to report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean sea
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries for Bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Canada does not undertake Bluefin tuna farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. From Rec. 13-07 and 13-08. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. From Rec. 13-07 and 13-08. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Submitted 31/07/2018
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. From 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.

Number	Information required	Response
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	-Develop protocol for direct ageing of BFT tuna otoliths (Spain, EU, USA). -Contribute BFT spines to direct ageing and comparative ageing study with otoliths (Spain, EU, USA) -Indication of condition through tissue samples (GMRI). -Determine stock origin through genetic samples and otolith microchemistry contributing to ICCAT stock assessment inputs. -Comparison of ancestry determination methodology study; comparing ancestry determination techniques: mitochondrial DNA, Stable Isotope, and single nucleotide analysis -Contributed data to develop annual western age-length keys -Provide genetic samples for close-kin analysis with larval samples (US) -Assess impact of integrating climate indicators and climate adjusted catch rate indices into the stock assessment and influence of changing ocean conditions on CPUE indices of Bluefin tuna US and Canadian waters. -Develop a species distribution model for Atlantic Bluefin tuna in US and Canadian waters in relation to ecosystem variables and hind casts of availability of Bluefin tuna to US and Canadian fleets -See Section 2.1 for additional detail
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	-The reprocessing of acoustic data from the Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets was completed and yielded a new relative (fishery independent) index of relative abundance in 2016. The acoustic surveys continue to occur annually and the fishery index was updated to include 2016. Similarly, the reprocessing of acoustic data from the German Bank (NAFO Area 4X) herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets was initiated in 2017 for a comparative fishery independent index of relative abundance in a different region. -A joint Canadian – American relative index of abundance for the Western Bluefin Tuna stock from both the Rod and Reel and Longline fishing sectors was developed. The goal was to provide a more comprehensive fishery dependent time series of relative abundance indices. -Standardized indices of Atlantic Bluefin tuna abundance were developed for the Canadian rod and reel, tended line and harpoon fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of St. Lawrence (1984 to 2016)

Number	Information required	Response
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	See Section 2.1
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Submitted 31/07/2018
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Canada does not operate fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
	SWORDFISH	
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Submitted 31/07/2018 in National Observer Programme and Task I and II data.
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No current science program for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Blue and White marlin are an incidental by-catch and in limited quantities. All retained marlins are reported in Task data. Live and dead discards are reported in National Observer Programme Data. All data submitted 31/07/2018.
	SHARK	
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Submitted 31/07/2018
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No retention permitted. Dead discards and live releases reported 31/07/2018 in National Observer Programme Data and Task I and II data.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No retention permitted and no releases reported.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and National Observer Programme Data. 2018 shark data submitted 31/07/18. Shark research highlights from 2016 in Section 2.3.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Silky sharks are not permitted to be retained.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be retained.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Submitted 31/07/2018 in National Observer Programme and Task I and II data.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No observed interactions reported in 2018.
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	n/a
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Submitted 31/07/2018
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Submitted 31/07/2018
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Submitted 31/07/2018
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries	All data collected from commercial logbooks provided.

Number	Information required	Response
	trough alternative means	
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ongoing work noted in National Report.

Table 1. Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species, 2008-2017.

Species										
	2008	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	***2017***
Swordfish	1334.0	1299.7	1345.6	1550.6	1488.5	1505.5	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	**1188.2**
Bluefin tuna	574.8	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.6	480.4	462.9	530.6	466.1	**471.6**
Albacore tuna	33.4	10.7	14.3	28.0	34.0	31.8	47.1	32.2	19.9	**17.0**
Bigeye tuna	130.2	111.0	102.8	136.9	166.4	197.3	218.2	257.3	171.1	**213.9**
Yellowfin	167.9	53.4	166.0	49.7	92.7	73.5	34.2	59.0	19.5	**192.7**
tuna	0.1	0.0	0.01	0.06	0.4	0.4	0.01	0.02	0.0	**0.0**
Unspec. tuna	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.06	0.3	**0.1**
Blue shark	42.8	53.2	41.0	37.4	28.7	35.2	54.6	84.6	82.5	**109.1**
Shortfin mako	123.9	62.4	83.4	30.1	33.3	18.6	8.9	4.2	1.9	**1.8**
Porbeagle	5.8	4.6	8.4	5.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Unspec. shar	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.3	2.7	5.1	3.1	1.1	**2.4**
Marlin										

Table 2. Canadian bluefin tuna landings and discards (tonnes round weight) by fishing area, 2008-2017.

Bluefin fishing area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	**2017**
Southwest Nova Scotia	231	234	240	145	192	182	152	158	194	**181**
Northeast Nova Scotia[1]	65	13	17	26	14	20	20	44	11	**18**
Gulf of St. Lawrence	263	263	211	207	228	228	246	278	231	**223**
Newfoundland	0	9	35	21	26	27	23	27	20	**30**
Offshore	16	11	2	74	**17**	16	20	24	9	**19**
Year-end adj[2]	-	-	1.5	<1	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total Landings	574.8	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.5	473.2	462	530.6	466.1	**471.6**
Scientific Tagging/Catch and Release Mortality[4]	-	-	7.5	6.3	7.8	6.4	0.273	1.654	0	**-**
Dead Discards[3]	1.2	2.9	1.3	3.0	3.1	0	0	2.8	7.6	**1.4**
Canadian quota	*626.2*	*553.8*	*518.6*	*490.4*	*487.4*	*484.5*	*487.3*	*528.88*	*506.74*	***488.61***

1 Fish caught in NAFO areas 4V and 4Wd

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

3 Discarded dead estimates from swordfish longline fishery 2001-2008 estimate for entire fishery based on observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77), while 2009 and after are observed discard values only (not elevated to fishery level).

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

Table 3. Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licences by region and species[1] in 2017.

Region	*Number of licences*[1]							
	Bluefin		*Swordfish (LL)*		*Other tuna (LL)*[3]		*Sharks*	
	Total	*Active*	*Total*	*Active*	*Total*	*Active*	*Explor.*	*Rec.*
Gulf	602	369	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland	54[2]	33	1	1	1	1	-	218
Scotia-Fundy	37	38	76	45	76	49	0	373
St. Margaret's Bay	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	-	-	1	-			-	-
Quebec	53	48	-	-	-	-		2
Total	770	489	78	46	77	50	0	593

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

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

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

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

Table 4. Summary of 2008-2017 swordfish vessels landing fish, landings (tonnes round weight), discards[1], average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number[2], and percentage of catch sampled for size

	2008	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	***2017***
Number of vessels landing fish										
Longline	53	52	47	40	44	48	46	52	45	**46**
Harpoon	75	74	74	69	50	63	66	52	50	**47**
Landings (t)										
Longline	1076.1	1051.8	1166.0	1342.9	1391.1	1225.5	1371.2	1481.0	1462.6	**1013.0**
Harpoon[1]	257.9	247.7	176.1	207.7	97.3	279.9	233.0	98.2	85.3	**175.2**
Total	1334	1299.7	1342.5	1550.6	1488.5	1505.4	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	**1188.2**
Discards (t)[2]	38.7	9.3	15.2	7.8	71.1	59.4	12.1	37.2	30.8	**50.6**
Average weight (kg)										
Longline	73	76	78	88	81	77	79	81	90	**84**
(# sampled)	(11648)	(12473)	(12899)	(14755)	(15461)	(13990)	(17296)	(16688)	(15135)	**(11673)**
Harpoon	106	100	98	106	105	91	125	125	126	**155**
(# sampled)	(2757)	(2074)	(1778)	(1937)	(1018)	(2963)	(1806)	(563)	(361)	**(703)**

% small fish by number landed[3]										
<125 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9	2.7	1.8	**2.7**
<119 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9	0.5	0.4	**1.1**
% of catch sampled	86	89	88	97	92	90	100	90	91	**91**

1 Harpoon landings include landings by the Pelagic Longline licence holders using harpoon gear.

2 Discarded dead from swordfish longline fishery: estimate for entire fishery based on Observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77); 2014 calculations are still to be determined (TBD) as they are under review.

3 Minimum size under regulation: <25 kg round weight or <125 cm LJFL with 15% tolerance

Part II (Management Implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

For Bluefin, swordfish, sharks, and the other tunas (bigeye, yellowfin, and albacore) Canada undertakes annual stakeholder consultation and announces a management plan {conservation harvesting plan (CHP)} measures prior to the opening of the respective fishing seasons. These CHPs are prepared in consultation with the fishing industry and incorporate all relevant ICCAT regulatory recommendations. They are implemented under the *Fisheries Act of Canada*. The necessary ICCAT regulatory recommendations are either specified in the *Atlantic Fishery Regulations* (1985) (made pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*) or are handled as written in fish harvester's Conditions of Licence (issued pursuant to the Fishery (General) Regulations), both of which are legally binding on fishermen.

3.1. Catch limits and minimum sizes

3.1.1 Bluefin tuna. Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to Bluefin tuna in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Bluefin Management Plan. The 2017 quota was set at 488.61t and no person shall have in their possession any Bluefin weighing less than 30 kg. In addition, Canada has limited entry into the fishery; and restrictions on the amount and type of gear used, vessel replacement, management fishing areas, and licence transfer requirements. A multi-year management plan for Bluefin tuna was completed in 2018.

3.1.2 Swordfish. Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish in the 2013 updated Canadian Atlantic Integrated Swordfish Management Plan. The 2017 adjusted quota was set at 2070.2t and there continues to be a prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15% tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. From 1998 - 2017, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible.

3.1.3 Other Tunas.

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

3.2. Closed seasons

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

3.3. Observer programs.

Canada has had a long standing independent Observer Program in place since 1977. Independent third party observers collect biological data, and monitor compliance with fishing regulations. In 2013, as part of the Bycatch Management Project the observer coverage level was maintained at approximately 5% (by sea days fished) on the pelagic longline fleet fishing for swordfish and other tunas. Data from the Observer Program are used to estimate dead discards, and document incidental catch of non-target species.

3.4. Vessel Monitoring.

Currently the fishery is mainly prosecuted by vessels less than 20 meters. Most fishing is conducted within the 200 mile zone. In line with the recommendation adopted by ICCAT, all vessels greater than 20 meters are equipped with VMS systems. In addition all Canadian large pelagic vessels, regardless of length, are required by condition of licence to use VMS when fishing with longline gear.

3.5. Inspection Schemes and Activities.

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

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

Canada participates in the Statistical and Catch Document Programs for Bluefin tuna, swordfish and bigeye. Programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna were introduced in 2003 for all exports. Since 2016, Canada has participated in the eBCD program. All Bluefin tuna must be entered in the system no matter whether they are sold/exported in Canada or to international destinations.

Prior to the implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program, Canada developed a system of uniquely numbered tags to be attached to all Bluefin tuna landed in Canada so that the origin of all Canadian harvested Bluefin can be tracked right to the marketplace. Since 1995, it has tracked the utilization of these tags through a computerized system and can cross reference data from this system with the information on the Bluefin tuna catch documents. Statistical Document Programs for swordfish and bigeye use government accredited organizations to validate export documents.

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

3.7. Other Recommendations.

In early 2013, Canada released a Policy on Managing Bycatch (http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/fish-ren-peche/sff-cpd/bycatch-policy-prise-access-eng.htm) to further improve the management of bycatch in Canadian fisheries, where necessary, by building on the success of existing management practices. As a general rule, the Policy applies to that portion of the retained catch for which the harvester was not licensed, but that he/she may or must retain. It also applies to all non-retained catch, including birds, marine mammals and sea turtles that become entangled in fishing gear. This Bycatch Policy is consistent with the *Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards* adopted in early 2011.

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

The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course for turtles in 2007 with a second training and certification program being conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. This training is a mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders. As per licence conditions, at least one member of the crew on board must hold a valid certificate identifying that they have successfully completed a DFO approved dehooking/ disentanglement course. A copy of the valid certificate must be on board the vessel and be provided to a fisheries officer upon request. Dehooking/disentanglement equipment must be on board the vessel and accessible at all times when fishing using longline gear.

Details on Canadian interactions with both seabirds and sea turtles for the years 2002 to 2017 has been provided with Task data in July 2018.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

SUBMITTED BY [CPC]: Canada

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	All scientific and compliance reporting requirements have been met through either the submission of Task data, Compliance table, the National Report or other specific reports. Canada has submitted its National Report, Document 07-2014 in line with the Revised Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Reports.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Canada has submitted all of the applicable reporting requirements. Dates of submission are noted below where applicable.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted 01/08/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea or in port)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transhipment.
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transhipment.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transhipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transhipment.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No change
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No change
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No change
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch from ICCAT managed species in Canadian ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out	Not applicable, no access agreements.

		pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	
GEN	0020	List of vessels 20 metres or greater	No changes from previous year
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year
GEN	*0022*	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	There are no sport or recreational fisheries for Bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore Bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. Charter boat fisheries can only be undertaken by commercial harvesters with specific limitations on participation, the number of fish which can be hooked, mandatory reporting of all fish hooked fish and bycatch. The fishery is undertaken with limited seasons, limits on the number of rods, gear strength and fight times to maximize the survival of released fish. Charters also participate in an observe program (5% coverage) and a camera monitoring program (whereby license holders are required to take a camera). The catch and release fishery also participates in the ICCAT GBYP tagging program. All fish that are caught and released must be tagged with a GBYP ICCAT tag (As long as it is safe to do so). Any observed mortalities are reported to the SCRS. There are also 2 catch and retain tournaments (Wedgeport and NSITT) and 1 catch release tournament (PEI) and all landings are counted for against the Canadian quota While there is a recreational/sport fishery for sharks, this fishery is primarily catch-and-release with retention only being authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a derby fishery are reported in Canada's National Report.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no sightings
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no sightings

BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1003	Carry- over of caged fish	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	*1006*	*Redundant, included in 1022*	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. From Rec. 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Not applicable. From Rec 14-04, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.

BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Reports submitted – (for months of June to December 2017 inclusive).
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	There were no landings of Bluefin tuna under 30KG. Canada does not experience the capture of tunas less than 30kg/115cm. Tagging to date has focussed on larger fish that are more common in Canadian waters. Canada does not permit "Charter Boat" operators to retain any fish and virtually all fish that are hooked are larger than 30kg/115 cm.
BFT	1026	Validated Bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable as every Bluefin tuna landed is tagged, 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted 27/09/2018
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable as every Bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Submitted as required
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No change
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2017	Submitted 31/07/2018
TRO	2003	Report on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. There no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2018.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable as Canada does not have vessels fishing bigeye or yellowfin in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
TRO	*2005*	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted 31/03/2018 and 26/09/2018.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Changes are submitted in season as required
TRO	*2008*	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Submitted quartley as required
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management	Submitted 04/09/2018

		Plan	
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted 31/03/2018 and 26/09/2018.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Changes are submitted in season as required
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Submitted 14/09/2018
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N.SWO	No changes from previous year
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable
ALB	4001	Redundant	
ALB	4002	Redundant	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	No changes from previous year
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable as Canada's landings are well below the 200t CPC limit
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	By licence condition, commercial harvesters are required to land dead marlins and must release any live fish in a manner that causes the least amount

			of harm to the fish.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	In Canada, the issuance of licences and the ability to apply conditions to that licence are provided to the Federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada through the *Fisheries Act* and *Fishery General Regulations.* Participation in the commercial fishery is limited entry and marlins are only permitted to be fished by harvesters licensed to fish other tunas. There is no recreational fishery for marlins or other billfish permitted. All marlin catches are reported in Part I of the annual report By licence condition, commercial harvesters must release all live marlin in a manner that causes the least harm to the fish. All vessels permitted to land marlins are subject to observer coverage (5%), 100% dockside monitoring of all catches and have mandatory logbook where they are required to list all harvested and released marlins.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec.16-11	Not applicable – Canada does not catch sailfish
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. By licence condition, harvesters are prohibited from landing hammerhead sharks, with all landings being subject to dockside monitoring of catch.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. By licence condition, harvesters are prohibited from landing silky sharks, with all landings being subject to dockside monitoring of catch.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Since 2008 Canadian harvesters have been releasing all shortfin makos that are alive when they reach the vessel.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	As noted in the National Report, all sharks landing information is collected through logbooks as well as through 100% dockside monitoring of catches. There is also 5% mandatory observer coverage. This information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain silky sharks as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Retention of sharks as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries is primarily two species; porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks with the release of any live sharks being encouraged. Canada has small landings of blue sharks. All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as

			bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada also monitors all landings of sharks at dockside to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks on board any vessel. Annex 1 Submitted 21/08/2018
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Retention of sharks as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries is primarily two species; porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks with the release of any live sharks being encouraged. Canada has small landings of blue sharks. All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada also monitors all landings of sharks at dockside to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks on board any vessel.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	The Pelagic Longline Fleet has had a Code of Conduct in place since the early 2000's, and its adherence is a mandatory licence condition. Vessels flagged to Canada must carry on board safe handling, disentanglement and release equipment and it is mandatory for harvesters to release any incidentally harvested sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course in 2007. A second training and certification program was conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. Training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (March 2007). CP44 – BirdMit does not apply in Canadian waters
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	While Canada has long worked with its various fleets to reduce the incidental harvest and discards, a policy on Managing Bycatch was released in 2013 with the objectives of ensuring that Canadian fisheries are managed in a manner that supports the sustainable harvesting of aquatic species and that

			minimizes the risk of fisheries causing serious or irreversible harm to bycatch species; and to ensure that total catch, including retained and non-retained bycatch, are account for. This Bycatch Policy is consistent with the *Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards* adopted in early 2011.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

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

There were no landings of tuna or tuna like species at Canadian ports by non-Canadian vessels during 2017. While some US/Japanese swordfish vessels unload catch in several Canadian ports, this fish is not considered as being landed in Canada as it is placed immediately in bond and shipped directly to the USA/Japan. Canadian fisheries officers monitor these offloads.

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

There were no difficulties in the implementation of or in the compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures during the 2017 fishery. ICCAT related fisheries receive a high level of compliance monitoring in Canada and there were no significant compliance issues identified in any of the Canadian fisheries covered by ICCAT in 2017.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINA

Jiangfeng Zhu, Wenjiang Guan, Feng Wu[1]

SUMMARY

The number of vessels from China operated in the Atlantic Ocean was 34 in 2017 which was same as in 2016. Longline was the only fishing gear used to target bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna. The total catch of main species including bycatch was 7189.1t (in round weight), 140.0 t higher than that in 2016 (7049.1 t). The catch of bigeye tuna decreased to 5514.4 t, but the catch of bluefin tuna increased to 64.4t in 2017. The catch of bigeye tuna accounted for 76.7% of the total in 2017. Yellowfin tuna, swordfish and albacore tuna, etc. were taken as bycatch. The catch of yellowfin tuna was 578.4 t in 2017. The catch of swordfish was 382.9 t. The catch of albacore tuna was 308.2 t. The data compiled, including TASK I and TASK II as well as the number of fishing vessels, have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat by the Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture of PRC. PRC has carried out a national scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2001. Three observers in 2017 have been dispatched on board three Chinese longliners in the fishing areas of S13°14′-N18°48′, W49°00′-E2°19′ (targeting bigeye tuna) and two observers on board two vessels in the fishing areas of N49°24′-N53°56′, W24°33′-W31°47′(targeting bluefin tuna). Data of target species and non-target species (including sharks, sea turtles) were collected during the observations.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information

1.1 General overview

Longline is the only fishing gear used by the Chinese tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The longline with 7 hooks per basket was used for targeting bluefin tuna, and the longline with 16 hooks per basket was used for targeting bigeye tuna. The hooks per basket may be slightly changed during a single trip. Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were the target species, with yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, swordfish, sailfish, blue marlin, white marlin, longbill spearfish and sharks as the bycatch. In 2017 there were 34 deep frozen longliners operated in the high seas of tropical Atlantic Ocean including two longliners seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for Atlantic bluefin tuna. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet harvested 7189.1 t of tunas and tuna-like species and main shark species, 140.0 t higher than that in 2016. The catch by species is listed in **Table 1**.

The total fishing efforts increased from 1.7×10^7 hooks in 2016 to 2.3×10^7 hooks in 2017 (35.3% increase) (**Table 2**). The CPUEs of tunas and tuna-like species for 2008-2017 were listed in **Table 2**.

The quarterly fishing efforts of the Chinese longline fleet were shown in **Figure 1.** The quarterly CPUE of bigeye tuna and yellowfin was shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, respectively. The spatial distributions of fishing effort by 5º×5ºand quarter in 2016 and 2017were shown in **Figure 4**. The spatial distributions of quarterly CPUEs of BET and YFT by 5º×5ºin 2016 and 2017were shown in **Figure 5**.

1.2 Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna was caught as bycatch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore tuna catch in 2017 was estimated to be about 308.2 t, 110.6 t higher than the catch of 2016 (197.6 t). The catch of North Atlantic albacore and South Atlantic albacore was123.65t and184.55tin 2017, respectively.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 64.4 t in the East Atlantic Ocean in 2017, 10.5 t higher than the catch in 2016(53.9 t).There was no bluefin tuna fishing on the Western Atlantic stock.

[1]National Data Centre for Distant-water Fisheries of China, Shanghai Ocean University, 999 Huchenghuan Road, Shanghai 201306, People's Republic of China.

1.4 Tropical tunas

The total catch of bigeye tuna in 2017 was 5514.4 t, which was 338.0 t lower than that in 2016 (5852.4 t). The catch of yellowfin tuna was578.4 t in 2017, 110.7 t higher than the catch of 2016 (467.7 t).

1.5 Swordfish

The total catch of swordfish in 2017 was 382.9 t, 25.6 t higher than that of the previous year (357.3 t in 2016). Of the total, 81.3 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 301.6 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.6 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2017 was 40.3 t, 9.4 tlowerthan that of the previous year (49.7 t in 2016).

1.7 White marlin

The total catch of white marlin in 2017 was 2.5 t.

1.8 Sail fish

The total catch of sailfish in 2017 was 10.0 t, which was higher than that of the previous year (4.3 t in 2016).

1.9 Longbill spearfish

The total catch of longbill spearfish in 2017 was 0.6 t.

1.10 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2016 was 285.1 t, 227.3 t higher than that of the previous year (57.8 t in 2016). The total catch of shortfin mako was 2.3 t, 5.1 tlowerthan that in 2016 (7.4 t).

Section 2: Research and Statistics

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

In 2017, three observers were dispatched on board three Chinese longliners targeting bigeye tunain the areas of S13°14′-N18°48′, W49°00′-E2°19′and two observers on board two Chinese longliners targeting bluefin tuna in the areas ofN49°24′-N53°56′, W24°33′-W31°47′.The observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 100%, and the observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was 6.1% (calculated using fishing days as effort) or 5.3% (calculated using hooks as effort). The data covering all catch species, including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and capture status were collected during the observer trips. Fishing operation information was also recorded by observers. The observer data had been submitted to ICCAT secretariat.

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

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

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

Annex 1 to Part I of Annual Report (Scientific Report)

Number	Information required	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	23/September/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/July/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/July/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/July/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/July/2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/July/2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable- Neither conventional nor electronic tag found in the previous year.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/July/2018
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable- China has no small scale vessels.
S12	Information and data on pelagic *Sargassum*	Not applicable- No information is available.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries in Mediterranean.
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	31/July/2018
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT /SKJ vessels	31/July/2018-Data of Task 1&II are estimated from catch statistics and logbooks.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type; number of beacons / buoys and average number followed	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.

Number	Information required	Response
	and lost	
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S46	Information collected by observers	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities with FADs.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	31/July/2018-China conducted port sampling at one of our port, the data and information collected from it are attached in the form of ST10-PortSamp
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable- China has no such programmes.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Any discards, including blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish, are required to be recorded in the logbook including their status (live or dead) when releasing. When an observer on board, the observer record these information in detail.
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable- China reported the species-specific shark data.
S48	Results of research on shortfinmako	Not applicable- China has no such programmes.
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Shark/sea turtle/sea bird/billfish identification guidesare distributed to each vessel.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/July/2018, All these information can be found in Task I and Task II as well as observer data.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	This information was reported in Task I and Task II as well as observer data. For 2017, no seabird was incidentally captured and recorded.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The government has circulated the logbook and required the fishing vessels to fill the logbook. In the logbook, there was the identification guides for sharks and other bycatch species. The government also trained the fishermen and introduced the species identification guides to them each year to give the knowledge to mitigate the mortality of bycatch species. Posters of commonshark species, sea turtles, sea birds and billfish were distributed to each trainer. The data of bycatch species and size frequency data were collected by the observers. All Chinese longliners have been equipped with de-hooker device since 2009. The government requested all fishing companies to report information on incidental catch of sea turtles, mammals, and sea birds on logbook. Fishing companies were also required to implement bycatch mitigation measures as per ICCAT recommendations. The circle hook was encouraged to be used

Number	Information required	Response
		on longliner. The government encouraged fishermen to use monofilement instead of wire leaders to mitigate shark mortality in tuna longline fishery. Chinese government issued a Notification of Management, which specified certification requirement for the hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks etc. since Sep. 14, 2014.

Part II (Management Implementation)

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

Summary

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

China established monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, we set catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on.

In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch , transshipment and so on. Non-compliance behavior for tuna fishing vessels will be punished

Furthermore, I wish to inform that China is now in the process of revising Fisheries Law and Distant Water Fishing Management Regulation which will require fishery development should follow the precautionary approach, and will also establish a blacklist for vessel owners that violated both domestic and RFMOs measures, right now the revision process is almost finished. More server sanctions and fines will be imposed for vessel captain and vessel owner than before.

In 2017, we organized one training course for all the Chinese tuna fishing companies regarding the most updated t-RFMO conservation and management measures and strengthen their compliance capacity and capacity-building. .

3.1 Catch quota and minimum size limit

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

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

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

3.2 Tuna Statistical Document Program

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

3.3 Fishing vessel management

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

3.4 VMS

China has implemented VMS reporting since October 2006, and it is mandatory that all fishing vessels shall have an operating VMS on board when fishing overseas. Each vessel operating in ICCAT area is equipped with an operating VMS on board in line with ICCAT VMS Resolution. Manual report is required by the vessel/vessel owner should the vessel cannot be automatically polled and ask them to repair the VMS equipment as soon as possible. For those vessels whose VMS device are turned off on purpose and/or tampered, severe sanctions would be taken against the vessel owner in accordance with domestic regulations on VMS. And from 2015, all the longliners must report six positions per day.

3.5 Transshipment and regional observer program

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

3.6 National observer program

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

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

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

Three national scientific observers have been dispatched aboard three Chinese tuna longline fishing vessels in Atlantic in 2017. Before scientific observers begin to work, strict training courses are conducted at SHOU. Training courses include management knowledge of tuna fisheries in ICCAT Convention Areas, species identification, biological characteristics, fishing gear terms, catch Information Form filling, debriefing, etc. A set of materials such as rulers, forms for filling are taken by observers. After observers finish their tasks at sea and return to China, an observer trip report should be submitted and all the data should be checked and input into database, the observer will share their experience and findings during their work on board the vessel.

There are 100% observer coverage of fishing effort for Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting BFT and about 10% observer coverage for targeting BET calculated by fishing days. The data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, and sea birds, especially), size frequency data, and disposition status were collected during the observation. Fishing operation information was also recorded by observers.

National observer report and observer data, including shark size data, have been submitted to ICCAT secretariat.

3.7 Others

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

Observers (100% coverage) on board the vessel will monitor the whole BFT fishing operation process. All juvenile fish of BFT less than 30kg/115cm are required to be released when captured. Each BFT tag recorded its length, weight, location and other key information, so as to cross-check its fishing quota and weight/length status.

Besides, daily catch report is required to submit which the information must include catch weight, catch number, length and so on.

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

China does not have vessels targeting N-SWO and S-SWO, all the SWO are caught as by-catch and every tropical longliner can by-catch SWO. In 2018, China has 90.433t quotas of N-SWO and 391.9t of S-SWO, we set catch limit for N-SWO and S-SWO for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-SWO and S-SWO. There are 13 longliners which operated in ICCAT waters since the very beginning, so these 13 longliners occupied 60% of the total TAC of N-SWO and S-SWO and each vessel share equally the quotas. The rest of the longliners account for the other 40% of the total TAC and each vessel share equally the quotas. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

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

China does not have vessels targeting N-ALB and S-ALB, all the ALB are caught as by-catch and every tropical longliner can by-catch ALB. In 2018, China has 250t of N-ALB and 225t of S-ALB, we set catch limit for N-ALB and S-ALB for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-ALB and S-ALB. There are 13 longliners which operated in ICCAT waters since the very beginning, so these 13 longliners occupied 60% of the total TAC of N-ALB and S-ALB and each vessel share equally the quotas. The rest of the longliners account for the other 40% of the total TAC and each vessel share equally the quotas. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

3.7.4 Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures

Both blue marlin and white marlin are caught as by-catch by Chinese fishing vessels. Scientific observers are in charge of collecting the data of incidental catch of marlins. All the BUM and WHM are allocated to one company which the catch limit is strictly observed by its fishing vessels. In addition to observer records, all longliners are required to record catch by species in logbooks. China has no recreational fishery.

3.7.5 Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11

China does not have vessels targeting sailfish but may catch as by-catch by the longliners. The observer on board the vessel collects the data on catches of sailfish, including live and dead discards. The fishing vessel captain must fill in the logbook timely and accurately the catches of sailfish, the circle hooks are encouraged to use by the fishing vessels to decrease sailfish mortality. China included the sailfish datas in its task I and II and submitted to SCRS.

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

The Recommendation 14-06 was translated into Chinese and sent to all the fishing companies whose vessel operating in ICCAT waters to let them know the updated ICCAT requirements on shortfin mako sharks.

Shortfin mako sharks poster was distributed to each fishing vessels to help vessel captain recognized accurately shortfin mako shark in order to avoid the risk mixing shortfin mako shark with other sharks and also increase the accurate rate of catch information.

Observers will also assist to recognize shortfin mako shark. Any catch or release for this shark will be recorded in observer report. When releasing sharks, the observer will also help to ensure the maximum survival on the condition of protecting safety of observer and crews, the release status must be recorded.

Circle hooks and monofilament branch line are encouraged to be used in the longline fishing gears. Alive shortfin mako are encouraged to release unharmed immediately if captured and must record the release status in the logbook.

A national-level training course was held in 2017 which contained the shark resource, shark identification, RFMOs (ICCAT included) measures on shark as well as how to protect global sharks species, in doing so, raising the awareness of our fishing manager and fisherman to better protect sharks, including shortfin mako sharks.

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

Every year, national-level meeting is organized to distribute the material of Recommendation/Re-solution adopted by ICCAT after translating it into Chinese. All the shark-related Recommenda-tions was integrated into domestic regulations and released by Ministry of Agriculture.

A national-level training course was held in 2017, our shark experts introduced shark resource, shark identification, RFMOs (ICCAT included) measures on shark as well as how to protect global sharks species, in doing so, raising the awareness of our fishing manager and fisherman to better protect sharks, including silky sharks.

Silky shark poster was distributed to each fishing vessels to help vessel captain recognized accurately silky shark in order to avoid the risk mixing silky shark with other sharks and also increase the accurate rate of catch information.

Silky shark catch is prohibited for retaining on board, transshipping or landing. All the fishing vessels operating in ICCAT are required to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive and must record its status when releasing it in the logbook. The observer on board the vessel also needs to record the number of discards and release of silky sharks with indication of status.

3.7.8 All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2018 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, ,10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-15, 14-06, 15-06)

All the shark related Recommendations were translated into Chinese and distributed to fishing vessel owner. And these Recommendations was integrated into domestic regulation by issuing a legal-binding Ministerial-level Notification on Compliance with t-RFMO conservation and management measures which explicitly specified the prohibition to fish, retain, transship, land and store of the four shark species in ICCAT waters.

We have made great effort to mitigate the shark by-catch. Key sharks species Poster are prepared and circulated to each vessel to facilitate fisherman to identify shark species, especially bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead shark, silky shark and whitetip shark which prohibit to retain onboard, transship, land, store and sell. Training sessions are made to abide by Recommendations for sharks each year (04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 11-08 and 11-15).

Besides, scientific observers also monitored effectiveness of conservation of sharks according to their records. Observers will also assist to recognize shark species. Any catch or release for shark will be recorded in observer report. When releasing sharks, the observer will also help to ensure the maximum survival on the condition of protecting safety of observer and crews, the release status must be recorded.

A new version logbook is used from 2015 which include more by-catch species and fishing effort information, including shark species which may catch in the three oceans.

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

Each year, we held national-wide training activities which include how to identify different shark species, shark resource, shark conservation and management measures in all the RFMOs, the method to reduce and release shark when caught incidentally, in doing so, raising the awareness of our fishing manager and fisherman to better protect sharks, including shortfin mako sharks.

3.7.9 Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark

Each vessel must fill in the logbook timely and accurately and submit logbook to Shang Hai Ocean Univeristy for compilation and analysis, including effort, size and discard data. The observer on board the vessel will also collect such datas when performed their duty during their stay on board the vessel. Such datas are include in Task I and Task II in full accordance with ICCAT requirement and submitted to SCRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement. Annual report submitted on 29/9/2018
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement.

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
			Annual report submitted on 29/9/2018
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/8/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	14/9/2018
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	4/1/2018
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	4/1/2018
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Please refer to the reply letter regarding compliance issues in 2017
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Please refer to the reply letter regarding compliance issues in 2017
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No such bilateral arrangement so far.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	No such access agreement so far.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No such access agreement so far.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	34
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable as China has no sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	14/9/2018
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No report received
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable as China has no BFT traps.
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	9/2/2017

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No modification
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	29/9/2018
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	31/7/2018
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	9/2/2018
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable as neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese for transhipment or/and landing
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable as neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese for transhipment or/and landing
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	BFT fishing operation not start right now
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	BFT fishing operation not start right now
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	BFT fishing operation not start right now
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable as China has no BFT fishery in Western Atlantic
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	29/9/2018
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Sent but date missing
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	29/9/2018
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Sent but date missing
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, no such vessels.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Sent but date missing
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No change
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31/7/2018
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable, no fishing vessel operating in the area/time closure.
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	28/3/2018, 29/9/2018
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	12/3/2018 , 27/9/2018
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable as China has no vessels using FADs
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	14/9/2018
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	28/3/2018, 229/9/2018
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sent but date missing
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	14/9/2018
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	14/9/2017
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	14/9/2017
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	See annual report
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	See annual report
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	14/9/2017
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	14/9/2017
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	See annual report
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	See annual report
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	29/9/2018
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	29/9/2018
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, China is not developing coastal CPCs.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, China is not developing coastal CPCs.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Translate the Rec. into Chinese and distribute to company; distribute shark poster to vessel; observer coverage; training.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Translate the Rec. into Chinese and distribute to company; distribute shark poster to vessel; observer coverage; training.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2018 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	29/09/2018 Annex 1 to Rec. 16-13 will be submitted later but before 13 Oct.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Observer coverage and monitor; filling in the logbook
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2	Training session; encourage to use

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
		and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	mitigation equipment; distribute identification guide and poster.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable as all the Chinese longliners operated in the tropical area between N15° to S15°
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	29/09/2018
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	29/09/2018. Not applicable as China currently not implements pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable as China has no objections to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation & Management Measures

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

4.1 Import and export trade monitoring

Since July 1st, 2010, General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Agriculture issued a joint declaration which stipulates that all the imported BFT, BET, and SWO must apply for the certificate for custom clearance, when importer apply for this certificate, must accompany with the BET/SWO/BFT catch document issued by the concerned flag state.
Likewise, when Chinese exporter exported BFT, BET and SWO, the fishery competent authority will also issue the related catch certificate after checked carefully.

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

Currently no such cases, and will record and advise in a timely manner in future once encountered.

Table 1.Catch of target and bycatch species (in round weight, t), 2008-2017.

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
BFT	119.0	41.7	38.2	35.9	36.0	38.1	37.6	45.1	53.9	64.4
YFT	649.0	462.0	426.9	346.4	264.1	211.4	92.4	169.6	467.7	578.4
BET	5686.0	4973.0	5489.0	3720.2	3231.2	2371.3	2231.8	4941.8	5852.4	5514.4
SWO	562.0	383.0	369.1	322.2	374.5	291.9	266.2	468.5	357.3	382.9
ALB	49.0	116.0	239.6	181.0	82.1	146.2	68.7	141.4	197.6	308.2
BSH	149.0	197.0	93.4	239.6	181.2	391.2	47.7	21.7	57.8	285.1
SMA	21.0	43.0	61.1	46.9	32.1	20.2	14.4	6.1	7.4	2.3
BUM	12.7	77.0	100.5	99.1	61.2	44.9	39.7	44.4	49.7	40.3
WHM	4.5	8.5	8.1	2.7	3.6	2.1	-	0.2	0.3	2.5
SAI	1.5	6.3	5.6	3.0	5.3	1.0	2.2	2.6	4.3	10.0
Other	42.6	50.0	41.7	-	-	1.3	-	0.1	0.8	0.6
Total	7296.3	6357.5	6873.2	4997.1	4271.2	3519.6	2800.7	5841.5	7049.1	7189.1

Table 2.The aggregated nominal CPUE of target and bycatch species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10^7 hooks), 2008-2017.

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
BFT	6.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	3	4.5	6.3	3.5	3.2	2.8
YFT	35.4	27.2	28.3	21.2	21.7	25.1	15.5	13.1	28.1	25.1
BET	310.4	293.1	364	227.2	265.9	281.7	374.3	382.5	352.0	239.5
SWO	30.7	22.6	24.5	19.7	30.8	34.7	44.6	36.3	21.5	16.6
ALB	2.7	6.8	15.9	11.1	6.8	17.4	11.5	10.9	11.9	13.4
BSH	8.1	11.6	6.2	14.6	14.9	46.5	8.0	1.7	3.5	12.4
SMA	1.1	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
BUM	0.7	4.5	6.7	6.1	5	5.3	6.7	3.4	3.0	1.8
WHM	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
SAI	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Fishing Effort	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.7	2.3

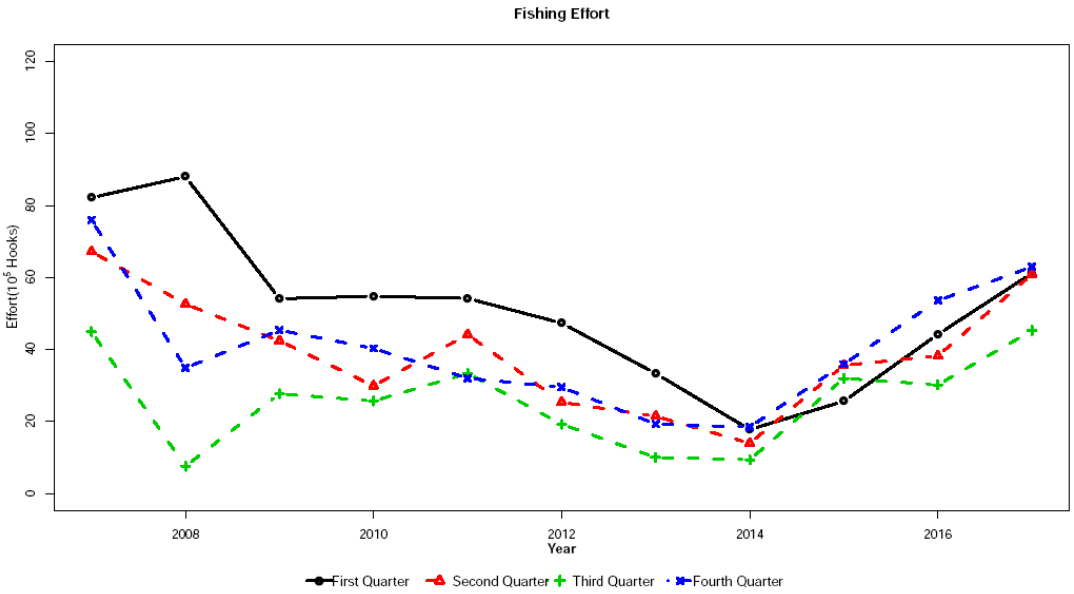


Figure 1. The quarterly fishing effort (hooks 10^5) of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years

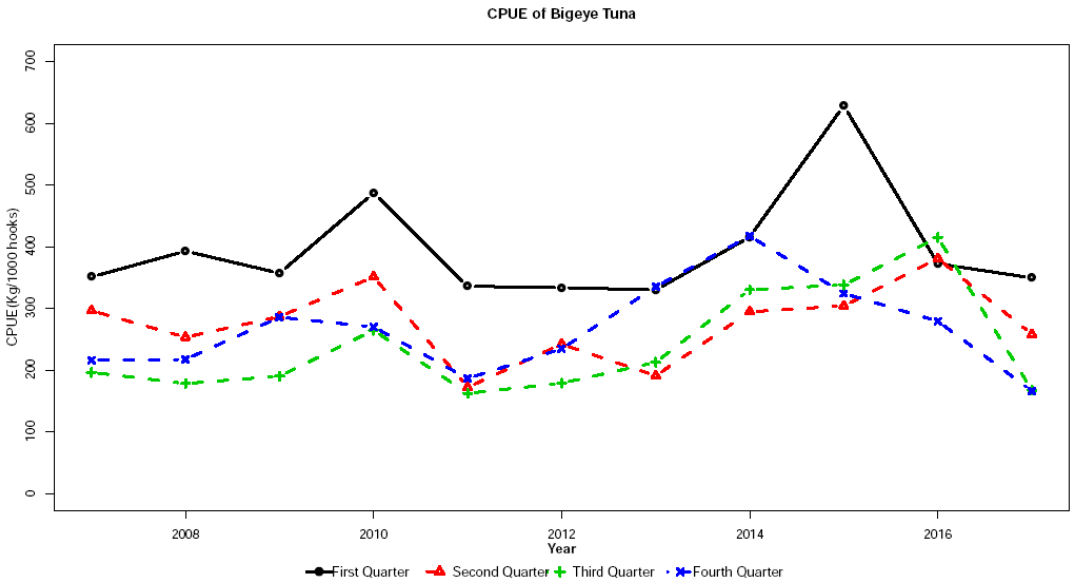


Figure 2. The quarterly CPUE of bigeye tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years

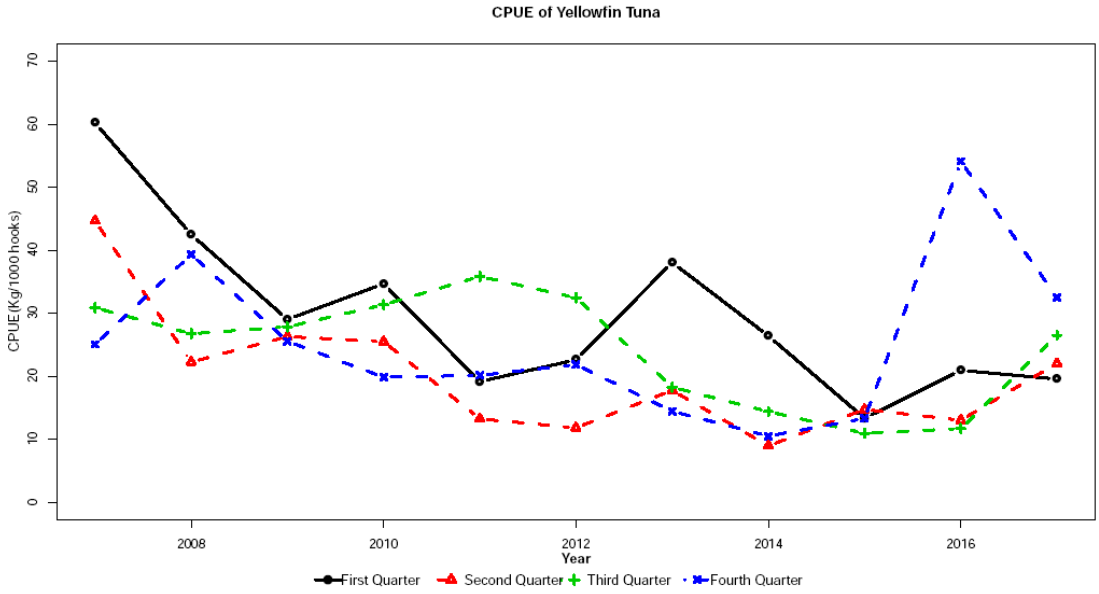
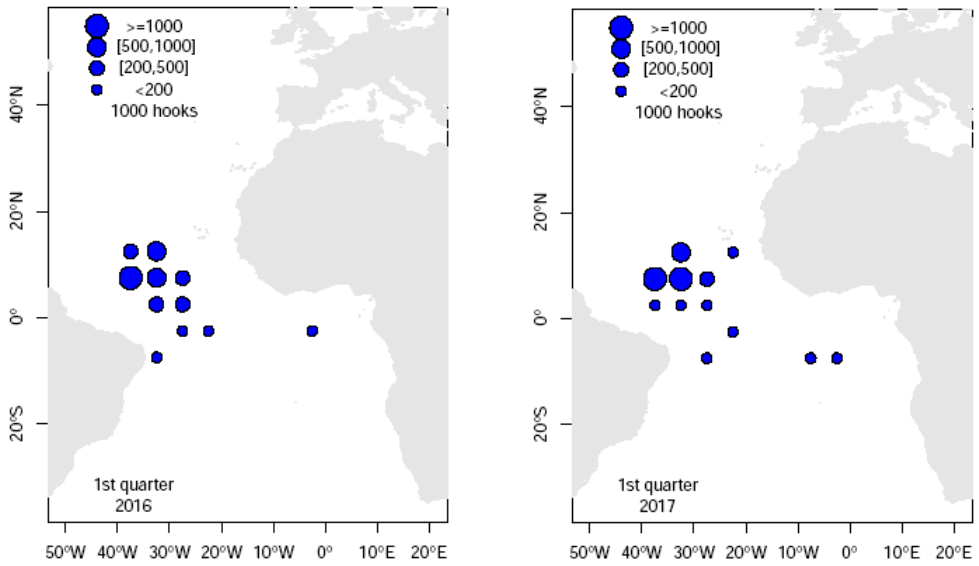
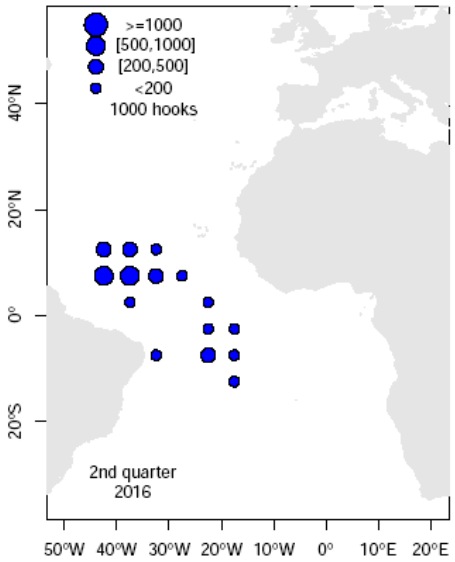
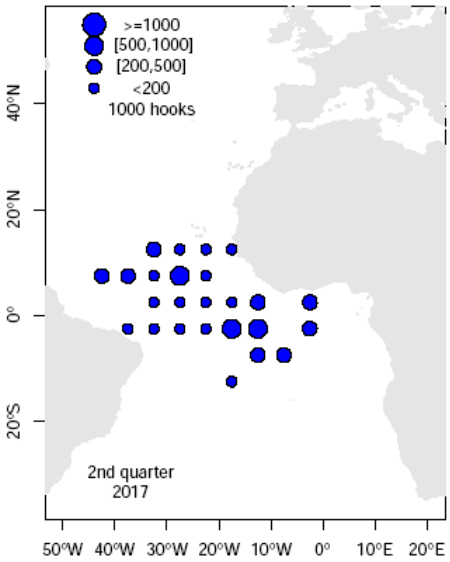
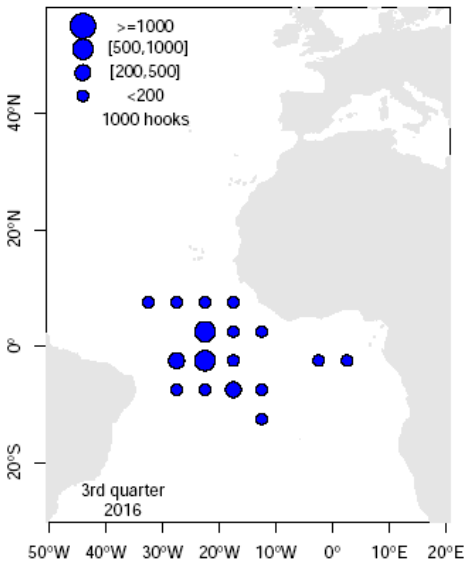


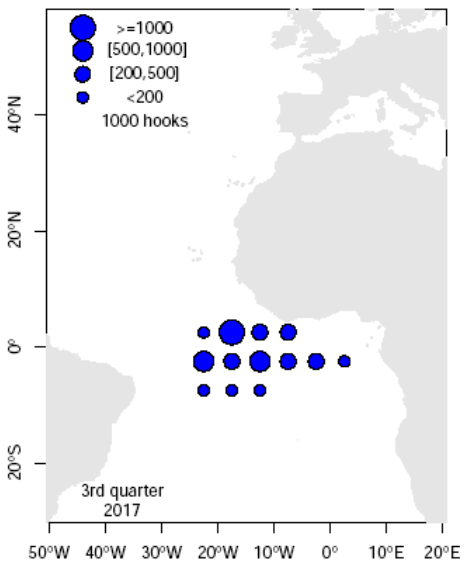
Figure 3. The quarterly CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years




>=1000
[500,1000]
[200,500]
<200
1000 hooks
2nd quarter
2016
40°N
20°N
0°
20°S
50°W 40°W 30°W 20°W 10°W 0° 10°E 20°E


>=1000
[500,1000]
[200,500]
<200
1000 hooks
2nd quarter
2017
40°N
20°N
0°
20°S
50°W 40°W 30°W 20°W 10°W 0° 10°E 20°E


>=1000
[500,1000]
[200,500]
<200
1000 hooks
3rd quarter
2016
40°N
20°N
0°
20°S
50°W 40°W 30°W 20°W 10°W 0° 10°E 20°E


>=1000
[500,1000]
[200,500]
<200
1000 hooks
3rd quarter
2017
40°N
20°N
0°
20°S
50°W 40°W 30°W 20°W 10°W 0° 10°E 20°E

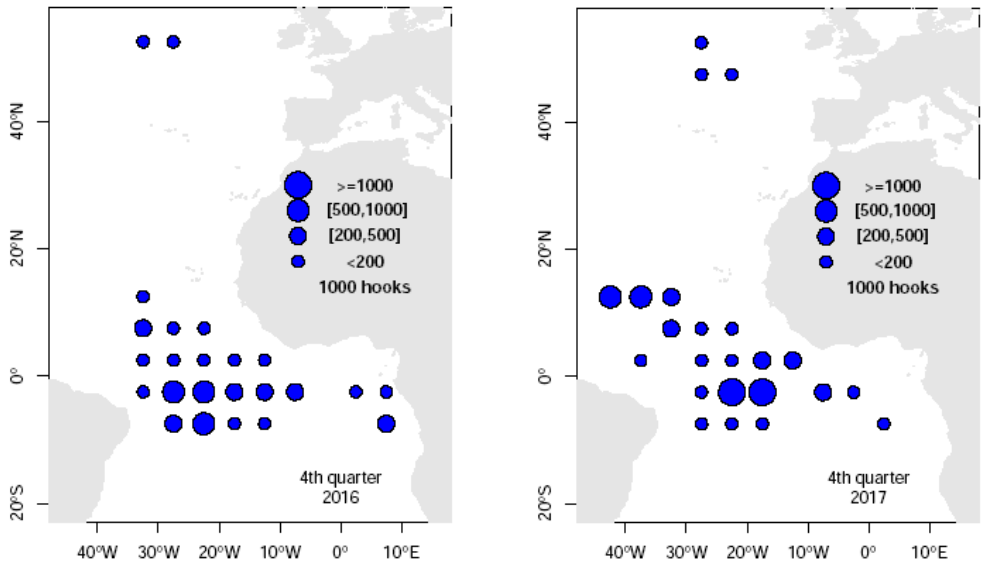
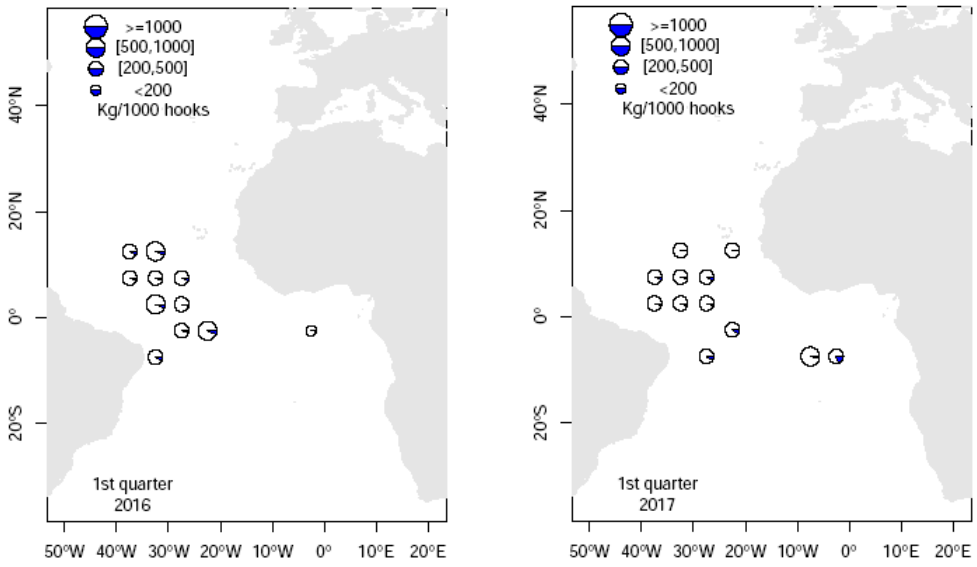
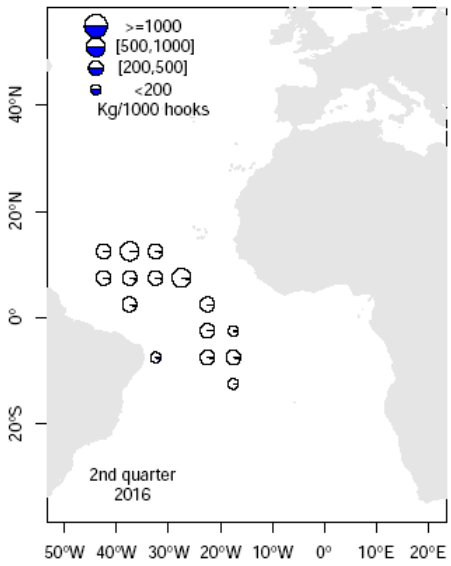
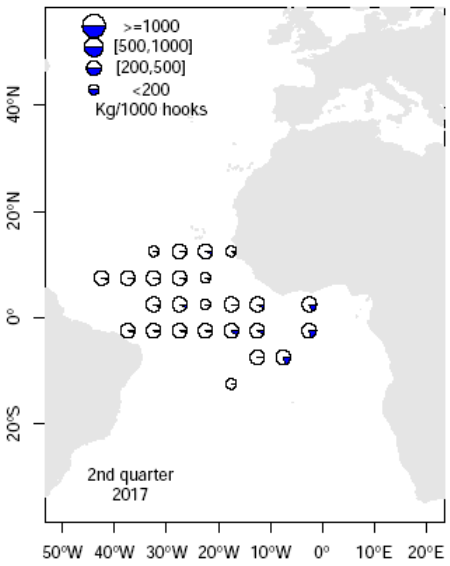
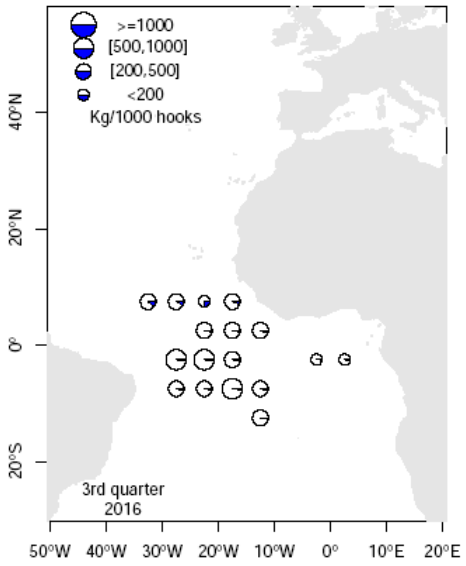


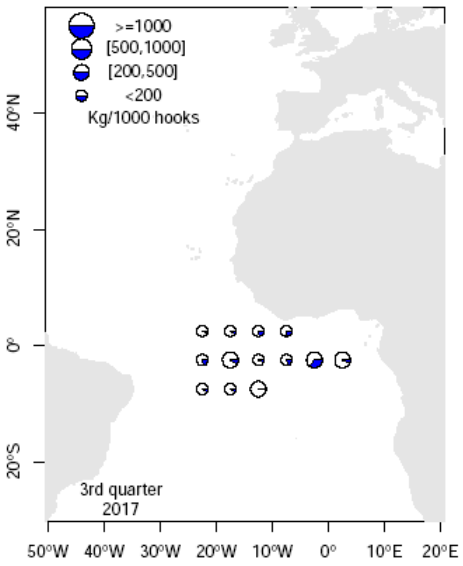
Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by $5^{o} \times 5^{o}$ and quarter in 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).




>=1000
[500,1000]
[200,500]
<200
Kg/1000 hooks
2nd quarter
2016
40°N
20°N
0°
20°S
50°W 40°W 30°W 20°W 10°W 0° 10°E 20°E


>=1000
[500,1000]
[200,500]
<200
Kg/1000 hooks
2nd quarter
2017
40°N
20°N
0°
20°S
50°W 40°W 30°W 20°W 10°W 0° 10°E 20°E


>=1000
[500,1000]
[200,500]
<200
Kg/1000 hooks
3rd quarter
2016
40°N
20°N
0°
20°S
50°W 40°W 30°W 20°W 10°W 0° 10°E 20°E


>=1000
[500,1000]
[200,500]
<200
Kg/1000 hooks
3rd quarter
2017
40°N
20°N
0°
20°S
50°W 40°W 30°W 20°W 10°W 0° 10°E 20°E

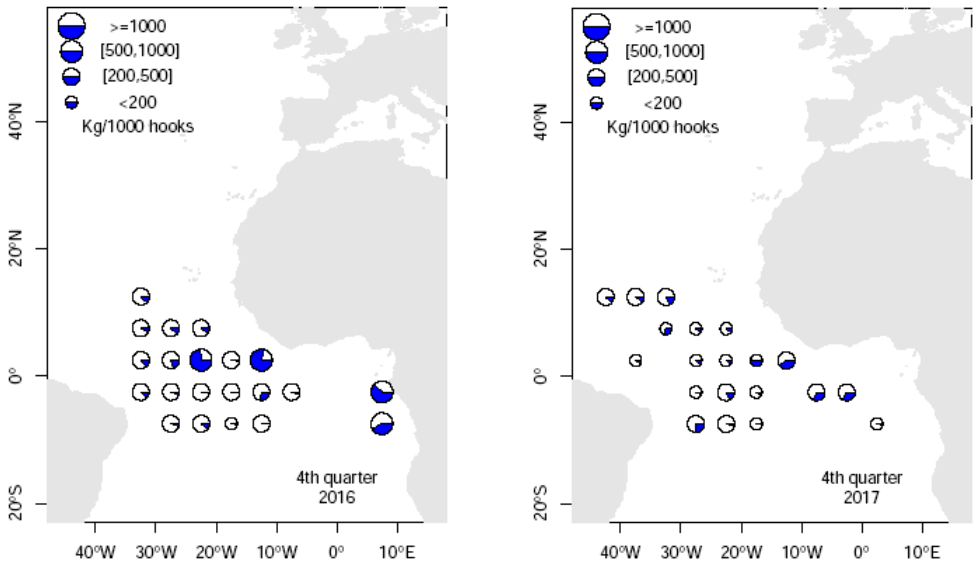


Figure 5. The spatialCPUE distribution of BET (in white) and YFT (in blue) by 5º×5ºin 2016 (left) and 2017 (right)

ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE
INFORME ANUAL DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE[1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6]

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

Les embarcations artisanales et les thoniers battants pavillons ivoiriens ont débarqué en 2017, les quantités totales de 11349,334 tonnes de thonidés, de 651, 567 tonnes de requins et de 487,427 tonnes de billfishes. Les captures pour toutes les catégories d'espèces ont été largement supérieures à celles obtenues en 2016. Cette augmentation de la production est due au suivi dans les nouvelles zones de débarquements massives des pêcheurs artisans. Le listao et le voilier sont les espèces dominantes et aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé pour les différentes espèces qui font l'objet de limitation. La Côte d'Ivoire ne cesse d'encourager ses navires à la pratique de pêche responsable mais fait également un suivi rigoureux pour l'application des recommandations.

RESUMEN

Introduction

La Côte d'Ivoire, comme la plupart des pays côtiers, est un maillon essentiel dans la pêche et la gestion des thonidés de l'Atlantique. Grace à sa position privilégiée que lui procure ses 550 km de côte, une attention particulière est accordée au secteur de la pêche thonière par les autorités ivoiriennes à travers la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches en collaboration avec le Centre de Recherches Océanologiques (CRO). Ces deux structures étatiques travaillent en parfaite synergie pour une observation quotidienne des débarquements. L'intérêt du pays pour le secteur de la pêche thonière a conduit les autorités à signer des partenariats avec l'Union européenne dont le premier a été signé en 1991 d'une part et à affréter des navires d'autre part en plus de la pêche artisanale. Aussi, étant membre de l'ICCAT et qu'elle adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières, un rapport qui expose les actions menées au cours de l'année dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations est produit chaque année.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

La pêche artisanale maritime est une activité qui se pratique le long du littoral Ivoirien. Cependant le suivi des captures n'était réalisé que dans la zone d'Abidjan. Après plusieurs études de prospection et une réorganisation au sein de l'équipe enquêtrice, le suivi quotidien a repris et les informations ont été incluses dans les données soumises à la commission statistique.
La pêche à la vedette débutée timidement, prend au fur et à mesure de l'ampleur dans l'activité pêche. Plusieurs vedettes ont vu le jour et les captures sont prisées à cause de la fraicheur des poissons débarqués.

1.1 Prises totales

Les quantités totales de 11349,334 tonnes de thonidés, 651, 567 tonnes de requins et 487,427 tonnes de billfishes ont été débarqués par les pêcheurs artisans et les thoniers battants pavillons ivoiriens (Figure : 1). Les prises pour toutes les catégories d'espèces à été largement supérieures à celles obtenues en 2016.

[1] Helguilè Shep, Directeur de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches.
[2] Bina Fofana, Sous-Directeur des Pêches Maritime et Lagunaire.
[3] Constance Diaha N'Guessan, Chercheur au Centre de Recherches Océanologiques.
[4] Justin Konan Kouadio, Chercheur au Centre de Recherches Océanologiques.
[5] Justin Monin Amandè, Chercheur au Centre de Recherches Océanologiques.
[6] Julien Djou, Statisticien à la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches.

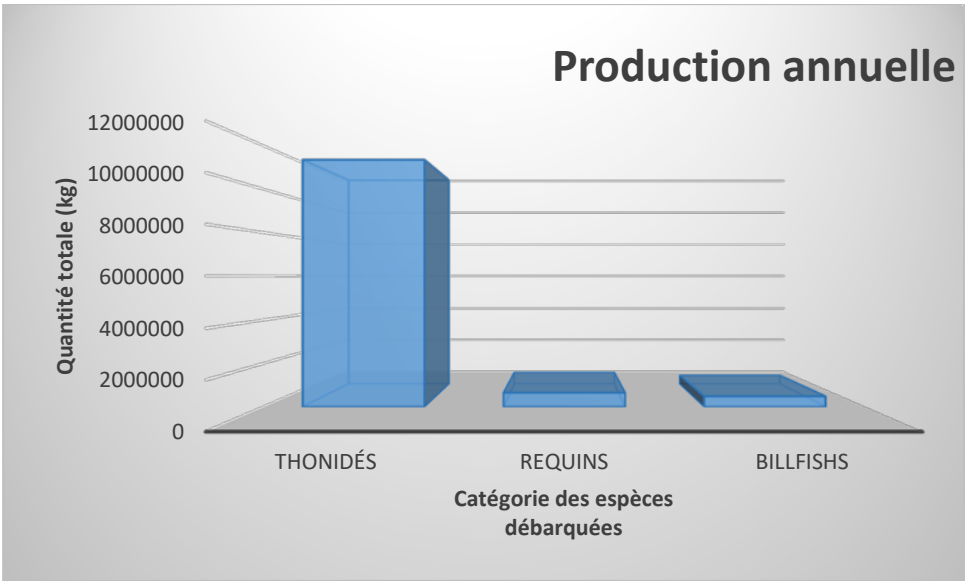


Figure 1 : Pourcentages des catégories d'espèces débarquées dans la zone portuaire ivoirienne en 2017.

1.1.1. Thonidés

Les thonidés débarqués par la pêche industrielle et la pêche artisanale sont essentiellement constitués de thonidés majeurs (albacore, patudo de germon et listao) et de thonidés mineurs (thonine, auxide, bonite, rochei, thazard-bâtard, thazard blanc et de coryphène). Cette année, le germon a fait son apparition dans les captures industrielles contrairement à l'année précédente où cette espèce a été totalement absente. Cependant, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé.

- **Thonidés majeurs**

La production de listao a été supérieure aux autres (1533,960 t), suivie du patudo 1238,890 t, de l'albacore (951,658 t) et du germon (548,781 t) (Figure 2). En 2016, la quantité d'albacore enregistrée était supérieure à celle de cette année. Ce qui n'est pas le cas du patudo dont la quantité a pratiquement doublée. Le capture du germon est l'œuvre des palangriers ivoiriens opérant dans les l'océan atlantique.

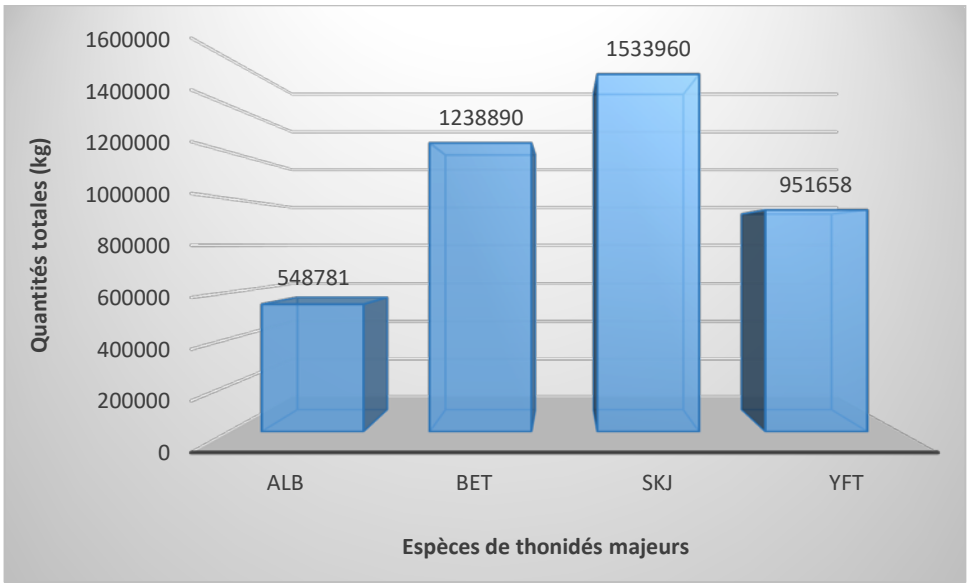


Figure 2 : Evolution annuelle des quantités totales des thonidés majeurs débarquées dans la zone portuaire ivoirienne en 2017., BET : Patudo ; YFT : Albacore ; SKJ : Listao ; ALB : Germon.

- **Thonidés mineurs**

Les thonidés mineurs sont principalement débarqués par les pêcheurs artisans. En 2017, c'est la bonite (BON) qui a été l'espèce majoritaire dans les captures (3509,704t). En effet cette espèce a été massivement rencontrée dans les nouvelles zones de suivi de la pêche artisanale maritime contrairement à ce que l'on a toujours observé dans la zone d'Abidjan (cas des données des années antérieures). La thonine (LTA) et la coryphène (DOL) sont les suivantes avec respectivement 1880,533t et 1481,801t. Les autres espèces, notamment le Thazard bâtard (MAW), *Auxis thazard* (FRI), *Auxis rochei* (BLT) et Thazard blanc (WAH) ont été représenté en quantité relativement faible.

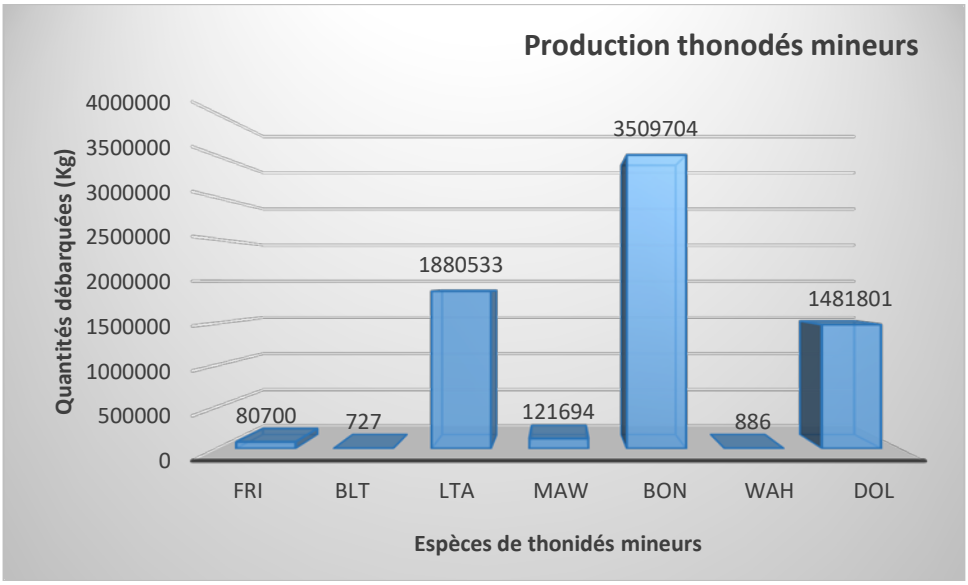


Figure 3 : Evolution de la production des thonidés mineurs dans la zone portuaire ivoirienne. LTA : Thonine ; BON ; bonite ; MAW: Thazard bâtard ; FRI: Auxide; DOL: Coryphène; BLT: Rochei et WAH: Thazard blanc.

1.1.2. Requins

Les espèces de requins capturées par les différentes pêcheries ivoiriennes sont constituées de *Isurus oxyrinchus* (SMA) ; *Alopias vulpinus* (ALV) ; *Shyrna zygaena* (SPZ) ; *Sphyrna lewini* (SPL) ; *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) ; *Prionace glauca* (BSH) ; *Carcharhinus brevipina* (CCB) ; *Carcharhinus signatus* (CCS). La figure 5 qui représente les différentes proportions et productions des différentes espèces de requins montre que SPL (273325 kg) a été l'espèce majoritaire suivie de ALV (204827 Kg) et de SMA (161388 kg).

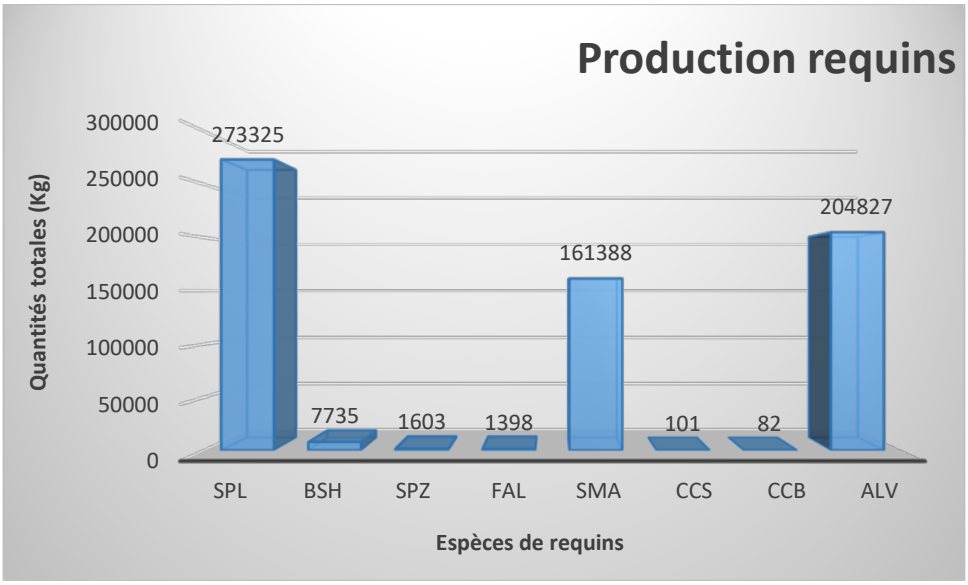


Figure 5 : Évolution de la production des différentes espèces de requins débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan en 2017. *Isurus oxyrincus* (SMA) ; *Alopias vulpinus* (ALV) ; *Shyrna zygaena* (SPZ); *Sphyrna lewini* (SPL) ; *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) ; *Prionace glauca* (BSH) ; *Carcharhinus brevipina* (CCB) ; *Carcharhinus signatus* (CCS).

1.1.3. Billfishes

Quatre espèces de la catégorie des billfishes ont été débarquées sur les différents sites. La quantité du voilier qui est l'espèce majoritaire est passée de 55,21 tonnes en 2016 à 404,820 tonnes en 2017. Pour les espèces à quota, aucun dépassement n'a été observé.

- **Cas de l'espadon**

Espadon du Nord : Le quota ajusté attribué à la Côte d'Ivoire au titre de l'année 2017 était de 75 tonnes sur le stock du Nord. La quantité annuelle débarquée a été de 21,1t. Cette espèce n'a pas été ciblée en 2017.
Espadon du sud : Le quota ajusté attribué à la Côte d'Ivoire pour le stock du Sud était de 162,50 t en 2017. La production enregistrée a été de 16,8 t soit une quantité largement en dessous du quota alloué.

- **Cas du marlin bleu**

Le quota ajusté pour cette espèce était de 165 t. La capture pour 2017 s'élevait à 43,61 t. Le marlin bleu est péché par les différentes unités de pêche et il se retrouve souvent dans les captures contrairement au marlin blanc.

- **Cas du Marlin blanc**

La quantité débarquée au titre de 2017 est de 1,115 t contre un quota de 12 t. Soit une quantité insignifiante dans le quota alloué. C'est une espèce qui se rencontre rarement dans les différents débarquements.

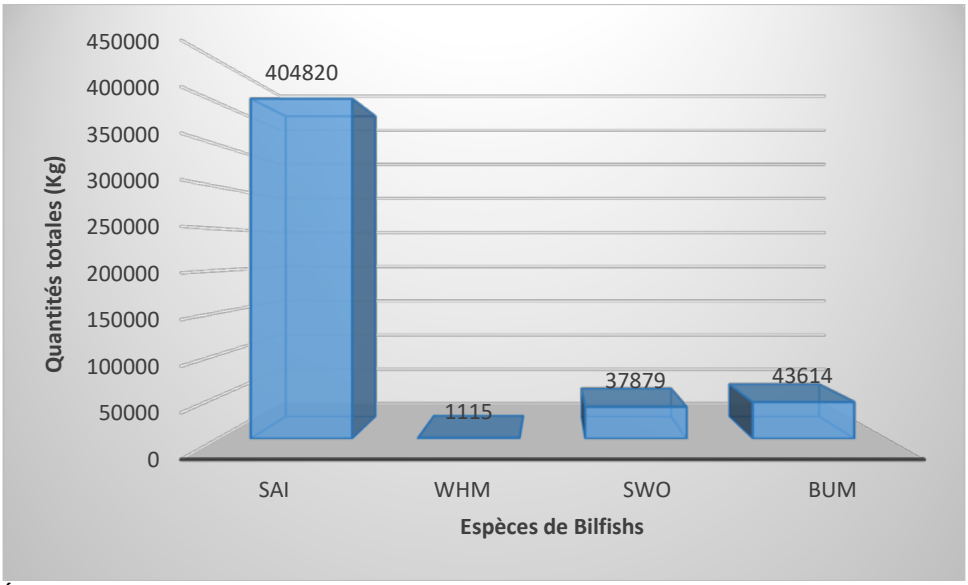


Figure 6 : Évolution de la production des différentes espèces associées aux thonidés. BUM: Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; WHM : Marlin blanc; SWO: Espadon.

1.2. Effort de pêche et prise par unité d'effort

L'effort de pêche a été déterminé en fonction des engins et des embarcations de pêche. Ainsi, le nombre de pirogue rentrée par jour de pêche a été considéré comme effort pour la pêche au filet maillant ; le nombre de jour en mer, pour les vedettes et le nombre d'hameçon, pour les palangriers.

1.3. Caractéristiques de la flotte Ivoirienne

1.3.1. Flotte industrielle maritime

Les thoniers ivoiriens exerçant dans le milieu sont des navires affrétés par la Côte d'Ivoire depuis 2016. Ces navires essentiellement des palangriers battant désormais pavillon ivoirien travaillent sous la direction des autorités compétentes. Un suivi des captures est également effectué en vue de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT. Les différentes caractéristiques sont consignées dans le tableau 1.

Tableau 1. Caractéristiques des navires affrétés qui opèrent dans la zone maritime ivoirienne

Numéro de Série ICCAT	Nº Registre (NRN)	Nom du navire	Type de navire	Longueur (m)	Adresse armateur
AT000CIV00004	AN 1493	EVERRICH 1	Palangrier	43.5	Kumasan Marine Shipping Services 16 BP 1871 ABIDJAN 16
AT000CIV00003	**AN1490**	EVERRICH 636	Palangrier	47,21	Kumasan Marine Shipping Services 16 BP 1871 ABIDJAN 16

1.3.2. Embarcation artisanale maritime

La pêche artisanale maritime est pratiquée par les pêcheurs artisans utilisant les embarcations traditionnelles motorisées. Ce type d'unité de pêche qui utilise les filets maillants ou les palangres opère dans les eaux côtières ivoiriennes. Elle fait l'objet d'un suivi quotidien depuis les années 1984 par le Centre de Recherches Océanologiques. Les captures qui en découlent sont préférentiellement les grands pélagiques. La pêche en elle-même se pratique la nuit avec la calée des filets qui dure toute une nuit. C'est une pêche nocturne qui a lieu dans la zone située entre 2 nautiques et 4 nautiques au maximum du rivage. Les grandes nappes de filets mesurant 1500 à 2500 m de longueur sur 15 à 30 m de chute sont transportées par de grandes pirogues de 12 m environ propulsées par des moteurs hors-bords de 40 CV. Posés le soir à la tombée de la nuit, les filets sont relevés à l'aube un à deux jours après et les poissons capturés sont immédiatement vendus au port d'Abidjan. La pêche artisanale maritime est active sur tout le long du littoral ivoirien (550 km). Mais, elle est concentrée dans la partie ouest du littoral (Sassandra, San-Pedro, Grand Béréby et Tabou) et dans la région d'Abidjan (Abidjan, Grand-Bassam et Jacqueville). Les 600 embarcations dénombrées se retrouvent en grande partie dans l'ouest. Le

taux de motorisation dans cette partie du littoral (55%) est largement inférieur à la moyenne de l'ensemble du littoral (68 %). Les zones de pêche de Sassandra et de Grand-Béréby sont fortement motorisées avec des niveaux de 70 %. Les équipages constitués à plus 90% de ghanéens utilisent de grandes pirogues adaptées au franchissement de la barre.

1.3- Pêche sportive

Cette pêche a connu un ralentissement voire une suspension de ses activités à l'issu de la crise socio politique de 2002. Aujourd'hui, ces activités connaissent une reprise effective avec l'organisation des compétitions à Abidjan. Un projet financé par le Brésil mène une étude de ce secteur qui permettra à terme un suivi efficient par la direction de l'aquaculture et des pêches.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

2-1-Recherche

La recherche ivoirienne sur les thonidés et espèces apparentées est assurée par le CRO (Centre de Recherches Océanologiques). Ce centre est basé à Abidjan mais fait le suivi halieutique des pêcheries de thonidés dans certaines zones le long du littoral ivoirien. La collecte des statistiques de pêche au niveau de la pêcherie artisanale a été renforcée grâce au Programme de recherche intensive sur les Istiophoridés de l'ICCAT dit « Programme Billfish ».

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

Plan d'amélioration de la collecte des données

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

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

Approche alternative au suivi scientifique de la pêche artisanale

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

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

Informations collectées par le programme observateur

Dans le cadre du programme observateur national initié par la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches (DAP) aucun observateur n'a été embarqué au cours de l'année 2017.

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

Nº	Exigence	Réponse
	GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces	
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	31 juillet 2018
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	31 juillet 2018
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	31 juillet 2018
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	31 juillet 2018
S6	Prise estimée par taille	31 juillet 2018
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année) et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
	THON ROUGE	
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non Applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Non Applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non Applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non Applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non Applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non Applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
	THONIDÉS TROPICAUX	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)

Nº	Exigence	Réponse
	compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1ºx1º, par type de DCP, etc	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1º, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant
	ISTIOPHORIDÉS	
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année) et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant ou une description succincte (250 mots max. dans cette cellule).
	REQUINS	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année) et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant
S51	Informations sur le requins peau bleue	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année) et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant
	AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant ou une description succincte (250 mots max dans cette cellule). Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant ou une description succincte (250 mots max dans cette cellule). Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice

IIème partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Veuillez inclure un résumé expliquant la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration Le texte ne doit pas dépasser 300 mots. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Veuillez inclure un résumé expliquant la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration. Le texte ne doit pas dépasser 300 mots. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	01 août 2018
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Veuillez indiquer la date /les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Veuillez indiquer le nombre de déclarations envoyées
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Veuillez indiquer la date/les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Veuillez indiquer la date/les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Veuillez indiquer le nombre de rapports envoyés
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Veuillez indiquer le nombre de rapports envoyés
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Veuillez indiquer la date/les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Veuillez indiquer la date/les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Veuillez inclure un résumé ne dépassant pas 300 mots. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Veuillez indiquer le nombre d'accords envoyés au Secrétariat pendant l'année
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Veuillez inclure un texte ou un tableau détaillant les accords d'accès/pavillons/nombre de navires par engin et capture par espèce pour chaque pavillon
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Veuillez indiquer le nombre de navires actuellement autorisés
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Veuillez indiquer la date /les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT ou indiquer si aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure
GEN	0022	*Redondant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Veuillez inclure un résumé expliquant la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration Le texte ne doit pas dépasser 300 mots. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Veuillez indiquer la date /les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT le cas échéant
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Veuillez indiquer la date /les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT le cas échéant
GEN	0026	Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT le cas échéant
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Veuillez indiquer la date /les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT le cas échéant
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Veuillez indiquer la date /les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT le cas échéant
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Veuillez indiquer la date /les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT le cas échéant
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Veuillez indiquer la date /les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT le cas échéant
		SPÉCIFIQUES AUX ESPÈCES	
THON ROUGE			
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1006	*Redondant*	
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2018	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec.14-04/17/97 comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec.14-04/17/07	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2017	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1026	*Redondant*	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcherie de thon rouge
		ESPÈCES TROPICALES	
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon	

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
		obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	
TRO	2005	*Redondant*	
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	30 avril 2018 et 21 septembre 2018
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Veuillez indiquer oui/non/non applicable Si non, veuillez apporter une explication au chapitre 5 Si ce n'est pas applicable, veuillez en expliquer la raison ici.
TRO	2008	*Redondant*	
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	20 mars 2018 et
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Veuillez indiquer la date/les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Veuillez indiquer la date/les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
		ESPADON	
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	31 juillet 2018
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Veuillez indiquer oui/non/non applicable Si non, veuillez apporter une explication au chapitre 5 Si ce n'est pas applicable, veuillez en expliquer la raison ici.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3008	*Redondant*	
SWO	3009	*Redondant*	
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Veuillez indiquer la date/les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
			(jour/mois/année)
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Veuillez indiquer la limite établie pour l'année en cours
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Veuillez indiquer la limite établie pour l'année en cours
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Veuillez indiquer le nombre de rapports envoyés à l'ICCAT
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche annuel de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
GERMON			
ALB	4001	*Redondant*	
ALB	4002	*Redondant*	
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Veuillez indiquer la limite établie pour l'année en cours
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Veuillez indiquer la limite établie pour l'année en cours
ISTIOPHORIDÉS			
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Veuillez indiquer la date/les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 15-05 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance.	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT ou inclure un résumé (ne dépassant pas 300 mots)
REQUINS			
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT ou inclure un résumé (ne dépassant pas 300 mots) expliquant les mesures prises. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Veuillez inclure un résumé (ne dépassant pas 300 mots) expliquant les mesures prises. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taupe bleu	Veuillez inclure un résumé (ne dépassant pas 300 mots) expliquant les mesures prises. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
			Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Veuillez inclure un texte (ne dépassant pas 300 mots) expliquant les mesures prises. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2017, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04 -10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT : jj/mm/aa
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	Veuillez inclure un résumé (ne dépassant pas 300 mots) expliquant les mesures prises. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).
SHK	7007	Volume de requin-taupe bleu capturé et retenu à bord ainsi que rejets morts au cours des six premiers mois de 2018	Volume capturé et retenu = Volume rejeté = (ou date d'envoi de l'information à l'ICCAT)
AUTRES ESPÈCES/PRISES ACCESSOIRES			
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Veuillez inclure un résumé (ne dépassant pas 300 mots) expliquant les mesures prises. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Veuillez inclure un résumé (ne dépassant pas 300 mots) expliquant les mesures prises. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
DIVERS			
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT ou inclure un résumé (ne dépassant pas 300 mots) expliquant les mesures prises. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Veuillez inclure un résumé (ne dépassant pas 300 mots) expliquant les mesures alternatives prises. Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice (veuillez citer le numéro d'appendice le cas échéant).

Chapitre 4 : Schémas et activités d'inspection

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

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

Les difficultés rencontrées en matière de déclaration ont été surmontées et les données statistiques ont été transmises dans le délai.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CURAÇAO 2018

SUMMARY

During the year 2017, a total of five purse seiners were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II), Guria and Pacific Star. The vessels operated during all the year in the tropical area and had their operations based in the port of Abidjan, (Ivory Coast), Dakar (Senegal). There were no longliners in our register and the only activity was in the tropical area by the four purse seiners mentioned before. Artisanal fisheries in Curaçao can be separated in two sectors, reef fishing for demersal species operating with a fleet of small boats (2-7 m) powered by outboard engines (15-48 hp) and principal gear are hand-lines; while the other sector is pelagic fishing operating with larger boats (7-14 m) with cabin, powered by inboard engines and trolling (hand-line dragged through the water) for pelagic species . As of 2016, the pelagic fishery had 91 vessels; however, crossover between fisheries (reef and pelagic occurs), thus the 91 vessels may be operating within the reef fishery and vice versa. Nonetheless, trolling (used to catch large pelagic species) is mostly done by larger vessels (>7m) with a cabin and an inboard motor. A Fishery Aggregation Device (FADs) program was introduced by the island government for pelagic fisheries however, there are no reports of its operations or weather if it's still operational. After the on-site visit, fishery officers indicated that they are no longer operational. However in recent times a new fishing mode using fish aggregating devise commenced to be used, i.e., oil-tankers anchored off the coast waiting to load on oil from the Curaçao refinery, but no information was available on its use. The arisanal fisheries don't fall under the monitoring of the Fishery Monitoring Centre but under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health, Nature and Environment.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: International Fisheries

Annual Fisheries Information

The catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2017 for Purse Seines are shown in **Tables 1.**

Table 1 year 2017

Yellowfin	Skipjack	Big Eye	Other tuna like	Total
8810.548	**18430.320**	**2597.435**	**98.500**	**29936.803**

*Catches for 2017 were updated to incorporate catches for the whole of Curaçao purse seine fleet representing now final estimates; Task 1 and Task 2 data were re-submitted to ICCAT including the revised estimates.

Section 2: Research and Statistics international fisheries

Catch data was analysed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag state, being all data in order with the recommendations.

Catch size and species composition sampling in port has been carried out in collaboration with the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (I.E.O.) of Spain in the main transhipment base of the purse seine vessels operating in 2017, that is Abidjan (Ivory Coast)

No.	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	September 29, 2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	ST01-T1FC SENT 24 JULY 2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	STO2-T1NC sent JUNE 11, 2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	ST03-T2CE SENT AUGUST 16, 2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	ST04-T2SZ SENT JUNE 13, 2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	ST05-CAS, SENT JUNE 13, 2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	St08 sent SENT MARCH 12, 2018
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	ST09 SENT JUNE 13, 2018
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Curacao has 100 % observer coverage on board of the fishing vessels.
S12	Information and data on pelagic *Sargassum*	Curacao don't have data on pelagic sargassum
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable, because Curacao fleet does not have longline vessels and Curacao vessels don't fish in the Mediterranean.
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable , because the Curacao fleet does not target Bluefin tuna
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable , because the Curacao fleet does not target Bluefin tuna
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable , because the Curacao fleet does not target Bluefin tuna
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable , because the Curacao fleet does not target Bluefin tuna
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable , because the Curacao fleet does not target Bluefin tuna
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable , because the Curacao fleet does not target Bluefin tuna
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels , including discards	REFER TO LOGBOOK FORM 2017
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	The FAD Management Plan of Curacao has been sent on September 29, 2018.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	ST08-Faddep SENT MARCH 10, 2018
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	ST07-TropSupVes SENT AUGUST 16, 2018
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	ST01,ST02,ST03, all sent to ICCAT
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	ST10-PortSamp Sent July 25, 2018
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Curaçao has agreed to provide fine/scale data on FADs from 2009-2016 to AZTI for research. Buoy providers are preparing the information for release.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	St 09 sent June 13, 2018
	BILLFISH	

No.	Requirement	Response
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable Curacao don't have a scientific programme for billfish
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Curaçao has reported bycatch and discards of main shark and billfish species for the first time in 2018 for its purse seine fishery, corresponding to the year 2017.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Shortfin mako is not a target or important bycatch in Curaçao
S51	Information on blue shark	Refer to S32
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Our observers are trained by AZTI to use best practices when dealing with sharks, marine mammals and turtles and use ID guides specifically designed for the observer programme.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	ST09
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	ST09
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	ST09
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	To reduce discards Curacao has observers on board of the purse seine vessels. Our observers are trained by AZTI to use best practices to handle by-catches. To release sharks rays, sea turtles and other bycatch alive back in the sea, whenever possible.

Part II: (Management Implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

Curaçao is committed to comply with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT. All the vessels operating in international waters are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS, through observers (100% observer coverage) and in port (catches sampled). The FMC of Curacao has a themis web system from CLS that monitors the vessels 24/7. The FMC has also developed a Halios Catch Management System to receive catch data real time online.

REC 11-01 regarding management measures for the conservation of tropical big eye and yellowfin tunas, was established in November 2.011 in Istanbul (Turkey) and it entered in force on 7th June 2.012. In order to comply with the closure area, an agreement was signed with AZTI from Spain, and observers supplied by this scientific institution. The observers were on board the purse seiners during the FAD closure of January and February 2017. The activity report monitored by the observers, confirmed that the vessels complied with the FAD closure and there were no infractions reported.

FAD management is compulsory in Curaçao vessels. There is a compulsory FAD logbook on all the vessels where all the activities with FADs are registered. The vessels comply with the FAD management plan of Curaçao.

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

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual report sent September 29, 2018.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Included in annual report
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	CP13 Form sent on 19 JULY 2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable Curacao do not charter any Vessel
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable Curacao do not charter any Vessel
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	CP 37 Form sent August 15, 2018
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not transhipat sea
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	CP01 sent February 13, 2018
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable, Curacao does not have Longline vessels only Purse Seines
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	FMC Curacao communicates through email with the captain of the vessels and the observers on board of the vessels. The captain sends exit and entry email to the FMC for entering EEZ of West African countries. Curacao doesn't have foreign vessels that discharge ICCAT species in port of Curacao.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable, Curacao does not have designated ports for foreign vessels. The Purse Seines under the flag of Curacao discharge in the harbour of Abidjan and Dakar
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	One day before entry the vessels notified the FMC for entry into port of third countries. Curacao doesn't have foreign vessels that discharge ICCAT species in port of Curacao.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Curacao has fish inspection reports of third countries where the vessels operate not port inspection reports. There are no foreign vessels that discharge Iccat species into Curacao port.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Curacao don't have any infringements to report.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, No infringements was found
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, No infringements was found
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable Curacao don't have arrangement for port inspection. For the Curacao Purse Seiners that fish in the high seas, Curacao has two companies inspecting the landings of ICCAT species in the ports of Dakar(CEMI) and Abidjan (SGS).
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	The Government of Curacao has not negotiated access agreements with coastal countries.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	This is not applicable to Curacao.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Info from vessels CP01
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	CP10 sent on August 20, 2018
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Sport and recreational fisheries in Curacao in blue marlin tournament is tag and release.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable, No Curacao vessels was involved in IUU fishing
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable, No Curacao vessels was involved in IUU fishing

GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	CP12 Sent on JULY 25, 2018
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable, There was no allegations of non compliance
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable, There was no allegations of non compliance
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable, Curacao has not encountered any vessel sightings situations
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable, Curacao has not encountered any vessel sightings situations
		SPECIES SPECIFIC	
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable, Curacao does not have any Blue fin tuna farming facilities
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable, Curacao does not have any Blue fin tuna farming facilities
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable, Curacao does not have any caged fish facilities
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable, Curacao does not have any Blue fin tuna caging facilities
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable, Curacao does not have any Blue fin tuna traps.
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna

BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Refer to CP01 FORM
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	ST01 sent august 15, 2018
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, Curacao did not have any IUU activity
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Closure Area/Time reports from the vessels were sent
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable Curacao don't import big eye tuna
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	See form CP15 sent September 21,2018
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Quarterly catches of BET were sent within the specified dead lines
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Curacao apply Rec 15-01/16-01 in his circulars to the fishing fleet. The Curaçao fleet build 100% non-entangling FADs and bycatch mitigation measures through the implementation of a Code of Good Practices in its purse seine fleet. All FAD activities have been reported to AZTI for the period 2009-16 for research.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management plan sent September 13, 2018
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Curacao doesn't import SWORDFISH
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	CP 15 sent on September 21, 2018
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.

SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Curacao has made a circular of Rec 16-03 paragraph 8-9-10 which is the instruction to the fishing fleet to comply with this recommendation.
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Curacao has SGS in Abidjan and CEMI in Dakar
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Curacao has made a circular of Rec 16-03 paragraph 8-9-10 which is the instruction to the fishing fleet to comply with this recommendation.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Curacao does not have Authorisation vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for bycatch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 – CIRCULAR.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Curacao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 Tns maximum by catch.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Curacao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 Tns maximum by catch.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Refer to form CP 01
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Refer to form CP 01
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	RES 16-06 – LIMIT BY CATCH ON N-ALB we agree with the vessels on 50 tns Insert limit set for current year
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	RES 16-06 – LIMIT BY CATCH ON N-ALB we agree with the vessels on 50 tns Insert limit set for current year
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Domestic LAW for marlins –REC 15-05 –For high seas vessels we will make it mandatory for Curacao vessels to report every receipt of sale. In 2018 Curaçao reported, for the first time, total bycatch of marlins for 2017, estimated using observer data. All dead bycatch, unless damaged or not good for human consumption, is kept onboard purse seiners and unloaded in port in Abidjan and Dakar, where it contributes to food security.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Domestic LAW for marlins –REC 15-05 –For high seas vessels we will make it mandatory for Curacao vessels to report every receipt of sale. Refer to 5001. Curaçao purse seine fleet keeps dead marlins onboard and unloads them in port as contribution to food security in developing countries.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	On the Purse Seiners we have our observer getting scientific data, Total billfish bycatch for 2017 was reported in 2018 for the first time. For recreational fishing Curacao will have trained officials to recognise Sailfish and monitor the tournaments.

			Artisanal fishing is in process of development at moment to implement ICCAT recommendations .
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Our observers will be compliant to rec 10-08 to prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the Sphyrna tiburo), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries. Our observer will ensure that the vessels comply with the ICCAT Recommendations
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Rec 11-08 Prohibit to retain on board Silky sharks - Circular Our observer will ensure that Silky sharks will not enter international trade.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	The reporting of domestic catches is done by the Ministry of Health, Nature and Environment. The Ministry of Economic Development is working together with this Ministry to set up a monitoring system for artisanal fisheries. Professor Arocha has also paid a visit to Curacao in the week of 1-9th of September and based on the findings of his research Curacao will seek capacity building to further set up this monitoring system.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Purse Seines are instructed to free any incidental catch of sharks alive if possible. Non entangling FADS are being used by the fleet
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Purse Seines are instructed to free any incidental catch of sharks alive if possible. Non entagling FADS are being used by the fleet. Curaçao has reported shark discards and its fate for 2017, including its fate (catch form).
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	The reporting of domestic catches is done by the Ministry of Health, Nature and Environment. The Ministry of Economic Development is working together with this Ministry to set up a monitoring system for artisanal fisheries. Professor Freddy Arocha has also paid a visit to Curacao in the week of 1-9th of September and based on the findings of his research Curacao will seek capacity building to further set up this monitoring system. Mr Arocha has visited both Ministries and will report to the ICCAT his findings what are the needs to enhance the reporting of artisanal fisheries.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Curaçao reported all shark interactions for its purse seine fleet for 2017. For artisanal fisheries which is for local consumption there are no data of short fin mako caught. Refer to earlier comments
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Purse Seines are instructed to free any incidental catch of turtles alive if possible. Non entangling FADS are being used by the fleet. Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sea turtles and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	There are no interactions with seabirds and no longline fleet.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch	Non-entangling FADS are being used by the fleet and

		& reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	mitigation at release.
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable for Curacao
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	We don't have objections against ICCAT Resolutions. The only thing is that it changes every year and this implies that the management capacity must be enhanced and it will be good for Small Island development Countries to get some support to enhance capacity and technical assistance.

Section 4: Inspection Schemes and Activities

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

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

The vessels are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS, at-sea through observers (100% coverage) and in port through sampling of catches..

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

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

Section 5: REQUIREMENTS FOR VESSELS LARGER THAT 24 METRES IN LENGTH

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

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

Section 6: Artisanal fisheries[1]

The Government of Curacao created a system of management shared between the Ministry of Economic Development (MED, formerly the Ministry of Economic and Labor Affairs) and the Ministry of Health, Environment, and Nature (GMN). MED manages high seas fishing and would manage large-scale domestic fishing in Curaçao waters if such fisheries were to exist, with the advice and consultation with the Fisheries Commission, International Fisheries Commission, and Minister of Traffic, Transportation, and Spatial Planning (VVRP). GMN's Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Management (AVB), formerly the Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries (LVV), separately manages small-scale fishing in the Curaçao territorial sea. All of it may complicate fishery data recording and reporting when it comes to ICCAT species. In the case of industrial fisheries (surface fleets is clear, but when it comes to ICCAT species caught by artisanal fisheries, the data is not reported to the appropriate authorities, and is not shown in FAO or in ICCAT data bases. A monitoring system for artisanal fisheries is being developed by the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature in consultation with the Ministry of Economic Development.

[1] Research report Mr.. Arocha 2018

During the on-site visit to Curaçao, Dr. Arocha talks with officers at the Department of Fisheries Agriculture and Fisheries Management (AVB) (which falls under the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature) contributed to clarify the limitation on data collection and reporting of large pelagic species caught by artisanal fisheries. Although they recognized the need for it, most of their effort is directed towards managing reef fisheries. Officers at the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature indicated that they recorded data on catches of large pelagic species but were substantially impaired due to lack of financial support to monitor landings of large pelagic species, in addition to deficiencies in trained personnel at the Ministry of Health Environment and Nature for data recording and reporting on species-specific catch. The last year of available catch data from large pelagic is 2006, however is not reported to ICCAT. Officials at the Ministry of Health Environment and Nature presented a new report (yet to be published) on historical changes on fishery practices in Curaçao from 1950 to present, focusing mostly on reef fisheries, but with information on changes in large pelagic fisheries. It appears that the over-exploitation of inshore resources lead them to target costal pelagic fishes, mainly dolphinfish-DOL, and what they call blue marlin; later (recent times) when fishers became experienced and technology increased, fishers started to use oil-tankers as fish aggregating devises (oil-tanker FADs) targeting yellowfin tuna and blackfin tuna, as well as wahoo. It seems that they also catch billfishes and sharks, but due to the low price of those species in the local markets, fishers avoid them. Unfortunately, not data is consistently recorded. Due to the fact that the tankers came from Venezuela this type of fisheries is almost nihil, because of the Venezuelan situation there are no tankers coming to Curacao.

Dr. Arocha talks with Fishery officers of MED, who are responsible for reporting Task I and Task II data to ICCAT, further explained their limitations to record, collect, and report catches of ICCAT species from artisanal fisheries due to the fact that this data is lacking at the Ministry of Health Environment and Nature.

Areas of potential strategic investment

Curaçao has the basis for data collection but is very limited on trained personnel At the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature. Thus, capacity building in the fishery collection of data from the large pelagic artisanal fishery could prove beneficial for ICCAT. Therefore, potential investment could be directed at a data collection program on large pelagic species of interest to ICCAT. Initially, the focus would be one of the two main ports where ICCAT species are landed, by training fishery data collectors for large pelagic species (specifically ICCAT species of interest), most specifically in species ID and effort data collection, particularly in the use of oil-tankers as FADs, as well as the design of port sampling schemes for artisanal fisheries.

New Fisheries ordinance

A new fisheries ordinance has been developed by Curacao in 2015 which comprises a setup of a body of a fisheries authority. This new ordinance has been approved by the Government and has to be treated by the Parliament. The Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry of Health is now consulting with each other how the part of artisanal fisheries can be further developed. Curaçao fisheries laws that govern now include national and island ordinances and subsidiary legislation, which predate 2010, continue to apply until this new fisheries ordinance of 2015 is approved by the Parliament of Curacao.

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

SUMMARY

In season, 2018 Egypt has total BFT. Vessels operating actively one vessel " SAFINAT NOOH " under ICCAT reg. No. AT000EGY00010 with national registration in Alexandria area in ALEXANDRIA PORT, as a capacity reduction of our tuna fishing vessels, Egypt has done its BFT fishing season 2018 according to the Egyptian fishing plan. According to the fish statistical year book recently published 26th edition by general authority for resources and development "GAFRD". Tuna and Tuna-like species, mainly Scomberomorus spp and Euthynnusalletteratus, were caught by purse seiners, longliners and trammel fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters, also swordfish fishing was monitored and recorded a little quantities as by-catch within the territorial waters by the longliners and purse seiners in the coastal area. It is prohibited to catch dolphin and sharks in Egypt and, The total catch of tuna-like species, from 2012- 2016 (from . 1206.247 - 1808.50) respectively.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

General marine fisheries of Egypt the fish landings from the marine fisheries (the Mediterranean Sea) in 2016 as shown in ***table no. 2*** summed of 54000 metric tons (t) which representing 3.16 % of the total production of Egypt.

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

The total number of registered fishing vessels fishing in the Mediterranean Sea is 3109 industrialized fishing vessels with inboard engines, more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 1049 trawlers, 253 purse seiners, 1185 longliners and 623 trammel, gillnets. as shown in ***table no. 3***

1.1 Tuna vessels and ports

The Egyptian tuna vessels authorized to fish for BFT were only 2 vessels. From 2013 to 2017 and 1 vessel in 2018 The Egyptian fishing vessels have caught the allocated quota as shown in the following table. No. 4.

The landing and export of BFT or its product are prohibited unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port.

As it has been authorized in the Egyptian fishing plan in 2018 Egypt has made a JFO no. 2018-004 between the Egyptian vessel and one Albanian BFT vessel.

1.2 By-catch

There was a small amount of Tuna like fish and swordfish are mentioned in GAFRD's Annual Statistical Book as mentioned in table no. 1 of Albacore fish has been landed by artisanal fishing boats mentioned separated in the annual statistical book of Egypt.

1.3 Tuna-like species vessels

In Egypt there is a total number of 253 purse seine, 1185 longline, 623 trammels and 1049 trawlers registered fishing vessels that fish in the Mediterranean Sea in territorial waters.

1.4 :Sharks and sea turtles

Catching of all shark in the Mediterranean and marketing of sharks as parts or complete are totally prohibited according to the fisheries law and legislations, There are no sharks recorded as by-catch in the catch landed up till now.

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

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Scientific research

The scientific research In Egypt also the tagging process still not conducted yet on tuna and tuna-like species due to the current economic situation in Egypt which still in under developing as the allocated quota for Egypt is small which doesn't permit to develop this program appropriately. In addition, Egypt has no scientific observer programs, but some of general trend studies carried by the national observers, but the observers need some technical support to be qualified for the observation process and to prepare the scientific report in the right manner.

To establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs, these minimum standards were carried out in cooperation with Albania during the Joint Fishing Operations in 2018. And Malta which has the designated BFT farm

2.2 Statistics

Statistical Department of the General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD) is officially responsible for overall fishery data collection. There is statistical evidence that its capacity improved during the period 2010 to 2018 in cooperation with FAO- East-med project that helped in terms of data collection on capacity building. Catch & effort, by-catch, fisheries landing, large pelagic data and local marketing data are collected regularly (daily, monthly and annually) by GAFRD and published in a statistical book. The statistical data of the fisheries production from the Mediterranean sea.

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

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

Nº	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Observer report.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	it has been sent on 07/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	07/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	JFO report sent by catching vessel (Albania) Sent on 07/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	JFO report sent by catching vessel (Albania) Sent on 07/2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	JFO report sent by catching vessel (Albania) Sent on 07/2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Egypt still Not applied.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	There is no observer program Only national observers have been designed to be on board during the BFT fishing operation

Nº	Requirement	Response
		Their report send on July 2018
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	In progress and developing efficient minimum standard
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	There were no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out by harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species The specific information of artisanal longlines tuna-like species landings is included in the Annual Report
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable, since Egypt has no farm or farming operation
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	JFO report sent by catching vessel (Albanian) report sent on 07/2018)
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Still has no national observer program and working on it
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable, since Egypt fishing ground is at the Mediterranean sea
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applied, abundance indices and other fishery indicators in W-BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applied, Egypt still not conducting this program yet
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels , including discards	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT/ SKJ tuna species
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT/ SKJ tuna species
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable, since there is no any data collected in the EEZ of another CPC
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable, Egypt has no scientific programs for billfish
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited. If there is any accidental by-catch it should be reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	There is no any research have been conducted yet ,

Nº	Requirement	Response
		since Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable, Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited and there are no seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Egypt or detected as accidental by-catch
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	There are no observations of interactions of our fleet with sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No incidental catch of seabirds has been observed to be reported
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	The catch landed in the fishing ports and landing sites in artisanal fisheries is observed by fisheries specialists of the fisheries agency for sampling and collection of statistical data, including by-catch and discards.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of the fishing nets and its mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that accumulated and analysed for the landed catch, the last amendment for this regulation was in the first half of 2013 and started to be implemented in 2015 up till now

Part II (Management implementation)

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

3.1 Data and minimum size

The Egyptian fishing vessel “Safinat Nooh” has fished the allocated quota in accordance With regard to ICCAT Rec. 14-04/ 17-07. The allocated quota was 181 MT, No overfishing was recorded during the fishing season 2018.

With regard to Rec. 97-01 which is concerned with minimum size regulations, GAFRD has issued Decree No. 827 /2011 which is still in force and prohibits fishing Bluefin tuna under 30 kg. This regulation was implemented and enforced since all catch was over the minimum size (30 kg) during all fishing seasons 2018.

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

Egypt has issued domestic regulations to avoid any further overfishing

– A formal resolution circulated to the Egyptian fishing vessels as an announcement for stopping and closing the BFT fisheries for 2018 by 24 of June 2018 an email has been sent to the ICCAT on **26/06/2018** as closure of 2018 BFT fisheries of EGYPT officially.
– Decree No. 827/2011 which prohibits BFT fishing activities during the period from 25 June to 25 May of the next year with any fishing gear.
– GAFRD issued Decree No. 829/2011 (still in force) that prohibits the vessel to fish without existence of an observer (national and regional) on board.
– Decree No. 829/2011 that prohibited the landing and exporting of BFT or its product unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port.
– GAFRD sent observers to ports to guarantee compliance with these domestic regulations.

3.2 Measures relating to individual species

Concerning the conservation of sharks in accordance With Rec. 11-08 by ICCAT, GAFRD issued Decree number 444/2012 (still in force) that prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean as well as the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete.

Egypt has fully implemented the ICCAT Recommendation 10-09 on the by-catch of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, so GAFRD issued and circulated Decree No. 151/2012 (still in force) and in the following years prohibiting any fishing for sea turtles. If there is any accidental by-catch of sea turtle it should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing.

3.3 General

With regard to Rec. 14-04, no transshipment activities are allowed in Egypt according to GAFRD Decree No. 827/2011 that prohibits the transfer of fishing BFT in water without a prior authorization from GAFRD.

Egypt has established a minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs in the frame of ICCAT Rec. 10-10, Egypt has no scientific observer programs, only national observers who go on board of the vessel to monitor and record the Bluefin tuna fishing process. To establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs, these minimum standards were carried out in cooperation with Albania/ Malta during the Joint Fishing Operations in 2018

3.4 Implementation report

the National Tuna Management committee (TMC) for tuna fisheries that established by the General Authority for Fish Recourses Development (GAFRD) on November 2010 with the aim of conserving BFT . the TMC was held on March 2017 to revise and guarantee that the fishing process will be implemented in accordance with the following ICCAT recommendations “the ICCAT Recommendations 09-06 , 10-04 , 13-07 and 14-04 on the rebuilding plan of the East Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna fishery”.

On April 2012, the national TMC transposed these recommendations into regulations and decrees as management decisions according to its approved minutes, these decrees as management decisions are enforceable since season 2013 up till now.

3.5 Management measures

Egypt submitted its fishing plan for the 2018 Bluefin tuna fishing season in compliance with management measures adopted in Recommendation 14-04 / 17-07 and other conservation measures that were fully implemented during the fishing process.

3.5.1 Quota management

According to ICCAT, Egypt has the total BFT quota of 181.0 MT. No overfishing was recorded during the fishing season. This quota was allocated to one fishing vessel, which is “Safinat Nooh “ and are listed on the ICCAT list. According to the endorsed plan, a JFO was authorized NO. 2018-004 between the Egyptian vessel and one Albanian BFT vessel. The fishing process took place within the authorized period (from 26 May to 24 June). This operation was completely observed by the regional and national observers.

- Minimum sizes

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

- Time closure of fishing

Egypt immediately issued a formal resolution and circulated it in the Egyptian fisheries regions, fishing companies and cooperatives for stopping and closing the BFT fisheries for 2018 by 24 June 2018.

This notification was submitted to ICCAT on 26 June 2018. Moreover, GAFRD issued Decree Number 827/2011 that prohibits BFT fishing activities in the period from 25 June to 25 May of the next year with any fishing gear.

3.5.2 Reduction of fishing capacity

In accordance with Rec. 09-06 concerned with reduction of fishing capacity, it should be noted that Egypt has assigned its total quota to only one vessel in order to maintain the general direction of capacity reduction in season 2018.

3.6 Monitoring measures

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

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

3.6.1 The requirements of the authorized BFT fishing vessel

Egypt notified the authorized vessel for the following compliance:

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

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

3.6.2 Transfer operations

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

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

Sampling results conducted in cooperation with Albania in the JFO with the Egyptian vessel and EU-Malta as a farming cpc.

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

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

3.6.3 Caging operations

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

The existence of the observers onboard of the Egyptian vessel during the fishing activities: In accordance with the recommendation concerned with regional observers on 100% of purse seine vessels over 20 meters during 2018, Egypt has submitted a request for deployment of regional observers.

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

3.6.4 Sharks and sea turtles

Egypt prohibits fishing of all species of shark in the Mediterranean and also prohibits the trading of sharks, whole or in parts, on markets. According GAFRD's Decree number 444/2012, these are the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks or any other shark will not enter national or international trade. There are no sharks recorded as by-catch in the catches landed up till 2018.

GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 also prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks. No accidental by-catch of sea turtle was reported to the concerned fisheries management office in 2018

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The revised ANNUAL reports are sent on 24 **September 2018**
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Included in the annual report
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table is sent on 15 august 2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Egypt does not charter any vessels
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Egypt does not charter any vessels
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable (transhipment not authorized).
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable (transhipment not authorized).
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable (transhipment not authorized)
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (transhipment not authorized).
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	the entry of any foreign vessels is not allowed by the law
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Foreign vessels not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.)
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Foreign vessels not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.)
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable (there are no port inspection reports for 2011 - 2018 as no BFT was landed in the designated ports, also foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports).
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable (there are no port inspection reports as no BFT was landed in the designated ports and foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, since no apparent infringement is found
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, since no investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable (Egypt has not signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection)
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable (Egypt has not signed any access

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			arrangement and change).
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable (no agreements).
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	3 PS vessels registered in the iccat list. Only one PS vessel is operating actively in 2018
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No Vessels.
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not authorized any sport and recreational fisheries using boats
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No vessels involved in IUU fishing
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable (as there were no comments).
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	So far There are no imported and landed data available for tuna in 2018.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	No data on non-compliance cases or activities 2018
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable, since there is no any non-compliance cases in order to carry out investigations
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable, there is no any records for vessels sightings
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable, there is no any records for vessels sightings
SPECIES SPECIFIC			
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable Egypt does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable Egypt does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable Egypt does not operate any BFT cages
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT cages
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT traps.
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	Sent on 14 February 2018
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT farms.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Included in the adjusted and adopted fishing plan in 17 February 2018 and its adjusted plan in 5 march 2018
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	Sent on 24 September 2018
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Sent in June 2018 as in the weekly and monthly reports.)
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	January 2018
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	None
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	12 May 2018
BFT	1015	VMS messages	All VMS signals Sent in accordance with the ICCAT concerned rec. stating from 15 days prior to the fishing season up-to 15 days after the season closer on 25 June 2018 during the fishing season
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	sent within the Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2018 (there are no inspectors as no foreign vessels are

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			allowed to enter the Egyptian port (only observers for national vessels from the General Authority For Fish Resources Development))
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	None
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No inspectors (only observers for national vessels from the General Authority For Fish Resources Development).
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, since there is no inspection reports.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Transshipment is not authorized
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	27 February 2018
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	4 weekly reports have been sent on time
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Sent on July 2018
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	26 June 2018
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Egypt has issued Decree No. 828/2011 that prohibits the fishing of BFT under 30 kg, (in 2011 – 2018 there was no BFT less than 30 kg in All catches. (Tagging process not applied.)
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Will be sent before the deadline
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Only three e-BCD have been validated in 2018 electronically
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	(ICCAT recommendations used as Legislation)
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable (tagging process not applied.)
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	There is no such this case has been recorded.
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT / SKJ vessels
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable, since no authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2018
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, no any investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/ SKJ vessels
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/ SKJ fishing activity
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/ SKJ fishing activity
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/ SKJ fishing activity
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable, there is no catches for bigeye have been recorded.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable, Egypt does not conducting FADs
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/ SKJ
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Egypt has no quota of SWO, so there is no statistical document programs
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No validation of any trading operation for swo has been recorded
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable, Egypt has registered group of vessels in order to permit them catching SWO but removed them due to those vessels was more than 7 m. and Egypt has no quota to catch in 2018 no

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			allocated quota of SWO in 2018
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applied, catch Med-SWO
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	There were no fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years, except the landed as bycatch by the small scale fisheries longliners
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO, any by catch of sword shall be recorded
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO, any by catch of sword shall be reported, in case of any by-catch Egypt will communicate this information upon report
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable, Egypt does not conducting tagging programme.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, there is no inspection vessels ,since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, there is no inspection reports since, no allocated quota of SWO
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable, since, no allocated quota of SWO
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable, since there no Egyptian vessels targeting Albacore.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable, since there no Egyptian vessels targeting Albacore.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable, since there no Egyptian vessels targeting Albacore.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Only by-catch has been recorded up till 2016 as it is latest statistical report, Egypt doesn't authorize vessels for targeting and catching ALB
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Only by-catch has been recorded up till 2016 as it is latest statistical report Egypt doesn't authorize vessels for targeting and catching ALB
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable, since there is no any dead discards of marline have been reported
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or	The amendment of Fisheries Law No. 124/83 in Egypt is currently in process and pending

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Constitutional approval, the provision of ICCAT rec. are transposed into GAFRD legislations.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	The amendment of Fisheries Law No. 124/83 in Egypt is currently in process and pending Constitutional approval, the provision of ICCAT rec. are transposed into GAFRD legislations.
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	GAFRD issued Decree number 444/2012 that Prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean as well as the trading of sharks in Markets as parts or whole.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Issued Decree number 444/2012 that prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean as well as the trading of sharks in Markets as parts or complete.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable, since Catching sharks is prohibited in Egypt.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Amendment of Fisheries Law No. 124/83.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Catching sharks is prohibited in Egypt, sent on 25 September 2018
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Catching sharks is prohibited in Egypt, all landing port shall be monitored by the domestic observer, and shall report any catches or by catch and the concerned law applied
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	There is no any amount caught of shortfin mako , Catching sharks is prohibited in Egypt, in case of by catch shall be reported.
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Implementation in progress.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 prohibits the Fishing of any species of shark. No accidental bycatch of sea turtles was reported to the concerned Fisheries management office in 2012 up to 2018 No accidental catch of seabirds was reported in the long line fisheries or for any other fishing gear.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of Fishing nets and mesh size. These specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information accumulated and analyzed from the Catch landed. This regulation was last amended in the first half of 2015.
MISCELLANEOUS			

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Egypt has no pilot electronic statistical document systems
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	None

Section 4: Inspection activities

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

In the case of fish export and import, The General Authority for Veterinary Services carries out inspections and issues licenses for fishing, importing and exporting companies in compliance with the required standards.

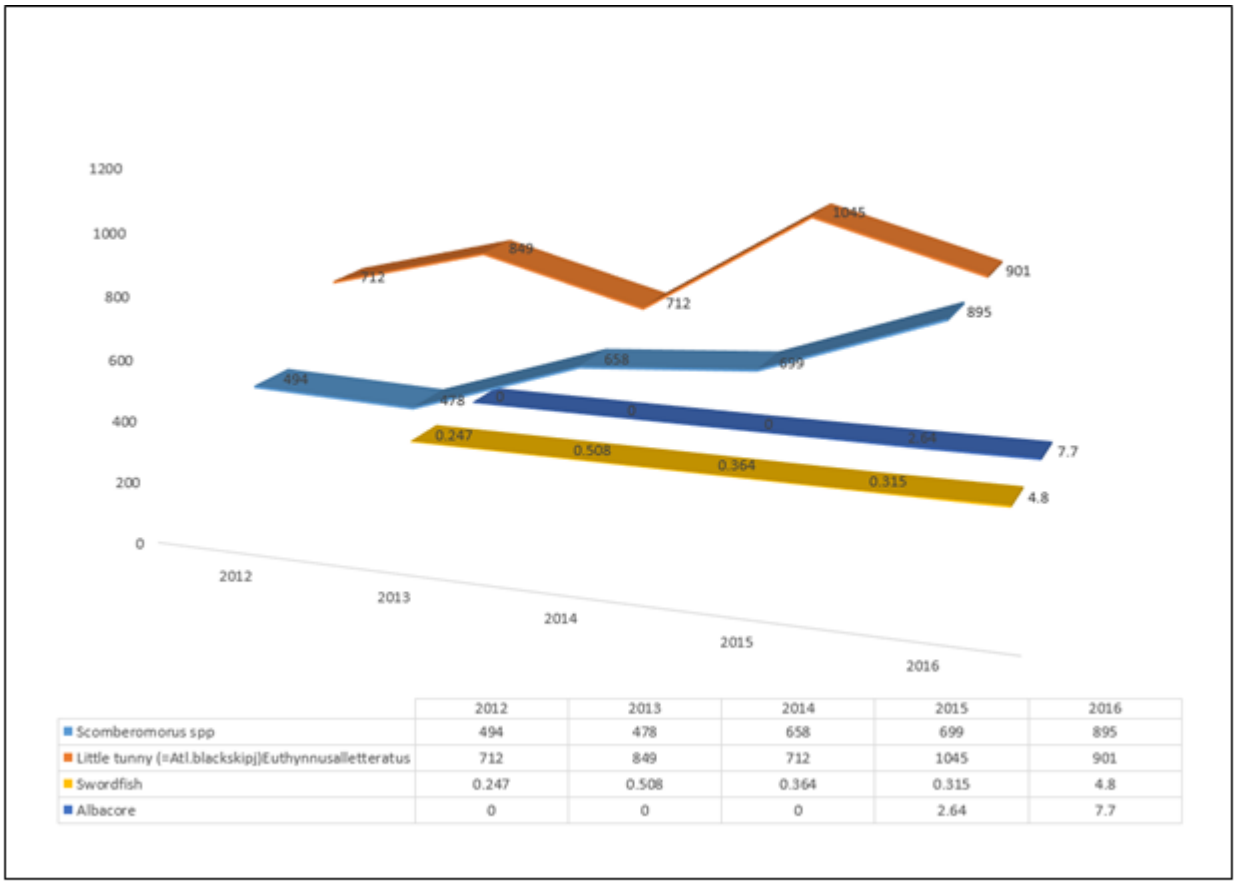
No tuna, swordfish or tuna-like species exporting certificates or licenses have been requested by the companies yet.

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

Egypt does not face any difficulties in terms of implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures, in addition Egypt working hard to commit submitting the required reports within the deadline frame, regarding the deadline some species statistical data may be required before the end of the current year as CP13, and Egypt collect the fisheries data by the end of the year, but it is not living up to be difficulties since, ICCAT secretary shows a respectable understanding for the situation , also in case of any new data collected after its deadline Egypt shall amend the concerned report along with the new data and resend.

Table 1.

SPECIES	(Metric tons)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Scomberomorus spp	*494*	*478*	*658*	*699*	*895*
Little tunny (=Atl.blackskipj) Euthynnusalletteratus	*712*	*849*	*712*	*1045*	*901*
Swordfish	*0.247*	*0.508*	*0.364*	*0.315*	*4.8*
Albacore	*0*	*0*	*0*	*2.640*	*7.700*
TOTAL landing of Tuna and tuna like species (ICCAT species)	***1206.247***	***1327.508***	***1370.364***	***1745.95***	***1808.50***
Total No of unit	*3046*	*3042*	*2973*	*3028*	***3109***



Form no. 1

* Quantities / metric tons (t).

Table 2.

Com. Name \ Year	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Octopus	138	201	218	215	-
Cartilagenous fish nei	1300	1141	1843	2112	2338
Anchovy & Small sardine	2657	3242	3641	3604	2903
Blue runner	600	-	-	-	-
Red mullets	881	961	1417	1924	2623
Little Tunny	901	1045	712	849	712
Albacore	77	264	-	-	-
Atlantic Bluefin Tuna	115	155	-	-	-
Shrimp	6432	7071	8061	5953	6636
Deep Sea Red Shrimp	757	504	-	-	-
Narrow-Bared Spanish Mackerel	895	699	658	478	494
Gilthead seabream	344	355	1019	1022	1096
Annular Seabream	555	551	934	1031	1439
Sardinellas nei	9147	9943	10105	10244	10634
Common Cuttlefish	1452	1376	1782	1760	2421
Spinefeet	742	911	822	931	903
Largehead hairtail	1508	1608	1395	1042	1125
Med. horse mackerel	680	623	719	732	995
Striped piggy	7	225	180	170	-
White seabream	455	542	639	772	808
Chub Mackerel	871	899	-	-	-
Red Sea mantis shrimp	455	370	310	215	260
Threadfin Breams	744	821	-	-	-
Grey Mullets	1767	1883	3131	3069	3619
Common Pandora	492	533	-	-	-
Grey gurnard	452	475	892	927	1091
European seabass	314	426	873	967	969
Marine molluscs nei	4141	4329	4146	4094	4006
Blue Swimming Crab	2790	2611	2427	2274	2475
Jacks	66	-	-	-	-
Meagre	690	533	602	599	2387
Red porgy	609	592	1366	1905	2884
European Barrcudas	583	641	959	826	966
Brushtooth lizasrdfish	608	710	853	821	1304
Bogue	2150	2240	2565	4202	3625
Sole, common	655	764	801	682	634
Bluefish	444	429	674	620	313
Spotted Seabass	378	345	387	338	418
Groupers nei	413	379	509	504	549
Others	5699	7205	8106	8145	8705
Total	53964	57602	62746	63027	69332

Table 3.

البحر المتوسط Mediterranean Sea				قوة الموتور بالحصان
كنار وخيشومية Trammel net	سنار Long Liner	شانشولا Purse Seine	جر Trawling	
69	11	-	-	حتى 10 حصان
63	17	-	-	أكثر من 20:10
52	7	-	-	أكثر من 30:20
374	96	2	-	أكثر من 50:30
59	1042	11	26	أكثر من 100:50
5	10	59	158	أكثر من 150:100
1	1	50	358	أكثر من 200:150
-	1	26	249	أكثر من 250:200
-	-	7	12	أكثر من 300:250
-	-	24	16	أكثر من 400:300
-	-	54	108	أكثر من 500:400
-	-	6	65	أكثر من 600:500
-	-	2	27	أكثر من 700:600
-	-	8	18	أكثر من 800:700
-	-	4	12	أكثر من 800 حصان
623	1185	253	1049	الإجمالى

Table 4.

Year / metric tons (t)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
BFT. Quota	77.08	155.20	99.67	123.670	181.00
No. Authorized vessels	2	2	2	2	1
BFT. Catch	77.08	155.19	99.33	123.669	180.999

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

SUMMARY

*Durante 2017 las actividades pesqueras de buques con pabellón de la República de El Salvador se han mantenido similares al año anterior, es decir, cuatro buques cerqueros faenando en aguas internacionales y en zonas económicas exclusivas de los países con los cuales se ha establecido algún acuerdo de pesca, en el área de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). El Salvador regula sus actividades de pesca y acuicultura mediante la Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura, vigente desde el 26 de diciembre de 2001. La institución rectora de la pesca y la acuicultura es el Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura, que es una Dirección adscrita al Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería. El Departamento de Monitoreo Control y Vigilancia Pesquera es el responsable del seguimiento a los temas relacionados con la pesquería de túnidos y otras especies altamente migratorias. La cuatro embarcaciones cerqueras que faenaron en 2017 realizaron un total de 35 viajes de pesca, reportándose una captura total –según diarios de pesca- de 26862 toneladas métricas de atunes tropicales, desglosados de la siguiente manera: 14330 toneladas métricas de SKJ, 10580 toneladas métricas de YFT, 959 toneladas métricas de BET, y 993 toneladas métricas de Melva (*Auxis thazard*), en 1047 lances, con capturas promedio de 25.66 toneladas métricas de atún por lance. Las capturas se realizaron en un 51.46% en aguas internacionales y el 48.54% en zonas económicas exclusivas de países que han otorgado licencias de pesca a las embarcaciones salvadoreñas, entre estos: Angola, Costa de Marfil, Cabo Verde, Gabón, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Ecuatorial, República de Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, St. Tomme and Prince, y Sierra Leona. El 85.21% de las capturas anuales se transbordaron en los puertos de Abidjan y Mindelo a buques mercantes de terceros países, del volumen transbordado según especie estuvieron compuestos del 54.48% YFT, 41.56% SKJ, y 3.93% BET.*

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

El Salvador solamente posee embarcaciones cerqueras operando el Océano Atlántico, y las especies objetivos son los atunes tropicales.

El Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (CENDEPESCA) a través del Departamento de Monitoreo Control y Vigilancia se encarga de la colecta y compilación de los datos resultantes de los viajes de pesca en coordinación con los armadores.

Se refuerza la información con datos que facilita el Centro de Seguimiento y Control Satelital (CSCS) del CENDEPESCA, las actas de descarga auditadas por aduanas, y las facturas de venta del atún que facilitan los armadores y que son validadas por el Banco Central de Reserva. Los datos que se ofrecen cubren el 100% de las actividades de pesca en la zona de la Comisión.

Durante 2017 en total operaron cuatro embarcaciones que realizaron 35 viajes de pesca, 1047 lances, con capturas promedio de 25.66 toneladas métricas por lance.

La captura total fue de 26862 toneladas métricas de túnidos tropicales –según diarios de pesca-, capturas que se redujeron 3.58% con respecto al año 2016, desglosados de la siguiente manera: 14330 toneladas métricas de SKJ, 10580 toneladas métricas de YFT, 959 toneladas métricas de BET, y 993 toneladas métricas de Melva (*Auxis thazard*).

El sistema geográfico estándar de la Comisión se divide por cuadrantes, basado en este sistema podría establecerse que las capturas en un 82% se realizaron en el lado Oeste del Océano Atlántico, tal como se observa en la **Figura 1.**

Los 1047 lances se muestran en cuadrícula de 1x1 grado en la **Figura 2.**

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

La División de Investigación Pesquera y Acuícola del Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (CENDEPESCA) debería realizar muestreos biológicos en puerto de las capturas realizadas por los barcos pesqueros, sin embargo la escasa disponibilidad de recurso humano y capacidad técnica para realizar esta labor son algunas de las razones del por qué no se realizó ningún muestreo en 2017. Además, durante el año que se informa solamente se descargó el 11.6% del total de las capturas en puerto salvadoreño, volviéndose más difícil la colecta de información por parte de nuestro personal como Estado de pabellón.

No obstante lo anterior, los armadores han empleado observadores científicos que cubre el 100% de los viajes de pesca, estos observadores pertenecen al programa Sea Eye y han sido formados por AZTI, ellos se encargan de realizar muestreos de talla en puerto lo cual ha permitido que este año se hayan enviado al SCRS los formularios ST04-T2SZ y ST05-CAS. El Salvador ha autorizado a AZTI para que pueda colectar datos de los buques que llevan su pabellón y realizar análisis con la información en razón de la falta del personal idóneo en nuestra institución.

El Salvador evalúa solicitar apoyo a la Comisión para formación de capacidad del recurso humano en cuanto a la toma de información estadística y biológica, su manejo, procesamiento y análisis de la misma, se ha identificado debilidad en esta área.

La formación del recurso humano se toma como una opción para las aspiraciones de contar con una base de información que no solamente cubra las capturas de especies objetivos, si no también, las capturas incidentales que son destinadas para el consumo humano, sin ignorar las que son descartadas.

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

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
	GENERAL	
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	27/08/2018, reenviado 18/09/2018.
S2	Características de la flota	27/08/2018, reenviado 18/09/2018.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluya descartes cuando proceda	27/08/2018, reenviado 18/09/2018.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	27/08/2018, reenviado 18/09/2018.
S5	Muestras de tallas (Tarea II)	27/08/2018, reenviado 18/09/2018.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	27/08/2018, reenviado 18/09/2018.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	27/08/2018 Se comunicó a ICCAT que en 2017 no se tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	27/08/2018 Se comunicó a ICCAT que El Salvador no posee programa de observadores nacionales.
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	No se ha enviado comunicación formal a la Comisión de la implementación, sin embargo los buques salvadoreños tienen una cobertura del 100% con observadores durante los viajes de pesca. Todos los observadores pertenecen al programa Sea Eye, estos son asignados por Sea Eye y han sido formados por AZTI, los datos colectados son procesados por AZTI quien facilita un documento resumen al armador y a nuestro país.

		Cuando un Estado en particular no admite el observador asignado por Sea Eye se embarca uno de esa nacionalidad y los datos colectados son enviados a AZTI para su procesamiento. El Salvador ha autorizado a AZTI para el manejo, y procesamiento de los datos colectados por los observadores.
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplica para El Salvador.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior.	No aplica para El Salvador, en razón que no posee buques palangreros y no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	ATÚN ROJO	
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas).	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
	TÚNIDOS TROPICALES	
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes.	27/08/2018, reenviado 18/09/2018.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	26/01/2018
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, por tipo de DCP, etc.	27/08/2018, se enviaron datos de los años 2016 y 2017.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques de apoyo.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	27/08/2018, se enviaron datos de los años 2015, 2016 y 2017.
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	En 2017 El Salvador no realizó muestreos en puerto.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	27/08/2018, en el formulario **ST08-FadsDep** se enviaron datos del año 2016, mismos que se obtuvieron del proveedor del servicio de las boyas en los DCPs.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	El Salvador no ha colectado datos científicos en la ZEE de otras CPC. Los datos científicos colectados entre los años 2015 y 2017 se han enviado en el formulario **ST09-NatObPrg** en fecha 27/08/2018.

	ISTIOFÓRIDOS	
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	La pesquería objetivo de los buques salvadoreños son los túnidos tropicales, no se ha considerado elaborar un programa científico para los istiofóridos en razón que no son especies objetivo.
	TIBURONES	
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies.	El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso.	El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
S51	Información sobre tintorera.	El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
	OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS	
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio.	El Salvador no posee guía propia de identificación de especies de la zona del Convenio, nos auxiliamos de las guías que posee el programa de observadores que aborda nuestros buques.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte.	Durante 2017 la flota salvadoreña no tuvo interacción con tortugas marinas.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente.	Durante el año 2017 la flota salvadoreña no tuvo interacción con aves marinas.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplica en razón que El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	No se ha elaborado ningún plan de acción en esta área a la fecha.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Req.	No.	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión).	La Parte I del informe anual se envió a la Comisión el 03 de octubre de 2018, es decir fuera del plazo establecido por la Comisión en su Recomendación 16-16.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones.	Como Estado en desarrollo El Salvador realiza los ajustes necesarios para poder cumplir con las obligaciones de comunicación hacia la Comisión, sin embargo, la falta de recurso humano para la colecta, manejo, y proceso de datos científicos aun es un área deficitaria.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT.	27/08/2018, reenviado el 18/09/2018 en razón que se actualizó alguna información, Rec. 11-11, 16-16
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques fletados.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques

Req.	No.	Información requerida	Respuesta
			fletados.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	14/09/2018, Rec. 16-15, transbordos en puerto.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica, El Salvador no realiza transbordos en el mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto.	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques receptores de transbordo de túnidos. Sin embargo, mediante nota 000053 del 19 de enero de 2017 se comunicó a la Comisión sobre los barcos de terceros países que podrían ser receptores de atún capturado por los cerqueros de El Salvador.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente.	No aplica, El Salvador no posee ningún buque palangrero.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto.	14/09/2018.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada.	14/09/2018.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros.	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto.	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones.	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción.	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto.	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplica, en razón que a la fecha El Salvador aún no ha establecido ningún acuerdo bilateral para la inspección en puerto.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Algunos países han otorgado licencias de pesca a las embarcaciones salvadoreñas, entre estos: Angola, Costa de Marfil, Cabo Verde, Gabón, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Ecuatorial, República de Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, St. Tomme and Prince, y Sierra Leona. El otorgamiento de la licencia no está amparado a ningún tipo de acuerdo bilateral entres CPC, más bien es una licencia de pesca entre la CPC y el propietario del buque, por un período establecido en la misma licencia.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas.	Las licencias de pesca que adquieren los buques salvadoreños se dan entre CPC y propietario del barco, básicamente los 4 barcos cerqueros de el salvador tuvieron licencias de pesca de diversos países africanos, las capturas totales en esas zonas económicas exclusivas representaron el 48.54% de las capturas totales.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior.	Cuatro buques cerqueros: AT000SLV00001 MONTEALEGRE AT000SLV00002 MONTELAPE AT000SLV00004 MONTEFRISA

Req.	No.	Información requerida	Respuesta
			NUEVE AT000SLV00005 MONTECELO
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más.	No aplica, no se han realizado cambios.
GEN	0022	*Redundante*	
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo.	No aplica, El Salvador no realiza pesca deportiva o de recreo en la zona de ICCAT.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.	No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU.	No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque.	14/09/2018 mediante el formulario ***CP12-TM0613.***
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento.	Se responderá circular No. 3236/2018 antes de la fecha límite que es el 15 de octubre de 2018.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos.	En la respuesta de la No. 3236/2018 se incluirán los hallazgos sobre incumplimientos –si los hubiese.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques.	No aplica, El Salvador no tiene nada que informar sobre este tema.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques.	No aplica, El Salvador no tiene nada que informar sobre este tema.
ATÚN ROJO			
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1006	*Redundante*	
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2018	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04/17-07, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04/17-07.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2017	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.

Req.	No.	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias).	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas).	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1026	*Redundante*	
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
ESPECIES TROPICALES			
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	El 19/01/2017 se solicitó actualización de registro por nuevas licencias de pesca.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	27/08/2018
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica, ningún buque de El Salvador ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado.	Las embarcaciones Montelape, Montealegre, Montecelo y Montefrisa Nueve se unieron a la veda espacio temporal que se efectuó del 01 de enero al 28 de febrero de 2017, periodo durante el cual también llevaron observador a bordo.
TRO	2005	*Redundante*	
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	En 2017 no se comunicó sobre este programa de documentación.

Req.	No.	Información requerida	Respuesta
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico.	En 2017 no hubo ningún cambio de firmas o sellos relacionados con el programa estadístico del BET, por tanto no hubo notificación a la Comisión.
TRO	2008	*Redundante*	
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo.	Con cartas oficiales de fechas: 15/05/2017 15/08/2017 30/09/2017 24/10/2017
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25).	El 19 de diciembre de 2017 se presentó a la Comisión el Plan de Ordenación de DCPs, el cual incluye las acciones a emprender para minimizar el impacto ecológico, que son: - La estructura de superficie del DCP no debe cubrirse o solo debe cubrirse con un material que implique un riesgo mínimo de enmallamiento de las especies de captura fortuita. - Los componentes bajo la superficie deben estar compuestos exclusivamente por materiales que no produzcan enmallamientos (por ejemplo, cuerdas o lona). - Al diseñar los DCP se dará prioridad a los materiales biodegradables lo cual es parte del Código de Buenas Prácticas de la industria atunera de El Salvador.
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	El 13 de septiembre de 2017 se presentó el plan de ordenación pesca para los atunes tropicales. Una nueva versión ha sido enviada el 17 de septiembre de 2018.
PEZ ESPADA			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	El Salvador recién en mayo de 2018 se ha hecho parte del programa de documentación estadística para el SWO, nuestro informe de 2019 incluirá datos de esta actividad.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	El 02 de mayo de 2018 mediante oficio 000281 El Salvador se ha hecho parte de este Programa Estadístico enviando sellos, firmas y modelo del formulario a usar.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.

Req.	No.	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3008	*Redundante*	
SWO	3009	*Redundante*	
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Según registros en 2017 los buques salvadoreños capturaron 148.08 kilogramos de SWO como captura fortuita. El Salvador no ha establecido un límite máximo de captura fortuita para esta especie como lo manda la Rec. 17-03 párrafo 9, en razón que las capturas son inciertas, y como puede notarse en 2017 fueron mínimas.
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplica, El Salvador no ha participado en ningún programa de inspección conjunta.
ATUN BLANCO			
ALB	4001	*Redundante*	
ALB	4002	*Redundante*	
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ISTIOFORIDOS			
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplica, El Salvador no dirige su pesquería hacia los marlines.
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 15-05 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplica, El Salvador no dirige su pesquería hacia los marlines.
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	No aplica, El Salvador no dirige su pesquería hacia los marlines.
TIBURONES			

Req.	No.	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional.	No aplica, El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT, además posee legislación que protege a los tiburones, con énfasis en la descarga y prohibición del aleteo.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional.	No aplica, El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT, además posee legislación que protege a los tiburones, con énfasis en la descarga y prohibición del aleteo.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso.	No aplica, El Salvador no posee embarcaciones adicionales a los cuatro cerqueros en la zona de ICCAT, y estos buques tienen como objetivo los atunes tropicales.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	No aplica, El Salvador no posee embarcaciones adicionales a los cuatro cerqueros en la zona de ICCAT, y estos buques tienen como objetivo los atunes tropicales.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2017, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10-07,10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06).	No aplica, El Salvador no posee embarcaciones adicionales a los cuatro cerqueros en la zona de ICCAT, y estos buques tienen como objetivo los atunes tropicales..
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	No aplica, El Salvador no posee embarcaciones adicionales a los cuatro cerqueros en la zona de ICCAT, y estos buques tienen como objetivo los atunes tropicales..
SHK	7007	Cantidad de majarro dientuso capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes muertos durante los primeros seis meses de 2018.	No aplica, los barcos cerqueros de El Salvador no tienen como objetivo ningún tipo de tiburón.
OTRAS ESPECIES/CAPTURA FORTUITA			
BYC	8001	Informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO	No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas en 2017.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas e 2017.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas en 2017.
MISCELANEA			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico.	No aplica, El Salvador no ha desarrollado programas piloto de documentación electrónica.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT.	No aplica, El Salvador no ha comunicado sobre objeciones a alguna Recomendación de la Comisión.

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

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

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

El Salvador aún no ha definido un programa de inspección de embarcaciones pesqueras reciproco con otro Estado miembro de ICCAT, sin embargo, en razón que el Acuerdo MERP es vinculante y vigente, se evalúa con las demás instituciones involucradas establecer un programa equivalente a lo definido en las Acuerdo de las Medidas del Estado Rector de Puerto.

La Ley General Marítimo Portuaria, emitida mediante el Decreto Legislativo número 994 de fecha 19 de septiembre de 2002, publicada en el Diario Oficial número 182, tomo 357 del 1 de octubre del mismo año, en sus artículos 31, 32 y 33, establece los lineamientos básicos que deben aplicarse al procedimiento de recepción y zarpe de los buques y de las arribadas forzosas en los puertos de la República de El Salvador, para la entrada a puerto deberán notificar por lo menos con 24 horas de anticipación a la Autoridad Marítima Portuaria, quienes en compañía de delegados de Migración, Aduanas, Sanidad Animal, Policía Antinarcóticos y Autoridad de Pesca realizan la recepción del buque y su inspección respectiva, de identificarse algún ilícito durante la inspección se comunica sobre el mismo a las autoridades correspondientes.

No obstante lo anterior, todas las embarcaciones pesqueras extranjeras que arriban a puerto Salvadoreño son recibidas e inspeccionadas en aras de combatir la pesca INDNR.

En general, El Salvador presenta dificultades para la recolección de información científica, su análisis e interpretación, se evalúa solicitar a la Comisión en el corto plazo asistencia para formación de recurso humano en el marco de la Recomendación 16-14 párrafos 16 y 17.

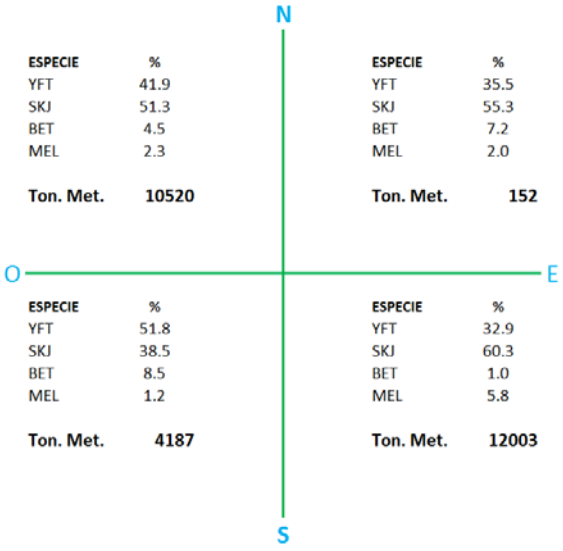


Figure 1.



Figure 2.

EUROPEAN UNION ANNUAL REPORT TO ICCAT, 2017

European Commission - Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

1. Summary

This report presents the fishing activity performed by the EU fleet in the ICCAT Convention area in 2017.

The EU is one of the major players in the ICCAT area and its catches represent around 40 % of the total catches of the ICCAT Contracting Parties.

The EU Member States with fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area in 2017 were the following: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

2. Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information

2.1 Description of the EU fleet and EU fishing activities

Within the EU there is a great diversity of active vessels and fleets with specific characteristics in terms of length and gears, involved every year in fishing ICCAT stocks.

Most of the species and stocks regulated by ICCAT are targeted by the EU vessels: Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (BFT), Atlantic swordfish, Mediterranean Swordfish (Med-SWO), Tropical tuna (Skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna), Atlantic Albacore, Mediterranean Albacore, Blue and White Marlins, sharks and small tuna species (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish). Some of these species are caught as by-catch.

The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, hand-line, mid-water trawl, troll, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears.

There was no significant change in the EU fisheries targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2017.

2.1.1 Bluefin tuna

In the East Atlantic Ocean, the EU fleet exploits Bluefin tuna mainly using tuna traps located in the Strait of Gibraltar and, to a lesser extent, by bait boat fisheries in the Canary Islands, Strait of Gibraltar and Bay of Biscay. French and Irish mid-water trawls targeting Northern albacore also have some by-catch of Bluefin tuna.

In the Mediterranean Sea, purse seiners are responsible for a large percentage of Bluefin tuna catches, followed by traps, longlines, bait boats and hand lines. Most of the purse seine vessels operate in the context of JFOs (joint fishing operations). BFT is mainly fished around the Balearic Islands, South of Malta and in the Alborean, Tyrrhenian, Aegean and Ionian seas. BFT and Med-SWO are the main target species of the large pelagic fisheries in the Aegean, Ionian seas, and are mainly exploited by means of drifting longlines and handlines.

In terms of BFT size, most of the purse seine catches occurring in mid-May to mid-June are between 180 and 250 cm (140 to 250 kg). The development of trade with Japan in the mid-1990s, followed by the setting up of fattening facilities, has led to the targeting of large fish. In the Adriatic, Bluefin tuna are caught by purse seine vessels targeting juveniles for farming over a two-year cycle.

In 2017, the EU fleet did not experience significant difficulties in catching its quota during the PS fishing campaign, due mainly to good weather conditions. The season was smooth and performance (as per statistical data) significantly improved in comparison to 2016. Experience shows that stable and warm weather combined with calm air and sea conditions are the main preconditions for adequate schooling of tuna in warm surface waters.

1.1.1. Swordfish

The EU fleet exploits three different stocks of swordfish: Northern Atlantic (longliners from Spain and Portugal, and to lesser extent Irish and French fleets targeting albacore), Southern Atlantic (longliners from Spain and Portugal) and Mediterranean (mainly longliners from Spain, Italy, Greece, Malta, France, Cyprus and Croatia, purse seiners from Italy, handlines from Croatia and harpoons from Italy). Surface longlines fleets are highly dependent on swordfish.

In the Mediterranean Sea, swordfish is mainly caught by drifting longline, with minor catches by other gears like bottom longline, albacore-targeted longline and other gears.

Catches of Mediterranean swordfish decreased in 2017 compared to the production of 2016. This could be due to the fishing closure period (January 1st to March 31st), the limitation of number of hooks and the recent measures applied regarding the obligation of VMS & ERS systems, which drastically decreased the number of vessels authorized to fish for swordfish. This could also reflect poor abundance on the fishing grounds, consistent with the outcome from the last stock assessment.

The use of semi-pelagic longline by the Spanish fleet has grown in the latest years, resulting in a higher average weight of the specimens and a reduction of the by-catch in relation to previous periods.

1.1.2. Albacore

EU fleets exploit three different stocks of albacore (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean). The most important fishery takes place in the North East Atlantic (Spain, France, Ireland and the UK) where a variety of fleets operate (mid-water twin trawlers, trollers, bait boats and longlines). In the Mediterranean (Spain, Greece, Cyprus, France and Malta), this species is mostly caught with longlines and to a lesser extent with purse seiners.

1.1.2.1. North and southern Atlantic Albacore

In 2017, France issued 186 fishing licenses for Northern Atlantic albacore, including 57 longliners, 80 pole-and-line vessels and 49 trawlers. Catches of Northern Atlantic albacore were mainly made by pelagic trawlers.

France allowed 10 purse seiners and 1 bait-boat to catch Southern Atlantic albacore in 2017. However, French vessels do not actively fish this species, and report only incidental and/or residual catches.

In the north-eastern Atlantic, Spain authorised 474 vessels to target Albacore. The Spanish surface fishery consists of 400 artisanal baitboat and trolling vessels with base ports in the Cantabrian Sea and the coast of Galicia. This species is also caught occasionally in the surface longline fisheries targeting swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean. In the area around the Canary Islands albacore tuna is caught by the baitboat fishery.

The Irish albacore tuna fishery is targeted almost exclusively using mid-water pair trawls. No major changes in the fishery occurred in 2017. Irish boats stayed off the coasts of France and Spain for the full season and landed almost all their catch in those countries.

The Irish fishery for tunas and tuna like fish is restricted to a commercial fishery for northern albacore tuna. In 2017, 42 vessels were authorised to fish albacore tuna, and 15 of these vessels effectively participated in the fishery. Albacore were exclusively targeted with mid–water paired trawls (MWTD). Few by-catches of broadbill swordfish and Bluefin tuna were reported in the Irish northern albacore fishery.

1.1.2.2. Mediterranean Albacore

In 2017, 294 Greek drifting surface longlines vessels were involved in the fishery of Mediterranean Albacore, with an overall fishing effort estimated to be up to 1675 fishing days. The Mediterranean albacore is the main species targeted by Cyprus and present a small increase from previous years.

Spain vessels catch Albacore using longline, trolling and other minor gears. Mediterranean albacore are also seldom caught by French longliners. Five artisanal longliners and 1 artisanal pole-and-line vessel who had caught Mediterranean albacore in 2016 were authorized in 2017 for by-catches.

The Mediterranean stock is also exploited by the Maltese fleet using longlines. However, Maltese catches of the Mediterranean Albacore stock decreased drastically by 93.72% in 2017 compared to the catches from 2016. Future annual catches for Albacore will be followed and monitored more closely to detect if this change is due to a one-time decrease or if there is a significant decreasing trend for the catches of this species.

1.1.3. Tropical tunas

The EU fleets (France, Spain and Portugal) are involved in the multispecies fisheries of tropical tunas where the main target species are Yellowfin, Bigeye and Skipjack. These fleets include purse seiners, longliners and bait boats.

The Spanish tropical tuna purse seine fishery is the most important in terms of total catches with 10 authorised vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area. The Spanish baitboat fishery off the coast of Senegal catches tropical tuna swimming in free schools and, in recent years in association with fish aggregating devices. Its target species are yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna. The Canary Islands baitboat fishery takes place in the archipelagic waters and in the neighbouring areas of the Canary Islands, with artisanal baitboat vessels. There are two fleet segments of Canary baitboats, one with a gross register tonnage < 50 t, which fishes mainly on free schools, and another one with GRT > 50 t which mainly fishes using the vessels as aggregating devices. Tropical tuna can be caught as by-catch by the Canary Islands artisanal fleet (pole-and-line and bait-boats) and vessels targeting Albacore.

In 2017, France issued 41 fishing licenses for Tropical tunas, including 10 licences for purse seiners superior to 40 meters in length overall, 1 bait-boat, 11 longlines and 19 other artisanal vessels superior to 20 meters in length overall. French vessels fish tropical tunas in West Africa and in the Gulf of Guinea. 12 vessels of the French tropical tuna fleet operated in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean with 1 bait-boat (BB), 10 purse seiners (PS) and 1 supply vessel (NK). The fishing fleet (1 BB and 10 PS) was composed of two vessels of carrying capacity (CC) of 600-800 tonnes, 7 vessels of CC 800-1200 tonnes, and 2 vessels of CC >1,200 tonnes. The total capacity, weighted by the months of activity for each vessel, is stable compared to 2016, with 9 900 tonnes. Nine artisanal pole-and-line vessels, 38 trawlers, and 1 hand-line vessel targeting Northern Atlantic albacore presented by-catches of bigeye tuna in 2017, for a total of 330 tonnes.

The Portuguese fishing activity of tropical tunas in the ICCAT's Convention Area engaged around 74 fishing vessels over 20 meters, composed by longlines and baitboats, and approximately 600 other small scale and artisanal vessels, mostly baitboats and handlines, from the outermost regions of Azores and Madeira, characterized by their high degree of selectivity, targeting mostly adult specimens. In terms of fishery, the northern stock of albacore has replaced the bigeye as main target and contributed to mitigate the relative absence of bigeye in Portuguese waters.

1.1.4. Sharks

The most important species of sharks in the ICCAT Convention Area caught by the EU fleet are the Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*) and the Shortfin mako (*Isurus oxirynchus*).

The most important EU catches are made by Spanish and Portuguese longliners operating in the Northern and Southern Atlantic. To make the activity of swordfish segment economically viable, some Portuguese fleets have turned to other species, mainly Blue Shark. Other fleets (France and Malta) occasionally catch blue shark as by-catches carried out by the pelagic fleet of trawlers targeting Northern Atlantic albacore, and to a lesser extent by swordfish and Bluefin tuna longlines operating in the Mediterranean Sea.

1.1.5. Small tuna species

The most significant species of small tunas caught by EU vessels are Dolphinfish (DOL), Atlantic Bonito (BON), Frigate Tuna (FRI), Bullet Tuna (BLT) and Little Tunny (LTA). These are mainly exploited by artisanal fleets (essentially in the Mediterranean) and to a lesser extent as by-catches in tuna traps.

Catches of small tuna are carried out on an opportunistic basis in specific areas and seasons, mainly by means of purse-seines. Small tuna species have a significant socio-economic impact in the Mediterranean Sea for several EU Member States and in surface and trap fisheries of southern Spain. In terms of yields, the EU purse seine fleet fishing in the eastern tropical Atlantic accounts for the majority of the catches.

1.1.6. Fishing in the French Antilles

Fishing for large pelagic fish has traditionally been practiced in Martinique and Guadeloupe using trailing lines around driftwood, and more recently using anchored FADs from open boats equipped with outboard engines. The main species fished are dolphinfish (Coryphaena hippurus), Atlantic blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*). These three species account for more than 70% of the landings of these fisheries.

The vessels concerned share their activity between the open sea and the insular shelves. In Guadeloupe and Martinique, two-thirds of fishing trips are on insular shelves and one-third in search of deep-sea species. FADs are primarily operated within 24 miles of the coast, while trolling vessels are mostly outside this limit.

Fishing around FADs was developed in Martinique and Guadeloupe during the 1990s, and seems to have changed the activity and seasonality of offshore fishing. The fishing around the devices is practiced throughout the year; a part of the fleet continues its activity off between June and December. A Fisheries Information System (*Système d'Information Halieutique*, SIH in French), designed by Ifremer, is collecting routinely fishing data since the beginning of 2010 in the French Antilles.

3. Section 2: Statistics and Research

The total reported EU catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to more than 250 845 tons in 2017. Compared to the previous year (240 00 tons), there is a 4.5% increase. Nearly 53% of these catches correspond to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 22% to sharks, and 10% to albacore **(Tables 3 and 4)**.

The composition of catches presents some differences compared to the previous year. While catches of BFT, BET, SKJ have increased by 19%, 0.8%, and 5.3% respectively, the catches of SWO, ALB, YFT have diminished by -13%, -5% and -15.6% **(Figure 1)** .

3.1. Fishery Statistics

3.1.1. Bluefin Tuna

The EU catches of the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Bluefin tuna in 2017 amounted to around 13 083 tons. Around 30% correspond to catches in the North Atlantic Ocean by Portugal, Spain, France and Ireland, while the remaining catches occur in the Mediterranean Sea (Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Croatia, Italy, France and Spain).

The EU catches of Bluefin Tuna in 2017 increased by 20 % compared to the previous year, reflecting the endorsement by ICCAT of a 20% annual increase of the Bluefin tuna TAC over the next three years, starting from 2015, resulting in an overall increase of 60% by 2017 **(Table 5 and Figure 2).**

3.1.2. Swordfish

The EU catches of swordfish in three different stocks (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) amounted to 15 704 tons. Compared to the previous year, the EU swordfish catches decreased by 13% in 2017. On a stock by stock basis, EU catches of the Mediterranean stock decreased by 27% (reflecting the recent adoption of a recovery plan for this stock), while for the Northern Atlantic stock the catches slightly decreased by 1.6% and by 6% in the Southern Atlantic **(Table 6 and Figure 3)**.

3.1.3. Albacore

The Northern Atlantic fishery is the most important one for the fleets from Spain, France, Portugal and Ireland. The total EU catches (in tons) of the three different stocks (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) decreased by 7% compared to 2016 **(Table 7 and Figure 4).**

3.1.4. Tropical Tunas

The EU fleets (Spain, France, and Portugal) exploit the multispecies fishery of tropical tunas where the main targets are Yellowfin, Bigeye and Skipjack. The catches of these species represent nearly 53% of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. Compared to the previous year, there is a slight difference in the total of all catches of tropical tunas (133 141 tons in 2017 compared to 136 293 tons in 2016) **(Table 8 and Figure 5)**.

3.1.5. Small Tunas

The EU catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to more than 7 613 tons including Frigate Tuna (FRI), Bullet Tuna (BLT), Atlantic Bonito (BON), Dolphinfish (DOL) and Little Tunny (LTA). Compared to the previous year, the total catches decreased by around 17% **(Table 9 and Figure 6)**.

3.1.6. Sharks

The most important species are the Blue Shark and the Shortfin mako. The EU total catches for these two species amounted to 51 301.38 tons for Blue Shark and 3 611.33 tons for Shortfin mako that represent nearly 22% of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. Compared to the previous year, there is a 3% decrease for Blue Shark and 15% increase for Shortfin mako **(Table 10 and Figure 7).**

Sampling activities

In 2017, the EU sampling activities concerning species under the competence of ICCAT targeted the main species and fleets. The table below presents the number of individuals of each species sampled (Table 11.

3.2. Fisheries Research

3.2.1. The EU Data Collection Framework

An EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF) is in place since the early 2000s. Under this Framework, co-financed between the EU (European Commission) and the Member States and implemented by the relevant research institutes and ministerial departments in each EU coastal Member State, a complete set of information pertaining to the fleets (catch, effort and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention Area this information focusses on Bluefin Tuna, Yellowfin Tuna, Bigeye Tuna, Skipjack, Albacore, Swordfish, Atlantic Bonito and a large number of sharks.

In order to ensure a harmonised and coherent collection of the information, scientists of the different EU Member States concerned by ICCAT fisheries hold every year a coordination meeting during which sampling schemes are fine-tuned and, where possible, some tasks are shared. Such data is regularly made available to scientists in order to run their researches and constitute the basis for the EU contribution to the stock assessment processes undertaken by the ICCAT SCRS. Participation of EU scientists in the most important working groups and sessions of the SCRS is supported by the European Commission (DG MARE) via the DCF funds or at an ad hoc basis.

3.2.2. EU voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations

The EU has budget provisions for the voluntary funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs to which it is a member.

One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which the EU is contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP). Its main objective is improving scientific knowledge on Bluefin tuna with the aim to support conservation measures capable to ensure sustainable exploitation of the

Bluefin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean. The priorities of this programme are the improvement of the data collection, of the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and of the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. EU Member states research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme.

Up to 2017 an amount of approximately 10 million Euros was spent by the EU for the implementation of this programme. EU has allocated a budget of 1.270.000 € to improve the scientific basis for decision making in ICCAT by supporting different activities included in the Work programme of the Standing Committee for Statistics and Research (SCRS) and the 2015-2020 Science Strategic Programme, including Atlantic-wide research programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), Sharks research and data collection programme, Swordfish – stock structure work and the ICCAT MSE process.

In 2015-2016, following the outcomes of a study on the feasibility of a tagging programme for tropical tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, that was co-funded by the EU, a large scale tagging programme for tropical tuna in the Atlantic Ocean was launched for which the EU is contributing with a maximum amount of 13.5 million Euro over a five year period.

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

The EU has supported several projects and studies:

1. *EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme Horizon 2020*

The EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme Horizon 2020 (2014-2020) support a project called Farfish with relevance for ICCAT. This project is described in Annex II.

2. *Framework Contract for the provision of scientific advice in Fisheries beyond EU Waters (SAFEWATERS 2)*

In November 2016, EASME and a Consortium of EU research institutes from France, Portugal, The Netherlands, Spain and United Kingdom, signed a Framework Contract (FWC) for the provision scientific advice for fisheries beyond EU waters in the context of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO) and Fisheries Sustainable Partnership Agreements (SFPA) for the period 2016-2018.
Through this framework contract EU supported studies with relevance for ICCAT. These studies are detailed in Annex II.

3.2.4. Scientific Observers Programmes

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

3.2.5. EU Member States National Research Activities

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

The research activities related to ICCAT fisheries carried out at national level by the EU Member States are described in Annex III.

3.2.6. Participation and contribution to SCRS Working Groups

Researchers from EU-Member States regularly participate to SCRS Working Groups and other ICCAT initiatives. They also regularly contribute to these working groups, presenting scientific papers.

This participation and contributions are detailed in Annex IV.

Annex I

List of the information submitted to Secretariat in accordance with Commission requirements

No.	*Requirement*	*Response*
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	
S2	Fleet Characteristics	From 13.06.2018 to 29.08.2018 including updates
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	From 10.05.2018 to 31.08.2018 including updates
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	From 13.06.2018 to 07.09.2018 including updates
S5	Size samples (Task II)	From 16.05.2018 to 07.09.2018 including updates
S6	Catch estimated by size	From 15.06.2018 to 07.09.2018 including updates
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	From 03.07.2018 to 26.07.2018 including updates
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	From 04/07/2018 to 07/09/2018 including updates
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic *Sargassum*	Not available
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Included in SWO 3005
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	From 22.06.2018 to 26.06.2018 including updates
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	26/07/2018, 27/07/2018
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	From 27/07/2018 to 12/09/2018 including updates
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable – no EU vessels fishing W-BFT
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable – no EU vessels fishing W-BFT
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable – no EU vessels fishing W-BFT
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels , including discards	Done with TASK I and TASK II
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	23/03/2018
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	04/07/2018
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	12/06/2018, 04/07/2018
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	From 04/07/2018 to 26/07/2018
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	From 04/07/2018 to 26/07/2018

No.	*Requirement*	*Response*
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	EU is currently funding two projects that are expected to improve data and knowledge on FADs, in line with § 45 and 46 of Re. [16-01]: ❖ RECOLAPE: Strengthening Regional Cooperation in the area of large pelagic fisheries data collection ❖ CECOFAD II: Catch, Effort and ecosystem impact of tropical tuna fisheries The scientists will start presenting some paper at next week STATS and SPECIES WGs meetings. ❖ SCRS/2018/131 Statistics of the French purse seine fishing fleet targeting tropical tunas in the Atlantic ocean (1991-2017) ❖ SCRS/2018/158 The use of instrumented buoys to monitor the activity of the purse seine fleet on FADs ❖ SCRS/2018/159 Best standards for data collection and reporting requirements on FOBs : towards a science – based FOB fishery management (See also point 3.2.3 and annexes II and III)
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	18/09/2018 EU has collected samples of sailfish through national scientific observer programs. Those samples have been sent to the billfishes Working Group coordinator to contribute to ongoing genetic studies on this species (within the ICCAT Enhanced Program for Billfish Research - EPBR).
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	See point 3.2.3 and annexes II and III IPOA-Sharks: in 2016 the Netherlands concluded the national plan of action for conservation and management of shark stocks, with regards to shark and rays in the North Sea.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	26/07/2018
S51	Information on blue shark	See point 3.2.3 and annexes II and III
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Non available
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	26/07/2018
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	26/07/2018
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	18/09/2018 and annual report (annex II) EU-MS collect information through scientific observers covering marine turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. EU-MS have also taken mitigation measures to avoid incidental by-catches of sea turtles, by encouraging industry to use of circle hooks in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles; use of fish bait instead of squid in
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	

No.	*Requirement*	*Response*
		areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles; adopt handling methods as to ensure higher survival rates by reducing post-release mortality, including the use of line cutters and de-hooker sticks; have on board adequate equipment for the disentanglement of turtles and given guidance (manuals and instructions) for a proper use of this equipment and for identification of the various species of sea turtles. Fishermen fishing in areas where the interaction with seabird is likely to occur are encouraged to set the gear after sun set, reduce light to minimum levels and make use of tori lines. Observers on board provide guidance on how to prepare and set tori lines. National Marine Institutes, together with the industry, have developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks, different ganglion line materials and different types of bait on the catches of by-catch and target species These studies took place in the North-eastern, Equatorial and South Atlantic, and in the Mediterranean (in surface drifting longlines targeting swordfish). The aim of these trials was to identify the impact of circle hooks on the catch rates of the target species and their efficiency regarding the avoidance of unwanted catches (e.g sea turtles). Results of these trials were reported to the SCRS.

Annex II

EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme and EU studies

1. *EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme Horizon 2020*

- *Farfish*

The objective of the project is to improve knowledge on management of EU fisheries outside of Europe, while contributing to sustainability and long-term profitability. FarFish will analyse biological, ecological, economic, political and social impacts of EU fisheries. The project will contribute to improve knowledge within the relevant fisheries, develop management tools and models, and improve professional skills in correspondence with priorities of SFPAs, RFMOs and the Common Fisheries policy.

2. *Framework Contract for the provision of scientific advice in Fisheries beyond EU Waters (SAFEWATERS 2)*

- *Study on improving scientific advice for the conservation and management of oceanic sharks and rays*

This study provided a general overview of available information (catch, discards, effort, biological information and fisheries indicators) regarding pelagic sharks for high seas fisheries in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans and adjacent seas. The study also provided specific recommendations on the implementation of observer programmes and on the formulation of scientific advice. This study was an important step forward among others it also identified gaps in the current knowledge of the biology and ecology of sharks that should be filled in order to improve advice provided to RFMOs on sustainable management of elasmobranch fisheries. This study will contribute in improving the availability and reliability of scientific advice for key elasmobranch species caught in association with pelagic fisheries in tuna RFMOs.

- *Selecting ecosystem indicators for fisheries targeting highly migratory species (HMS)*

The objective of this study is to address the current practical impediments to the operationalization of an ecosystem approach to manage HMS, including : (1) the scarcity of ecological indicators (and associated reference points and selection criteria) to track the impacts of HMS on oceanic ecosystems, as most indicators have been developed within the context of coastal fisheries; (2) the lack of defined ecoregions to base a long-term ecosystem management plan with associated indicators to monitor the impacts of fisheries; and (3) the lack of pre-agreed operational objectives or a plan to ensure ecosystem and socio-economic considerations are accounted for management advice and decision making. The study will also provide solutions that shall support the implementation of an ecosystem approach.

- *Reference points, harvest control rules and management strategy evaluation in tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations*

This study will provide a review and a critical analysis of the reference points used within the different tuna-RFMOs and how Harvest Control Rules and Management Strategy Evaluation have been developed within these tuna-RFMOs. It will also identify and propose further improvements to the current frameworks and use case studies to examine implications of current Harvesting Strategies and develop MSE options and preliminary models for tropical tunas.

- *Testing designs and identify options to mitigate impacts of drifting FADs on the ecosystem*

The aim of this study is to provide technical and scientific analysis: i) to test the use of specific biodegradable materials and designs for the construction of drifting FADs in natural environmental conditions; ii) to identify options to mitigate drifting FADs impacts on the ecosystem; and iii) to assess the socio-economic viability of the use of BIO FADs (i.e. non-entangling and biodegradable) in the Purse Seine tropical tuna fishery.

- *Catch, effort and ecosystem impacts of tropical tuna fisheries (CECOFAD 2)*

The EU supported a study on catch, effort and ecosystems impacts of FAD-fishing (CECOFAD). The CECOFAD project was implemented by the French and Spanish scientists and the industry, and completed in late 2015. The overall objective of CECOFAD was to provide insights into the definition of the fishing effort associated with drifting fishing aggregating devices (DFADs) and to introduce factors describing the technology associated with this fishing mode into the standardization of tropical tuna purse seiner catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE) in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans, where the European fleets are operating. Within the framework of the Ecosystem Approach of Fisheries, the outcomes of the CECOFAD project are an important step towards the improved knowledge on the effect of FAD fishing on the associated fauna, specifically vulnerable species (sharks, turtles, etc.) in the bycatch.

Annex III

EU Member States research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries

1. Italy

The current EU legal framework for data collection and management, allows the Italian scientists to collect and thereafter to communicate all the data required (i.e. landing data, length structure of the large pelagic populations, age, sex and maturity) to the Italian Administration.

On the basis of the above framework, Italy settled up an Annual National Program for the collection of biological and economic data related to large pelagic species. The Italian Annual National Program includes also researches that have been financed during previous years by the European Commission.

Main parameters collected under the "umbrella" of the aforementioned Program are: fishing effort, all biological data for the target species, and the impact of by-catch for species of national interest of competence ICCAT (bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore and bonito).

Furthermore, during 2017, National Observer Program was carried out in line with the current EU and ICCAT provisions, setting not only its specific scope but also scientific objectives. In particular, at the beginning of May, a Convention was signed with the Polytechnic University of Marche (Ancona) – Department of Science of Life and Environment, including a National Wide Scientific Research Program on the most relevant Pelagic Species (BFT-SWO-ALB). This scientific cooperation is still in force for the current season.

2. Greece

Fisheries and biological data for large pelagic species are collected in accordance of the EU Data Collection Framework. Biological analysis includes reproduction and growth studies.

In the frame of the "MINOUW" project (EU Horizon-2020), experimental fishing trials with circle hooks in surface drifting longlines targeting swordfish were accomplished, aiming to identify the impact of circle hooks on the catch rates of the target species and their efficiency regarding the avoidance of unwanted catches (e.g. sea-turtles).

Scientific observations on board vessels targeting large pelagic fisheries are foreseen in the frame of the EU Data Collection Framework. The program will be expanded in 2018 and observers will cover all large pelagic fisheries, with special emphasis on those targeting swordfish.

3. Ireland

The responsibility for the support, development, collection of scientific information and fishery research activities in Ireland rests with the Marine Institute (MI). The MI provides technical and scientific expertise and advice on the development of the fishery and ensures the collection of technical and biological data, via observers, from the projects it supports. The MI also places observers on board vessels and conducts port sampling of landings in accordance with Commission regulation (EC) No 1639/2001.

The MI and the Irish Sea Fisheries Board (BIM) have conducted an annual, scientific monitoring program of the northern albacore tuna fishery since Irish vessels began to exploit this species. Initially, technical and scientific data were collected from drift nets. Subsequent to the ban on driftnetting mandated by Council Regulation (EC) No 894/97, mid-water pair trawling emerged as the principal alternative fishing gear and the main focus of MI data collection protocols.

Since October 2016, the Marine Institute and several EU partners have been involved in a tagging program off the Co. Donegal Coast. This program aims at better understanding the spatial structure of the ABFT stock to improve management. So far 25 fish have been tagged with electronic satellite tags and 3 with accelerometer tags. More fish will be tagged in 2018. Report from the tags will allow checking for potential spatial stock segregation. Results will be reported to ICCAT.

The northeast Atlantic is an important feeding habitat for ABFT; in particular, the coastal waters off the north west of Ireland, where sightings of ABFT during summer months are common. Since 1999, ABFT have been caught with rod and line off the coast of Ireland in small quantities. Studying this region could prove important in addressing knowledge gaps about the stock structure and may further support the implementation of a Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) framework and a spatially-explicit mixed-stock assessment model for ABFT stock assessment.

Collaborative efforts by the Marine Institute (MI), Stanford University (SU), University of Exeter (UoE) and Acadia University (AU) allowed the Irish Bluefin Tagging Programme to commence off the Co. Donegal coast in October 2016. In 2017, Queens University Belfast (QU) was contracted to carry out accelerometer studies to obtain real time information on the effects of angling capture on specimens to be tagged, immediately post release. These tags measure acceleration in three spatial axes, provide very high resolution measurements of relative activity levels and behaviour of the tagged animal.

In 2017, boats tendered were Leah C and the Evie Rose. Both are equipped with transom doors to bring fish on board with specialized gear, fighting chairs to land the fish. All fish were captured using angling methods and squid spreader bar lure setups. Once the lure is taken the fish are played to the boat as quickly as possible and landed through the transom door of the vessel using a lip hook technique developed by the Block lab. The measurement and tagging procedures last 3 to 5 minutes in total.

The first tagging survey occurred between end of September and end of October. The total number of fish caught was 12, 9 were tagged with electronic satellite tags and 3 with accelerometers (see figure 1 for capture details).

Scientific personnel is trained and tagging and tethering procedures were filmed in 2016 for future reference, training and to demonstrate compliancy with scientific practice for the Health Products Regulatory Authority or Ireland (HPRA).

ICCAT data sheets have been prepared for each tagged fish containing details and have been sent to ICCAT. The results of this tagging programme are currently being prepared for scientific publication by the consortium and will be the subject of an extended report subsequently.

Preparations are underway to carry on the tagging programme in 2018.

4. Cyprus

Catch and effort data are obtained from BCDs, ERS, sales notes and VMS for spatial distribution of effort. Discards are estimated from on-board observer reports and recreational catches (only ALB) from control inspections and surveys. These sources cover the total effort and catch of the Cypriot fleet in local and distant waters.

5. Malta

In 2017, EU Malta's sampling activities as part of the EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF) concerning species under the competence of ICCAT targeted the main species and fleets.

Malta will continue to contribute to the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP) through its data collection programmes and the understanding of key biological and ecological processes.

Maltese scientific observers cover the main fisheries with respect to E-BFT (long-liners) in line with ICCAT Rec. 17-07. In addition, Maltese scientific observers also cover SWO long-line fishing trips through the EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF). These observers follow appropriate training courses including data validation training. The information collected concerns all target and not-target species together with discard information. Collection of data is also extended to cover turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. The type of data collected refer to catch, discards, by-catch, vessels and fishing gear characteristics as well as biological parameters such as length, weight, sex, maturity and growth.

6. France

French research on tunas, tuna-like and related species is provided by the French Research Institute for the Exploitation of the Sea (Ifremer) for the fisheries of the Atlantic Ocean (North temperate zone and tropical zone) for the French Antilles (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana) and the Mediterranean Sea and the Research Institute for Development (IRD) for the fisheries of the tropical Atlantic Ocean.

France is involved in several research projects in the framework of national, European and international projects in topics such as the reproduction and growth of Bluefin tuna, spatial distribution, as well as modelling of population dynamics.

In terms of research, the development of a fishery-independent abundance index on juvenile fish in the Gulf of Lions is a main activity of high interest to ICCAT. Current work focusses on:

(i) studying the size of the schools detected during the aerial survey using cameras and image processing;

(ii) understanding the vertical movement of the fish in the water column and its effect on the index; and

(iii) understanding how the environment affects the movement of tunas in and out of the Gulf of Lions and its effect on the index.

1. Bluefin Tuna

Two main research activities are carried out on Bluefin Tuna by Ifremer:

(i) The first activity is the aerial survey in the Gulf of Lions. This activity has been initiated in 2000 and provides a key fisheries independent abundance index for juvenile Bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean Sea. This is the only index of this kind and it is therefore very valuable to ICCAT for management purpose. The index has been used for the 2017 assessment of the eastern stock. Current work focus on improving the observation through the development of a system for image acquisition and analysis, and integrating the impacts of environmental effects on the vertical and horizontal movements of tuna and on the abundance index. The survey could also be used for marine mammals.

(ii) The second research activity, not independent from the first one, focuses on observing migrations of Bluefin tuna in relation to its physiology. This is done through the development of a new electronic tag, embarking a sensor aiming at capturing fish growth and indirectly reproduction. The project aims at tagging a school of Bluefin to also tackle group behaviour; as a step in that direction a tagging operation from a purse seiner was attempted in June 2018. This project is meant to be a key contribution to applied research and ICCAT, as it will help to document and understand migrations and how they are affected by the environment (e.g. for the MSE). This project is also applied on Indian Ocean Blue Marlin, with a French scientist involved in IOTC.

In this context, two attempts to tag large Bluefin tuna were made in 2017 in order to set-up the methodology for large-scale deployments. The first one in May aimed at tagging large Bluefin from a cage (farm from Malta). Three fishes were tagged in 40 minutes and are currently still at sea (>60 days) showing that quick and efficient tagging can be carried out on large individuals. The second attempt took place in June during the purse seine fishing season.

Three large tunas were tagged on-board a commercial purse seiner (SSF2). One of the fish was above 200kg. The sole limit to larger deployments was the large size of the fish that broke the fishing lines. This showed that large scale tagging experiments from purse seiners are feasible and opened the perspective for tagging a substantial amount of large tunas from the same school and releasing them together. Given the current retention times and tagging techniques used in the GBYP, these operations should be of scientific interest to ICCAT.

In relation to this, an EMFF project (Fishnchip) has been submitted in 2018. This project aims at observing Bluefin tuna reproduction events through the sensor developed in the project previously described. This project will tackle scientific issues debated at ICCAT, such as the age at maturity, the location of spawning areas and the recurrence of spawning of Bluefin tuna. In 2018, Ifremer will also externally contribute to the GBYP genetic sampling of Bluefin tuna in order to study the mixing of the eastern and western stocks. None of these activities are under the umbrella of GBYP.

2. Tropical Tuna (IRD):

Scientists of EU France were or are involved in several both research and expertize in the frame of the Framework contract for the provision of scientific advices in fisheries beyond EU waters (SAFEWATERS 2) (see annex II).

Moreover France is involved in research projects on the biology (growth and reproduction), ecology (spatial distribution) and the population dynamic of the Bluefin tuna and on the impact of FADs fisheries on elasmobranches (species and life stages of populations).

7. Spain

Voluntary funding for several studies and research activities was provided during 2017-2018. One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which Spain is contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin tuna (GBYP). Its main objective is improving scientific knowledge on Atlantic Bluefin tuna with the aim to support conservation measures capable to ensure sustainable exploitation of the Bluefin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean. The priorities of this programme are the improvement of the data collection, the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. Several Spanish research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme. Research on other tuna species, billfish, swordfish and sharks were also carried out. Spain is also actively participating in different activities of the Atlantic Ocean Tuna Tagging Project (AOTTP). Some research activities on other ICCAT species were also carried out on tuna, billfish, swordfish and sharks. During 2017, Spanish researchers have also contributed significantly to the development of the MSE framework for north Atlantic albacore.

Spain is continuing observer programs in different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. The Spanish scientific observers cover the main fisheries in combination with other sources of information. These observers follow appropriate training courses and the data are consolidated into the national databases after a data validation process. The information collected concerns all target and not-target species and, where possible, the collection of data is extended to cover marine turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. The type of data collected refer to catch, discards, by-catch, vessels and fishing gear characteristics as well as biological parameters such as length, weight, sex, maturity and growth.

Several research activities were developed during the 2016-2017 period. These studies contribute to the provision of scientific advice by different ICCAT Working Groups and also serve as basis for the implementation of other complementary research activities. Research activities were carried out on several tunas, billfish, swordfish and sharks. During 2017, Spanish scientists continued the development of different lines of research, such as standardization of relative abundance rates, reproduction, feeding, growth, migrations, stock structure, larval distribution, relationship between the distribution of capture and environmental parameters, in addition to the use of larval abundance indices as an indicator of spawning stock biomass and recruitment. Cooperative research work with the fishing industry is regularly undertaken by Spanish scientists on topics like the implementation of the "electronic Observer" in the purse seine fleet, the development of non-entangling and biodegradable FADs, as well as on aspects of acoustic discrimination of tunas. Moreover, research is ongoing for the reproduction of Atlantic Bluefin tuna and improvement of aquaculture techniques for this species (feeding, larval ecology).

8. Portugal

EU-Portugal, within the European Data Collection Frame work, collected throughout 2017 fisheries data which were used by IPMA I.P. (EU Portugal - mainland) to conduct research activities regarding pelagic longline fisheries and the tuna trap fishery. The data collected allowed EU-Portugal to continue the development of studies on habitat use and distributional patterns, CPUE indexes, age, growth and population genetics for highly migratory species. In additional, IPMA scientists have in recent years become increasingly involved in Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management and are starting more work focused on technical aspects of Management Strategy Evaluation. Summarized details on work developed during 2017 are specified below:

(i) IPMA I.P. scientists continued to work on the standardization of catch rates (CPUE) for sharks, billfishes and tunas. Specifically, in 2017 IPMA prepared a standardized CPUE indices for Bluefin tuna (jointly with Morocco), swordfish (both individual for Portugal and jointly for other fleets in the North Atlantic) and shortfin mako, with all used in their respective stock assessments. Additionally, IPMA scientists continued to work with a larger task force of scientists within the ICCAT Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods to assess the performance of various CPUE standardization techniques using simulated longline data.

(ii) IPMA I.P. scientists continued to lead an international collaborative work with SCRS scientists on a revision of shortfin mako shark and north Atlantic swordfish size distributions that were used in the 2017 assessments of those species.

(iii) Within the ICCAT SRDCP Programme, IPMA I.P. scientists continue to lead 2 projects on shortfin mako, specifically a project on age and growth and a project on tagging for habitat use. Additionally, IPMA scientists are involved in the projects of genetics and post-release mortality.

(iv) IPMA I.P. scientists conducted in 2017 electronic satellite tagging of swordfish, shortfin mako and porbeagle sharks, aiming to improve the knowledge on migration, habitat use, stock delimitation and post-release mortality on those species.

(v) Within the ICCAT GBYP Programme, IPMA, I.P. scientists deployed satellite and conventional tags on Bluefin tuna. Additionally, biological samples of Bluefin tuna were collected and shared with international SCRS colleagues, including tissues for genetics, spines and otoliths.

(vi) IPMA, I.P., scientists started a new project on small tunas biology, with the collection of biological samples for age and growth, reproduction and population genetics.

(vii) One IPMA, I.P. scientist has been the Swordfish Species Group Rapporteur since 2015.

In Madeira and Azores:

(i) Contract Service for "tagging activities in the autonomous regions of the Azores and madeira within the framework of the Atlantic ocean tropical tuna tagging programme (AOTTP/ICCAT)"- July 2017

4500 tuna tagged (2998 skipjack, 1500 bigeye and 2 yellowfin) in Madeira EEZ and Azorean waters from July 2017 to August 2018.

(ii) Contract Service No. 25 for "awareness and tag recovery activities in madeira within the framework of the Atlantic ocean tropical tuna tagging programme (AOTTP/ICCAT)" – November 2017

21 AOTTP tagged tuna recaptured by local fleet in Madeira archipelago, between April 2017 and August 2018, some of them staying more than one year at sea and being tagged in waters of Western African countries, Canary islands, Azores islands and a few in Madeira.

(iii) Amendment#1 of the contract service for "tagging activities in the autonomous regions of the Azores and madeira within the framework of the Atlantic ocean tropical tuna tagging programme (AOTTP/ICCAT)" – July 2018

700 additional bigeye tuna tagged in Madeira EEZ and Azorean waters in August 2018.

(iv) Collection of fishery information and biological data of major tuna species landed in Madeiran Ports.

Catch fluctuations occurring in the fishery performed by local fleet in these islands of the northeast Atlantic could be a good indicator of specific environmental conditions, or massive fishing effort in other parts of the Ocean, such as the use of FAD's, that could reduce the number of individuals towards the islands of Northeast Atlantic during the annual trophic migrations of these species.

9. Croatia

National sampling program of BFT harvested from aquaculture facilities has been carried out (PUT) as well as the sampling programme within the Data Collection Framework (DCF).

In addition, a scientific research was conducted in 2017 with a goal to investigate the length-weight relationship of the juvenile tuna caught during the 2017 PS campaign. This research was done following the conclusions made at the 2016 SCRS and ICCAT annual meeting and the final aim was to establish a specific length-weight key for juvenile tuna caught in the Adriatic for farming purposes. For the purpose of this research scientists were at sea during the 2017 PS campaign and in close collaboration with the operators sampled a total of 214 specimens. The sampled fish were measured on the spot (length, weight and other biometric data) and in laboratory (otoliths, spines, gonads and content of stomach). Furthermore, this data were also compared to the length-weight frequency of the purse seine catches based on 12.774 specimens measured by stereoscopic camera (representing around 21% of the total 59.631 tuna caged in 2017).

The research resulted with the length-weight algorithm for Adriatic (RWT = 3.77278*10-5xSFL2.86308) and the findings were presented at the SCRS species group in 2017.

Furthermore, a final phase of the research aiming to establish the specific growth indices for tuna of younger ages (2+ and older) took place at the beginning of 2017 with the harvest of the fish caged in 2014 and farmed through a 30 months farming cycle. The results of this research were also intended to help farmers by providing scientific basis for decisions to be taken in practice with regards to the feeding regime in relation to biomass. Finally, the results of this project were formally presented at the Aquaculture Europe 17 International Conference & Exposition held in Dubrovnik 17-20 October 2017 and published under the title "Increase in growth rates of Atlantic Bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) juveniles over prolonged caging in the central eastern Adriatic".

At SCRS species group meeting in 2017, Croatian scientists presented results of project "Length-weight relationships applicable to BFT tuna juveniles (Thunnus thynnus) caught for faming purposes during the purse seine fishing season in the Adriatic", Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 74(6): 3515-3522 (2018). Following the recommendation by the SCRS to calculate BFT tuna weights from lengths measured by stereoscopic cameras in 2016, a model for Adriatic (RWT = 3.77278*10-5xSFL2.86308) was determined on the basis of samples collected during purse seine fishing season in 2017. This length–weight relationship was compared with recently adopted ones by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (ICCAT). The results of analysis indicated that the ICCAT equation recommended to be used in 2017 for the Mediterranean areas including Bluefin tuna caught by traps in the Atlantic Ocean was not suitable for Bluefin tuna juveniles caught during purse seine fishing season in the Adriatic. The results of this scientific research proved that the established model for the Adriatic region differs from the available models recommended by the relevant authorities suggesting the need to apply the regional approach with the adjustment of length–weight relationship to the size/age classes.

The SCRS took note of the research done; however, it recommended that for the sake of providing stability an algorithm Rodriguez-Marin 2016 should continue to be used.

Annex IV

Participation and contributions to SCRS Working Groups

1. Spain

Researchers from EU-Spain regularly participate in all ICCAT initiatives and carry out on a permanent basis studies on the biology and ecology of the species managed by ICCAT. They also regular contribute to the stocks assessments and other issues (e.g., ecological issues, management strategy evaluation, etc...).

EU-Spain scientists have participated in all the SCRS working groups. Excluding the SCRS species and plenary meetings, 41 people have attended the different preparatory, stock assessment, methods and intersessional meetings. They have also contributed with c. 50 scientific papers during those working groups.

2. France

In 2017, one French scientist attended the Species Group, the SCRS, the stock assessment-working group, the Bluefin tuna data preparatory meeting. The French scientist also acted as the analyst for eastern Bluefin tuna and ran the VPA model that was used as the base case for the assessment.

Rouyer Tristan, Brisset Blandine, Bonhommeau Sylvain, Fromentin Jean-Marc (2018). Update of the abundance index for juvenile fish derived from aerial surveys of Bluefin tuna in the western Mediterranean Sea. Collective volume of scientific papers of ICCAT, 74(6), 2887-2902.

Open Access version: http://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00435/54638/

Imzilen Taha, Bonhommeau Sylvain, Rouyer Tristan, Kell Laurence T, Barde Julien (2017). Online collaborative environment to run the eastern Bluefin tuna stock assessment workflow. Collective volume of scientific papers of ICCAT, 73(7), 2528-2534.

Open Access version: http://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00403/51471/

List of working documents on Tropical tuna (IRD): presented in SCRS Working Groups:

Pascual-Alayón P., L. Floch, P Dewals, D Irié, AH Amatcha, M-J Amandè, F.N'Gom., 2017 – Statistics of the European and associated purse seine and bait boat fleets in the Atlantic Ocean (1991 – 2016) – Doc. ICCAT, SCRS/2017/203.

Escalle L., Amandé J.M., Filmalter J.D., Forget F., Gaertner D., Dagorn L., Mérigot B., 2017 – Update on post-release survival of tagged whale shark encircled by tuna purse-seiner. Doc. ICCAT, SCRS/2017/147.

M. Travassos Tolotti, M. Capello, P. Bach, H. Murua, P. Pascual Alayón3, V. Rojo Mendez, L. Dagorn, 2017 – Using FADs to estimate a population trend for the oceanic whitetip shark in the Indian Ocean. Doc. ICCAT, SCRS/2017/165.

Druon J.-N., Chassot E., Hilario M., Lopez J., 2017 – Skipjack tuna (Katsuwonus pelamis) feeding habitat dynamics and accessibility to purse seine fisheries in the Atalntic and Indian Oceans. Doc. ICCAT, SCRS/2017/160.

Clavareau L., Sabarros P.S., Escalle L., Bach P., Mérigot B., 2017 – Elasmobranches bycatch in the French tropical purse-seine fishery of the Eastern Atlantic Ocean: Spatio-temporal distributions, life stages, sex ratio and mortality rates. Doc. ICCAT, SCRS/2017/159.

Ruiz Gondra J., J. Lopez, F. J. Abascal, P. J. Pascual Alayon, M. J. Amandè, P. Bach, P. Cauquil, H. Murua, M. L. Ramos Alonso, P.S. Sabarros, 2017 – Bycatch of the European purse-seine tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean for the period 2010-2016. Doc. ICCAT, SCRS/2017/197.

Fonteneau A., P. Dewals, P. J. Pascual Alayón, L. Floch, M. J. Amandè, 2017 – On the Faux Poisson tuna landings in Abidjan: analysis of recent data and proposal to create a task2 file of faux poissons tuna catches for major and minor tunas. Doc. ICCAT, SCRS/2017/196.

Goujon M., Maufroy A., Relot-Stirnemann A., Moëc E., Amandè M.J., Bach P., Cauquil P., Sabarros, 2017 – Collecting data on board French tropical tuna purse-seiners with common observers: Results of Orthongel's voluntary observer program OCUP (213-2017) in the Atlantic Ocean. Doc. ICCAT, SCRS/2017/212A.

Briand K., A. Bonnieux, W. Le Dantec, S. Le Couls, P. Bach, A. Maufroy, A. Relot-Stirnemann, P. Sabarros, A.-L. Vernet, F. Jehenne, M. Goujon. 2017 – Comparing electronic monitoring system with observer data for estimating non-target species and discards on French tropical tuna purse seine vessels. Doc. ICCAT, SCRS/2017/228.

Snouck-Hurgronje J, Kaplan D., Chassot E., Maufroy A., Gaertner D., 2017 – Fishing on floating objects (FOBs): How tropical tuna purse seiners split fishing effort between GPS monitored and unmonitored FOBs. Doc. ICCAT, SCRS/P/2017/039.

List of oral interventions presented during the joint RFMO FAD Working Group meeting:

Gaertner D., 2017 – Managing Fad capacity and impact: review of the impacts of FAD use on fishing capacity in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Doc. No. j-FAD_04/2017

Moreno G., Jauharee R., Muir J., Schaefer K., Adam S., Holland K., Dagorn L., Restrepo V., 2017 – FAD structure evolution: from biodegradable FADs to biodegradable FADs. Doc. No. j-FAD_08/2017

Maufroy A., D. Kaplan, Bez N. E. Chassot, 2017 – DFADs used by EU tropical tuna purse seiners in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans: increasing use, contribution to fishing efficiency and potential management. Doc. No. j-FAD_17/2017

Davies T., Curnick D., Barde J., Chassot E., 2017 – Potential environmental impacts caused by beaching of drifting fish aggregating devices and identification of management uncertainties and data needs. Doc. No. j-FAD_19/2017

J. Hampton, G. Leape, A. Nickson, V. Restrepo, J. Santiago, D. Agnew, J. Amande, R. Banks, M. Brownjohn, E. Chassot, R. Clarke, T. Davies, D. Die, D. Gaertner, G. Galland, D. Gershman, M. Goujon, M. Hall, M. Herrera, K. Holland, D. Itano, T. Kawamoto, B. Kumasi, A. Maufroy, G. Moreno, H. Murua, J. Murua, G. Pilling, K. Schaefer, J.-S. Phillips, M. Taquet. 2017 – Managing FAD capacity and impacts on marine ecosystems. Doc. No. j-FAD_20/2017

J. Hampton, G. Leape, A. Nickson, V. Restrepo, J. Santiago, D. Agnew, J. Amande, R. Banks, M. Brownjohn, E. Chassot, R. Clarke, T. Davies, D. Die, D. Gaertner, G. Galland, D. Gershman, M. Goujon, M. Hall, M. Herrera, K. Holland, D. Itano, T. Kawamoto, B. Kumasi, A. Maufroy, G. Moreno, H. Murua, J. Murua, G. Pilling, K. Schaefer, J.-S. Phillips, M. Taquet. 2017 – The impacts of FAD use on non-target species. Doc. No. j-FAD_21/2017

J. Hampton, G. Leape, A. Nickson, V. Restrepo, J. Santiago, D. Agnew, J. Amande, R. Banks, M. Brownjohn, E. Chassot, R. Clarke, T. Davies, D. Die, D. Gaertner, G. Galland, D. Gershman, M. Goujon, M. Hall, M. Herrera, K. Holland, D. Itano, T. Kawamoto, B. Kumasi, A. Maufroy, G. Moreno, H. Murua, J. Murua, G. Pilling, K. Schaefer, J.-S. Phillips, M. Taquet. 2017 – FAD use and fishing mortality in tropical tuna fisheries. Doc. No. j-FAD_22/2017

J. Hampton, G. Leape, A. Nickson, V. Restrepo, J. Santiago, D. Agnew, J. Amande, R. Banks, M. Brownjohn, E. Chassot, R. Clarke, T. Davies, D. Die, D. Gaertner, G. Galland, D. Gershman, M. Goujon, M. Hall, M. Herrera, K. Holland, D. Itano, T. Kawamoto, B. Kumasi, A. Maufroy, G. Moreno, H. Murua, J. Murua, G. Pilling, K. Schaefer, J.-S. Phillips, M. Taquet. 2017 – Technological approaches to addressing tuna mortality associated with FAD fishing. Doc. No. j-FAD_23/2017

Fonteneau A. 2017 – An overview of worldwide FAD fisheries and of their potential effects on tuna stocks. Doc. No. j-FAD_25/2017

L. Dagorn, M. Capello, Y. Baidai, C. Zarzar, J. Amandé, H. Andrade, M. Simier, N. Billet, L. Floch, F. Forget, M. Travassos, 2017 – Managing the number of FADs using fisheries-independent data: principles and theories. Doc. No. j-FAD_26/2017

M. Capello, L. Dagorn, Y. Baidai, C. Zarzar, J. Amandé, H. Andrade, M. Simier, N. Billet, L. Floch, F. Forget, M. Travassos, 2017 – Managing the number of FADs using fisheries-independent date: principles and theories. Doc. No. j-FAD_27/2017

L. Dagorn, J.-D. Filmalter, F. Forget, M. Hutchinson, D. Itano, J. Muir, I. Sancristobal, M. Capello, K. Holland, V. Restrepo, 2017 – Mitigation of silky shark bycatch in tropical tuna purse seine fisheries. Doc. No. j-FAD34/2017

J. Hampton, G. Leape, A. Nickson, V. Restrepo, J. Santiago, D. Agnew, J. Amande, R. Banks, M. Brownjohn, E. Chassot, R. Clarke, T. Davies, D. Die, D. Gaertner, G. Galland, D. Gershman, M. Goujon, M. Hall, M. Herrera, K. Holland, D. Itano, T. Kawamoto, B. Kumasi, A. Maufroy, G. Moreno, H. Murua, J. Murua, G. Pilling, K. Schaefer, J.-S. Phillips, M. Taquet. 2017 – What does well-managed FAD use look like within a tropical purse seine fishery? Doc. No. j-FAD_35/2017.

3. Greece

Two Greek scientists participated in the SCRS species groups and the SCRS plenary session. They contributed in SCRS documents and report preparation. A Greek scientist (Dr. G. Tserpes) is coordinating the Mediterranean Swordfish Group.

4. Italy

EU-Italy scientists have participated in the following SCRS working groups:

(i) BFT Stock Assessment Session (20-28 July 2017): Dr. Francesco LOMBARDO – UNIVPM

(ii) SCRS meeting (2-6 October 2017): Dr. Francesco LOMBARDO – UNIVPM – Ph. Oliana CARNEVALI – UNIVPM

The Italian scientists have also contributed with the following scientific papers during those working groups:

(i) SCRS/2017/116: Overview of the Italian fleet fishing albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) (UNIMAR).

(ii) SCRS/2017/117: Standardization of albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) CPUE rates from the Mediterranean Italian fisheries (UNIMAR).

(iii) SCRS/2017/215: Length-weight relationship of swordfish (Xiphias gladius L.) caught by longliners in the Mediterranean Sea (UNIVPM + Oceanis S.r.l.).

5. Portugal

During 2017, IPMA scientists (EU-Portugal mainland) participated in the following SCRS Working Group meetings:

(i) Bluefin tuna data preparatory meeting (Madrid, Spain, 6-11 March 2017)

(ii) Shortfin mako shark data preparatory meeting (Madrid, Spain, 28-31 March 2017)

(iii) Atlantic Swordfish data-preparatory meeting (Madrid, Spain, 3-7 April 2017) - An IPMA /Portugal scientist is the Chair of this Species Group

(iv) Shortfin mako shark stock assessment meeting (Madrid, Spain, 12-16 June 2017)

(v) Atlantic Swordfish stock assessment meeting (Madrid, Spain, 3-7 July 2017) - An IPMA /Portugal scientist is the Chair of this Species Group

(vi) Intersessional meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (Madrid, Spain, 10-14 July)

(vii) Bluefin tuna stock assessment session (Madrid, Spain, 20 - 28 July 2017)

(viii) Species Groups Meetings (Madrid, Spain, 25 - 29 September 2017)

(ix) Meeting of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (Madrid, Spain, 2 - 6 October 2017)

During 2017, IPMA scientists participated and presented to the SCRS a total of 20 working documents. Of those, 11 had EU-Portugal as first authors and the remaining 7 had contributions of EU-Portugal scientists as co-authors. The following list shows the full SCRS references to those documents:

Ferrette, B.L.S., Mourato, B.L., Oliveira, C., Foresti, F., Coelho, R., Arocha, F., Hoolihan, J., Diaha, N.G.C., Sow, F.N., Santos, M.N., Hazin, F.H.V., Amorim, A.F., Rotundo, M.M., Romanov, E., Mendonça, F.F. 2017. Sailfish genetic stock delimitation and their sympatric distribution in the Atlantic. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/218. 6pp

Nohara, K., Coelho, R., Santos, M.N., Cortés, E., Domingo, A., Urbina, J., Semba, Y., Yokawa, K. 2017. Progress report of genetic stock structure of shortfin mako (Isurus oxyrinchus) in the Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/214. 11pp.

Lino, P.G., Abid, N., Mohamed, M.I., Coelho, R. 2017. Standardized joint CPUE index for bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) caught by Moroccan and Portuguese traps for the period 1998-2016. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/082. 13pp.

Ortiz, M., Mejuto, J., Hanke, A., Ijima, H., Walter, J., Coelho, R., Ikkiss, A.I., 2017. Updated combined biomass index of abundance of North Atlantic swordfish stock 1963-2015. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/137. 20pp.

Hanke, A., Kell, L., Coelho, R. 2017. Catch-at-size and age analysis for Atlantic swordfish. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/136. 17pp.

Coelho, R., Rosa, D. 2017. An alternative hypothesis for the reconstruction of time series of catches for North and South Atlantic stocks of shortfin mako sharks. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/110. 14pp.

Rosa, D., Mas. F., Mathers, A., Natanson, L.J., Domingo, A., Carlson, J., Coelho, R. 2017. Age and growth of shortfin mako in the North Atlantic, with revised parameters for consideration to use in the stock assessment. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/111. 22pp.

Coelho, R., Lino, P. 2017. Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) catches by the Portuguese pelagic longline fleet targeting swordfish in the North Atlantic (1999-2015). ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/113. 9pp.

Sharma, R., Cooper, A., Coelho, R., Schirripa, M. 2017. A roadmap for CPUE standardization using simulated/observed data: proposed study. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/100. 6pp.

Arrizabalaga, H, Kell, L., Coelho, R., 2017. A first approximation to relative habitat size for swordfish stocks. Atlantic swordfish data preparatory meeting, 3-7 April, Madrid, Spain. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/073. 3pp.

Coelho, R., Rosa, D., Lino, P.G. 2017. Standardized CPUE of swordfish in the Portuguese pelagic longline fishery in the Atlantic. Atlantic swordfish data preparatory meeting, 3-7 April, Madrid, Spain. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/053. 25pp.

Coelho, R., Lechuga, R, 2017. Hooking mortality of swordfish in pelagic longlines: comments on the efficiency of the minimum retention size currently in place in ICCAT. Atlantic swordfish data preparatory meeting, 3-7 April, Madrid, Spain. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/052. 9pp.

Coelho, R., Domingo, A., Courtney, D., Cortés, E., Arocha, F., Liu, K-M., Yokawa, K., Yasuko, S., Hazin, F., Rosa, D., Lino, P.G., 2017. A revision of the shortfin mako shark size distribution in the Atlantic using observer data from the main pelagic longline fleets. Shortfin mako shark data preparatory meeting, 28-31 March, Madrid, Spain. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/048. 35pp.

Coelho, R., Rosa, D., Lino, P.G., 2017. Standardized CPUE and size distribution of shortfin mako shark in the Portuguese pelagic longline fishery in the Atlantic. Shortfin mako shark data preparatory meeting, 28-31 March, Madrid, Spain. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/049. 23pp.

Coelho, R., Domingo, A., Carlson, J., Natanson, L., Cortés, E., Miller, P., 2017. Satellite tagging of shortfin mako for habitat use and post-release survival: progress report for SRDCP. Shortfin mako shark data preparatory meeting, 28-31 March, Madrid, Spain. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/050. 12pp.

Rosa, D., Mas, F., Mathers, A., Natanson, L., Domingo, A., Carlson, J., Coelho, R., 2017. Progress on the Atlantic-wide study on the age and growth of shortfin mako shark: progress report for SRDCP. Shortfin mako shark data preparatory meeting, 28-31 March, Madrid, Spain. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2017/051. 16pp.

Brophy, D., Duncan, R., Hickey, A., Abid, N., Addis, P., Allman, R., Walter III, J.F., Coelho, R., Deguara, S., Rodriguez-Ezpeleta, N., Fraile, I., Karakulak, S., Arrizabalaga, H. 2017. Integrated analysis for Atlantic bluefin tuna origin assignment. 2017 Bluefin tuna data preparatory meeting, 6-11 March, Madrid, Spain (ICCAT-SCRS Document SCRS/2017/028). 11 pp.

Lino, P.G., Rosa, D., Coelho, R. 2017. Update on the bluefin tuna catches from the tuna trap fishery off southern Portugal (NE Atlantic) between 1998 and 2016, with a preliminary CPUE standardization. 2017 Bluefin tuna data preparatory meeting, 6-11 March, Madrid, Spain (ICCAT-SCRS Document SCRS/2017/030). 13 pp.

Di Natale, A. Pedro Lino, José Antonio López González, Miguel Neves dos Santos, Alfonso Pagá García, Corrado Piccinetti, Stasa Tensek. 2017. Unusual presence of small Bluefin tuna YOY in the Atlantic Ocean and in other areas. SCRS/2017/216, 4p.

Naiara Rodríguez-Ezpeleta, Natalia Díaz-Arce, Piero Addis, Noureddine Abid, Francisco Alemany, Simeon Deguara, Igaratza Fraile, Jim Franks, Alex Hanke, Tomoyuki Itoh, Saadet Karakulak, Ai Kimoto, Matt Lawretta, Pedro Lino, Molly Lutcavage, David Macías, Fambaye Ngom Sow, Leif Notestad, Isik Oray, Pedro Pascual, Joe Quattro, David D. Richardson, Jay R. Rooker, Maximiliano Valastro, Jose Luis Varela, John Walter, Xabier Irigoien, Haritz Arrizabalaga. 2017. Genetic assignment of Atlantic Bluefin tuna feeding aggregations to spawning grounds. SCRS/2017/017, 9p.

Part II

Section 3

Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

Req	*Nº*	*Information required*	*Response*
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, international agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. Besides, ICCAT Recommendations are also implemented through some specific EU Regulations (e.g. VMS, Sharks, Control, and IUU Regulations). Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT were fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) No 2017/127 of 20 January 2017 fixing for 2017 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 (OJ L 24, 28.1.2017, p. 1–172).
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	As mentioned above, EU Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. This entailed regular reporting from Member States to the European Commission and from the Commission to ICCAT.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	27/07/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	27/08/2018
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	07/02/2018, 09/03/2018
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	20/09/2018
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable – The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transhipments at sea in Union waters and MS do not allow transhipments at sea beyond EU waters.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No carrier vessels authorised in 2018 The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transhipments at sea in Union waters and MS do not allow transhipments at sea beyond EU waters.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable – The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transhipments at sea in Union waters and MS do not allow transhipments at sea beyond EU waters.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	All applicable designated ports, notification periods and contact points were notified through report BFT 1020 / 1021 (01/03/2018).
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	All applicable designated ports, notification periods and contact points were notified through report BFT 1020 / 1021 (01/03/2018).
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	All applicable designated ports, notification periods and contact points were notified through report BFT 1020 / 1021 (01/03/2018).

Req	*Nº*	*Information required*	*Response*
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable – No bilateral arrangement on Port inspection were concluded in 2018
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	N/A - no Access Agreements
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A - no Access Agreements
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	The list runs until 31/12/2020 and this should be considered as being without a final date. There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	As other ICCAT obligations, sport and recreational fisheries are managed by Member States in respect of provisions established by ICCAT. To this extent, such activities are subject to conditions such as: the delivery of permits, the respect of closed seasons, the assignment of a specific quota to such activities, the implementation of a catch and release system whenever possible, the prohibition of sale of catches deriving from sport and recreational fisheries, etc. Member States are free to avail of the above instruments or others in order to control such fisheries. In any case, such activities occur within the limit of the quota assigned to the EU and thus its Member States. See **Annex I** for more details on single Member States.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable – no vessels signalled to ICCAT
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable for 2018
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	12/09/2018
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable for 2018
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None – not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
		SPECIES SPECIFIC	
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	17/07/2018
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	22/08/2018
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	31/05/2018
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	34 caging declarations transmitted to ICCAT
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	26/03/2018

Req	*Nº*	*Information required*	*Response*
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	15/02/2018
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	No changes
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	20/06/2018
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 17-07	01/01/2018
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	17/07/2018
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	02-01-2018 (3), 08-01-2018 (52), 08-02-2018 (30), 13-02-2018 (1), 16-02-2018 (158), 26-02-2018 (28), 27-02-2018 (1), 02-03-2018 (4), 16-03-2018 (24), 21-03-2018 (1), 27-03-2018 (42), 13-04-2018 (1), 02-05-2018 (1), 11-05-2018 (32), 15-05-2018 (667), 17-05-2018 244), 22-05-2018 (46), 14-06-2018 (35), 18-06-2018 (295), 21-06-2018 (2), 26-06-2018 (1), 06-07-2018 (3590), 09-07-2018 (7), 16-07-2018 (1), 18-07-2018 (6285), 19-07-2018 (10), 13-08-2018 (1), 21-08-2018 (1), 24-08-2018 (1), 27-09-2018 (269)
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	17-01-2018 (1), 27-02-2018 (6), 22-03-2018 (1), 26-03-2018 (70), 04-04-2018 (70), 16-04-2018 (2), 18-04-2018 (6), 19-04-2018 (1), 20-04-2018 (1), 24-04-2018 (2), 25-04-2018 (59), 26-04-2018 (40), 27-04-2018 (16), 03-05-2018 (3), 17-05-2018 (1), 29-05-2018 (1), 30-05-2018 (1), 06-06-2018 (1), 12-06-2018 (3), 19-06-2018 (1), 02-07-2018 (1), 06-07-2018 (1), 01-08-2018 (1), 19-09-2018 (1), 21-09-2018 (2)
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	16-05-2018 Transmissions as per Rec.07-08 and 17-07.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	VMS messages have been transmitted regularly during 2017 and 2018. All failures were investigated and addressed.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Provided together with Fishing, inspection and capacity plan on 15/02/2018
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Provided by European Fisheries Control Agency on 16/02/2018, 07/03/2018, 16/03/2018, 06/04/2018, 20/03/2018, 26/06/2018, 28/06/2018, 01/08/2018
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Provided by European Fisheries Control Agency on 22/03/2018, 06/04/2018, 24/05/2018, 04/06/2018, 08/06/2018, 11/06/2018, 27/06/2018
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	01/03/2018
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	01/03/2018
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	42
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	9
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Closure of PS fishery: 8 June in Spain, 13 June in Croatia, 20 June in Italy, 21 June in France and 22 June in Cyprus and Malta. Closure of traps: 11 June in ES. Transmission to ICCAT on 04/07/2018.

Req	*Nº*	*Information required*	*Response*
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 g/115 cm	Percentage of juvenile catches compared to the global catches of BFT is very low as the current model of exploitation of the fleet and traps in most of the EU-MS aims to catch large adult specimens. EU MS promote tagging of released juveniles specimens below the minimum conservation size, and are seeking mechanisms to incentive this practice.
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	01/10/2018
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Administrator and validator rights are granted through the eBCD system
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	eBCD contacts points for EU MS are regularly updated in the eBCD system
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Currently covered by EC Reg. 640/2010
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	24/01/2018
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	MS of the EU have provided with and regularly update in the eBCD system the necessary information to register all their BFT operators.
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	05/03/2018, 07/03/2018
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	13/07/2018
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No inspections of IUU fishing cases for tropical tunas were conducted in 2018.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Area and time closure as foreseen by Rec 16-01, concern some vessels flagged to EU-Spain and EU-France. Member States concerned communicated the provisions of the Recommendation to the relevant vessels through issuance of Ministerial circulars or similar legally binding instruments. Furthermore, tracking through VMS of vessels was ensured in order to make sure that if a vessel entered the area during the closure, it carried on board an observer in order to check that no fishing on FADs took place. In 2018 no EU vessel carried out any fishing activity in the area/time closure for BET/YFT as laid down in Rec 16-01. The list of vessels that could be present in the closure area during January and February 2018 along with the list of national observers and dates of boarding and observer reports, were sent to ICCAT on 22/01/2018 and 09/04/2018. For more details on individual EU-MS, see **Annex I.**
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29/03/2018, 06/04/2018, 07/04/2018
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	13/11/2017, 22/02/2018, 29/03/2018
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	27/03/2018, 14/06/2018, 17/09/2018

Req	*Nº*	*Information required*	*Response*
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	The control and enforcement measures for the FAD are specified in the management plans sent on 14/09/2018 (Spain, France, and Portugal).
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Spanish, Portuguese and French management plans sent on 14/09/2018.
		SWORDFISH	
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29/03/2018, 04/04/2018 update
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	13/11/2017, 22/02/2018, 29/03/2018
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	05/12/2017, 04/01/2018, 05/01/2018, 08/01/2018, 11/01/2018, 16/01/2018, 07/03/2018
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	12/01/2018, 16/01/2018,
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	13/07/2018, 01/06/201802/07/2018
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	12/09/2018
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	14/09/2018 (Spain, France and Portugal)
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	01/03/2018
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	08/05/2018, 30/07/2018
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No tagging programs on Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Provided by European Fisheries Control Agency on 16/02/2018, 07/03/2018, 16/03/2018, 06/04/2018, 20/03/2018, 26/06/2018, 28/06/2018, 01/08/2018
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Provided by European Fisheries Control Agency on 22/03/2018, 06/04/2018, 24/05/2018, 04/06/2018, 08/06/2018, 11/06/2018, 27/06/2018
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Specific authorisations under SWO3015 for vessels 20m+ for N.SWO are requested at time of change whenever updates are necessary. The first request in 2018 was sent to ICCAT by way of a CP01-VessLst file on 03.01.2018 and possible further updates throughout the year.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Specific authorisations under SWO3016 for vessels 20m+ for S.SWO are requested at time of change whenever updates are necessary. The first request in 2018 was sent to ICCAT by way of a CP01-VessLst file on 03.01.2018 and possible further updates throughout the year.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of ICCAT Recommendation 16-03, EU-MS have adopted different by-catch limits of N-SWO. For more details on individual MS see **Annex I.**
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No dedicated by-catch limit has been stablish for S-SWO. By-catch for S-SWO has been prohibit by some EU-MS. For more details on individual MS see **Annex I.**

Req	*Nº*	*Information required*	*Response*
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	15/03/2018
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	05/02/2018, 07/02/2018, 13/02/2018, 02/03/2018, 07/03/2018, 09/03/2018 and updates
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for north Atlantic albacore	Specific authorisations under ALB4004 for vessels 20m+ for N.ALB are requested at time of change whenever updates are necessary. The first request in 2018 was sent to ICCAT by way of a CP01-VessLst file on 28.06.2018 and possible further updates throughout the year.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for south Atlantic albacore	Specific authorisations under ALB4005 for vessels 20m+ for S.ALB are requested at time of change whenever updates are necessary. The first request in 2018 was sent to ICCAT by way of a CP01-VessLst file on 03.01.2018 and possible further updates throughout the year.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	EU-MS have adopted different by-catch limits of N-ALB. For more details on individual MS see annex
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	EU-MS have adopted different by-catch limits of S-ALB. For more details on individual MS see annex
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	The EU legislation (Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1380/2013 – so-called landing obligation) prohibits the discard of blue and white marlins in the ICCAT Convention area. The EU is currently in the process of adopting specific provisions applying to make sure that when a member State has exhausted its quota the landings of dead blue and white marlins are not sold or entered into commerce. Those landings will not count against the limits established in § 1 of Rec 15-05.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The only MS that fish for Blue marlins are Spain, France and Portugal and for white marlins Spain and Portugal. See **Annex I** for more details on single Member States.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	An EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF) is in place since the early 2000s. Under this Framework, co-financed between the EU (European Commission) and the Member States and implemented by the relevant research institutes and ministerial departments in each EU coastal Member State, a complete set of information pertaining to the fleets (catch, effort and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention Area this information includes sailfish. In order to ensure a harmonized and coherent collection of the information, scientists of the different EU Member States concerned by ICCAT fisheries hold every year a coordination meeting during which sampling schemes are fine-tuned and, where possible, some tasks are shared. Such data is regularly made available to scientists in order to run their researches and constitute the basis for the EU contribution to the stock assessment processes undertaken by the ICCAT

Req	*Nº*	*Information required*	*Response*
			SCRS. Participation of EU scientists in the most important working groups and sessions of the SCRS is supported by the European Commission (DG MARE) via the DCF funds or at an ad hoc basis. In the context of the new EU multiannual programme, applying as from 2017, concerned EU-MS (France, Spain and Portugal) shall give high priority to the sampling of *Istiophoridae* including the species relevant to Rec. 16-11. For more details on individual MS see **Annex I.**
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable Article 19 of Council Regulation (EU) No 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of several sharks including *Carcharhinus falciformis*) in the ICCAT Convention Area.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Fishing for this species in the Mediterranean is prohibited since October 2012 by Regulation (EU) No 1343/2011 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 of 12 July 2016 adopting a multiannual Union programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2017-2019 requires collection of data for all types of fisheries, related to incidental by-catch of all birds, mammals and reptiles and fish species protected under Union legislation and international agreements, including absence in the catch, during scientific observer trips on fishing ships or by the fishers themselves through logbooks, to assess the impact of Union fisheries on marine ecosystems in Union waters and outside Union waters. The above implementing decision includes Shortfin mako such as one of the species to be monitored under protection programmes in the Union or under international obligations in all oceans with a high priority. Catches are carried out by the surface longline fleet targeting swordfish. See **Annex I** for more details on single Member States.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Retaining on board silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) taken in any fishery in the ICCAT convention area is prohibited in the EU. Council Regulation (EU) No 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of several sharks (*Alopias spp, Sphyrnidae (*exception of *Sphyrna tiburo), Carcharhinus longimanus, Carcharhinus falciformis*).

Req	*Nº*	*Information required*	*Response*
			See **Annex I** for more details on single Member States
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	13/102017 Art. 7 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy promotes deployment of selective fishing gear or fishing techniques with low impact on the marine ecosystem and fishery resources and that allow non-target specimens to be avoided or released unharmed; Article 19 of Council Regulation ((EU) No 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of several sharks (*Alopias spp, Sphyrnidae (*exception of *Sphyrna tiburo), Carcharhinus longimanus, Carcharhinus falciformis)*. Monitoring, control and inspection activities are performed by MS in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system. Council Regulation (EC) No 1185/2003 of 26 June 2003 amended by Regulation (EU) No 605/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 lays down rules on the removal of fins of sharks on board vessels. Article 13 of Council Regulation (EU) No 2018/120 of 23 January 2017 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of porbeagle (Lamna nasus) by EU vessels in all waters. In the Mediterranean sea, Fishing for this species is prohibited since October 2012 by Regulation (EU) No 1343/2011 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea. In other areas, Shortfin mako (Isurus oxyrinchus) is subject to management measures under EU-MS national law. See **Annex I** for more details on single Member States.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	ICCAT Recommendations are implemented through some specific EU Regulations (e.g. VMS, Sharks, Control, data collection and IUU Regulations). Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 establishes a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy. Data is collected in line with Task I and II requirements (including shark species) from exhaustive data reported in logbooks, on board observations for the compilation of additional data on the discarded portion of the catch, etc. Council Regulation (EC) No 1185/2003 of 26 June 2003 amended by Regulation (EU) No 605/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 lays down rules on the removal of fins of sharks on board vessels and prohibits to remove shark fins on board vessels, and to retain on board, tranship or land shark fins. In order to facilitate on-board storage, shark fins may be partially sliced through and folded against

Req	*Nº*	*Information required*	*Response*
			the carcass, but shall not be removed from the carcass before landing. It shall be prohibited to purchase, offer for sale or sell shark fins which have been removed on board, retained on board, transhipped or landed in contravention of this Regulation. In accordance with rules of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system and Commission and Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, EU Member States shall monitor vessels flying their flag and take the enforcement measures in case of non-compliance. EU MS perform inspection missions to verify the application of the EU law including the specific issue of fin removal prohibition. See **Annex I** for more details on single Member States
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Amount caught and retained = 884.825,5kg Amount discarded = 124.293kg
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Regarding the implementation of ICCAT Recommendation 10-09, in 2017, several research projects were carried out in the EU for scientific observations related to the interaction between fishing activities of ICCAT area and sea turtles. In order to comply with this Recommendation, Member States adopted specific regulations which include measures to prevent the capture of sea turtles. Furthermore, some Member States require that, prior to the issuance of a Temporary Permit Fishing, vessels (surface longliners) submit with their application an annex that certifies the existence on-board of turtle release devices. Similarly, among the conditions for granting fishing permit, there is the obligation to be fulfilled by the ship-owners and vessel captains to follow specific guidelines for the correct annotation of information concerning the interactions with sea turtles that occurred during fishing activities. See also information sent under obligation S38, and **Annex I** for more details on single Member States
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Information on seabird interaction has been sent under S39. Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries, and reported as part of the observer reports. These incidental catches are declared in the context of Task I/II. See **Annex I** for more details on single Member States
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	EU-MS have adopted through their national legislation, specific measures to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. See **Annex I** for more details on single Member States

Req	*Nº*	*Information required*	*Response*
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable No progress has been made in the implementation of this measure,
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

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

See **Annex II** for more details on single Member States.

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

No important difficulties were encountered in 2017.

Annex I

GEN 0002 - Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species

1. Spain

La pieza angular del sistema de seguimiento de pesca es el diario electrónico de a bordo, que sistematiza la recepción de datos de capturas, desembarques y transbordos. En las instrucciones específicas dadas a la flota en el momento de la emisión de la autorización de pesca (Permiso Temporal de Pesca, o PTP) se recuerda la obligación de comunicar las capturas, desembarques o transbordos realizados a nivel de especie. Para facilitar esta tarea se entrega un listado con los códigos de las especies más comúnmente capturadas y una guía de identificación. No obstante, dentro de algunas familias sigue siendo difícil la identificación individual de la especie por lo que el desglose final es realizado por los expertos del IEO en función de los datos recogidos por los observadores y en los muestreos en puerto.

2. Greece

Greece is compliant with all ICCAT reporting obligations that affect its fisheries and fishing fleet. The catches' data are based on landing declarations and all the fleet's data are based on relevant fishing authorizations. The data regarding protected species are based on fishermen' observations.

3. Croatia

Croatia implements all relevant ICCAT Recommendations into national legislation. All the measures have been implemented in full.

Several services are involved in inspection securing total control of all the activities.

4. Malta

Data was collected in 2017 in line with Task I and II requirements (including shark species) from the following sources:

a) Landing information. Data collected was based on exhaustive data reported in logbooks for vessels over 10 meters length overall and through a monthly questionnaire for vessels under 10 meters length overall.

Data source for the species 'BSH', 'MSP' and 'SWO' were retrieved from logbooks. Data source for the species 'BLT', 'DOL', 'LTA', 'BON' and 'ALB' was retrieved from logbooks and a monthly questionnaire[1] for small scale vessels (<10m). For BFT, total catch weights were retrieved from landing inspections carried out at each and every landing of BFT. BFT landings were all recorded as GG weight. WH weights were converted from GG weights by the following conversion factor: GG*1.13 = WH.

b) On board observations. Data was collected during SWO longline operations for the compilation of additional data on the discarded portion of the catch.

c) Harvesting operations. Collection of individual lengths and weights was collected from each BFT harvesting operation.

d) Caging Operations. Length catch composition for BFT caged into Maltese Farms was collected by the use of Stereoscopic camera deployed at each caging operation.

5. Portugal

Aiming to comply with ICCAT Rec. 11-15, the Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA) has developed a scientific observer programme for the mainland based pelagic longline fishery operating in the ICCAT Convention area. This observer programme covers the 4 major areas of activity (North eastern, northeast tropical, Equatorial and Southern hemisphere) and the scientific observers record a substantial amount of fisheries data, including species-specific incidental shark catches. The data collection currently

[1] A multivariate questionnaire sampling survey was carried out to estimate data on landings and fishing effort relating to the artisanal fishery (< 10 meter fleet). The target population was made up of the vessels under 10 meters length overall registered in the Maltese fishing fleet register that includes full-time commercial vessels (MFA) and part-time commercial vessels (MFB). The sample was randomly selected from the fleet vessel register every quarter, with the sampling unit being the single vessel. Field recorders carried out interviews to vessel owners every week.

includes, among other, the following information: Gear characteristics; Fishing regime (hook style and gangion type) and effort (number of hooks); Catch composition (retained and discarded) and fate at species level; Size data for mandatory and major by-catch species (retained and discarded); Sex data for major species (including sharks). Additionally, a voluntary self-sampling scheme by skippers has been put in place for a number of years, as well as, the recovery of historical data from skipper's personal logbooks. These Programmes, allows EU-Portugal to fulfil the current mandatory data requirements by ICCAT.

GEN 0023 - Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries

1. Spain

España cuenta con normativa propia que regula la pesca de recreo: Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, por el que se regula la pesca marítima de recreo en aguas exteriores. En concreto, el artículo 10, establece que para la pesca desde embarcación se necesita una autorización específica para las capturas de estas especies, sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, que son las siguientes ("Especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada en la pesca marítima de recreo"):

Código FAO Atún rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) (1) **BFT** Atún blanco (*Thunnus alalunga*) **ALB** Patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) **BET** Pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) **SWO** Marlines (*Makaira spp.*) **BUM** Agujas (*Tetrapturus spp.) Marlín del Mediterráneo-Aguja blanca del Atlántico Aguja Picuda-Marlín peto* **MSP – WHM SPF – RSP** Pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) **SAI**

Por otra parte, en cumplimiento del Reglamento TAC y cuotas anual, se reservó en 2017 una cantidad de cuota específica de atún rojo para la pesca recreativa, mediante Resolución del Secretario General de Pesca de 6 de marzo de 2017. Esta cuota fue de 12,85 t. La Resolución prohíbe expresamente la captura dirigida a la muerte de ejemplares de atún rojo, obligando a la suelta de ejemplares vivos. La cuota sólo se contabiliza en caso de muerte accidental de ejemplares, que no pueden destinarse a la comercialización. A lo anteriormente mencionado, se añade que para esta pesquería también es de aplicación, como normativa nacional, la Orden de 26 de febrero de 1999, por la que se establecen las normas que regulan la pesca marítima de recreo, en lo concerniente a los topes máximos de capturas y tallas mínimas.

2. Croatia

In 2017 Croatia continued with new approach in managing BFT recreational fishery by allocating a total of 10t for big game fishing which was distributed equally among 20 subjects who met the conditions and criteria for utilisation of this quota. A set of strict rules applied to the quota owners and vessels engaged in this specific type of fisheries such as: obligatory VMS device on board of vessel, obligation of prior notification of landing and authorisation of landing by the Ministry of agriculture, as well as obligatory document accompanying the fish caught. A total of 1.5t of BFT was caught within this fishery segment.

As regards the sports BFT fishing, it only takes place within the official sports competitions when that particular sport competition is allocated quota. Competitions are organized by the Croatian Sport Fishing Association. During the event, a fisheries inspector is always present, while the sampling of tuna (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by IOF (Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries).

3. Malta

In 2017 and 2018, 1.1% and 1.0%, respectively, of the national quota was allocated to recreational fishing vessels and vessels were limited to register one fish per day. Inspections were carried out by the Department for Fisheries and Aquaculture at designated and non-designated ports to ensure that no landing of illegal Bluefin tuna takes place. Any relevant infringements were reported to the EC through Malta's interim and final reports on the implementation of the national control action programme.
BFT recreational data concerning any catches were reported in the ICCAT forms for Task I and Task II data. No recreational vessels were licensed to participate in the Mediterranean swordfish sport and recreational fisheries in 2017 and 2018.

4. Portugal

In Portugal, the legal framework is as follows:

- Decree-law 101/2013, 25th July, republished the Decree-law 246/2000, 29th September, defines the legal framework for the exercise of recreational fishery;

- Catches of several sharks (e.g. *Carcharodon carcharias, Cetorhinus maximus, Lamna nasus, Hexanchus griseus, Carcharhinus falciformis, Carcharhinus longimanus, Alopias superciliosus*), marine turtles, marine mammals are forbidden. Catches of *Thunnus glaudius, Makaira nigricans, Tetrapturus albidus, Tetrapturus pfluegeri, Tetrapturus georgei, Tetrapturus belone, Xiphias gladius, Prionace glauca, Isurus oxyrinchus* are limited to one individual per day and vessel for all these species. Catches of Thunnus obesus are limited to three individuals per day/vessel. Catches of *Thunnus thynnus* are forbidden but under a specific annual authorisation, catches may be allowed, as established under EU R1627/2016. A specific quota allocation for this case is defined in the PRT Fishing Plan for BFT, as transmitted to the Commission Services (in 2017 was 500kg).

BFT 1025 - Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm

1. Spain

El porcentaje de captura de juveniles respecto al total de capturas de atún rojo es muy reducido, dado que el actual patrón de explotación de la flota y almadrabas españolas se dirige a ejemplares adultos de gran tamaño. La flota que más incidencia en la captura de juveniles tiene habitualmente es la de cañas y cebo vivo en el cantábrico. El Instituto español de Oceanografía dio un seguimiento particular a esta flota, con instrucciones expresas de fomentar el marcado de ejemplares juveniles por debajo de la talla requerida que fuesen liberados. De cara a futuras campañas se están estudiando mecanismos que permitan hacer atractiva esta práctica, ya que en estos momentos los buques no tienen incentivos para hacerla.

2. France

France precisely defines, allocates and accounts for the dedicated quota on all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm arising from paragraph 27 of Rec. 17-07. This distribution is included in the National order of 8 February 2018 establishing the modalities for allocating the quota of Bluefin tuna granted to France for the year 2018.

3. Greece

To encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm, Greece has sent a circular 202/23318/2013 and have informal communication with fishermen.

TRO 2004 - steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm

1. Spain

España ha dado un seguimiento detallado a las actividades de la flota atunera de cerco que operó en el área del Golfo de Guinea en enero y febrero de 2018 a través de un programa nacional de observadores gestionado por los institutos científicos IEO y AZTI. El periodo de vigencia tendrá como inicio las 00:00 horas (UTC) del 1 de enero de 2017 y fin las 24:00 horas (UTC) del 28 de febrero de 2017.

Los atuneros cerqueros congeladores que operaron en la zona siguieron instrucciones específicas para operar en la zona comprendida entre los paralelos 4º S y 5º N, el meridiano 20º O y la costa africana. Estuvo prohibido el despliegue de cualquier objeto flotante, con o sin boyas, la pesca en torno, debajo o en asociación con objetos artificiales, lo que incluye buques, la pesca en torno, debajo o en asociación con objetos naturales y el remolque de objetos flotantes desde el interior al exterior de la zona.

Los informes detallados para cada uno de los 12 buques con presencia en la zona de veda se enviaron a la Comisión Europea el 10 de abril de 2017, sin registrar en ninguno de ellos incidentes de incumplimiento.

2. France

Catches of bigeye or yellowfin tuna are prohibited on FAD from 1 January to 28 February between the African coast (northern boundary), parallel 10° South latitude (southern limit), meridians 5° West longitude (western boundary) and 5° East longitude (eastern boundary).

From 1 January to 28 February, all fishing vessels fishing for BET and / or YFT in the area described above must comply with the ICCAT Regional Observer Program.

The Etel National Fisheries monitoring center (FMC, CNSP in French) is responsible for monitoring the positions of the fishing vessels.

SWO 3017 & 3018 - Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N-SWO and S-SWO

1. Spain

España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

2. France

In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of ICCAT Recommendation 16-03, France has adopted a maximum by-catch limit for vessels not authorized to fish for North Atlantic swordfish. The catching and landing of North Atlantic swordfish with a live weight of less than 25 kg or a lower jaw length of less than 125 cm is prohibited, except for by-catches, which must not exceed 15% of the number of swordfish landed daily and by vessels.

France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S. SWO.

ALB 4006 & 4007 - Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N-ALB and S-ALB

1. Spain

España no permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a su flota en el Atlántico Norte.

España permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a la flota de palangre de superficie que captura al sur del paralelo 5ºN. El límite máximo de captura es de un 5% del total de las capturas. En la práctica las capturas accesorias de esta flota son muy reducidas, menores del 1% de la captura total.

2. France

According to Annex II of the French National order of 25 February 2013, by-catches of bigeye tuna are allowed within the limit of 3 tonnes per vessel and trip, only for vessels holding the Northern albacore tuna RFMOs fishing license in the ICCAT area with pelagic trawl gear in the Atlantic Ocean, North of 5 ° N.

France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S. ALB.

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

Spain

Las principales medidas que se han implementado en España para una mejor aplicación de la Recomendación 15-05 se vertebran en dos aspectos:

- Mejora en la recopilación de datos: la plena implementación del Diario Electrónico de a bordo (DEA) ha ayudado a contar con datos a tiempo real que permiten la toma de decisiones de manera más rápida, sobre todo en lo referente al consumo de cuota.

- Además, en la emisión de los Permisos Temporales de Pesca (PTP, se incluyó de manera específica la obligatoriedad de identificar con el código AL3 las especies capturadas por encima de 50 kilos, tal y como establece el Reglamento 1224/2009: Para facilitar esta tarea se entrega un listado con los códigos de las especies más comúnmente capturadas y una guía de identificación. No obstante, dentro de algunas familias sigue siendo difícil la identificación individual de la especie por lo que el desglose final es realizado por los expertos del IEO en función de los datos recogidos por los observadores y en los muestreos en puerto.

BIL 5003 - Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11

1. Spain

In the framework of the National programme of basic data, Spain has launched an investigation to determine onboard practices that could lead to discrepancies between scientific estimations and reported catches.

2. France

Fishing for large pelagic fish has traditionally been practiced in Martinique and Guadeloupe using trailing lines around driftwood, and more recently using anchored FADs from open boats equipped with outboard engines.

A Fisheries Information System (SIH in French), designed by our national scientific organism Ifremer, is collecting routinely fishing data on blue marlin since the beginning of 2010 in the French Antilles.

3. Portugal

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA) has developed a scientific observer programme for the mainland based pelagic longline fishery operating in the ICCAT Convention area. This observer programme collects all catches that interact with surface longliners, both as target and by-catch, retained or rejected (species/non retained size data) and covers the 4 major areas of activity (North eastern, northeast tropical, Equatorial and Southern hemisphere) and the scientific observers record a substantial amount of fisheries data, including species-specific incidental shark catches. The data collection currently includes, among other, the following information: Gear characteristics; Fishing regime (hook style and gangion type) and effort (number of hooks); Catch composition (retained and discarded) and fate at species level; Size data for mandatory and major by-catch species (retained and discarded); Sex data for major species (including sharks).Additionally, a voluntary self-sampling scheme by skippers has been put in place for a number of years, as well as, the recovery of historical data from skipper's personal logbooks. These Programmes, allows EU-Portugal to fulfil the current mandatory data requirements by ICCAT.

This observer programme covers the main species, sharks and incidental catches, such as sailfishes and billfishes. It is also collected information on vulnerable species that may be incidentally caught by longliners such as marine turtles, seabirds and marine mammals.

SHK 7003 - Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction

1. Spain

Las capturas de marrajo dientuso (SMA) son llevadas a cabo por la flota de palangre de superficie dirigida a pez espada. Las capturas de esta especie están en torno al 5% del global de la flota de palangre de superficie. Esta especie de tiburón, únicamente está autorizada para los buques palangreros de superficie incluidos en el Censo Unificado de Palangre de Superficie (CUPS). Esta disposición viene establecida en la Orden APM/1057/2017, de 30 de octubre, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias, artículo 22.

El CUPS, creado en 2006, ha sido gestionado mediante Orden APM/1057/2017, de 30 de octubre, por la que se regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias. El censo está estructurado en una lista de buques con la zona de pesca autorizada para cada uno de ellos.

Desde el año 2006 ha habido un descenso de 62 buques en el CUPS (de 280 en el año 2006 a 218 en 2017), lo que implica una significativa reducción del esfuerzo pesquero.

En la zona del Atlántico el número de buques a los que se concedió autorización en 2017 fue de 107 barcos en el Atlántico Norte al norte de 5º N, 34 en el Atlántico Sur por debajo de 5º N, y 78 en el Mediterráneo.

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

2. France

French vessels does not target shortfin mako sharks, and present each year limited accidental catches on this species.

3. Malta

In 2017, no by-catches of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) were recorded. Any potential by-catches are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Any information on such by-catches is collected and reported in Task I and II datasheets. The reference species is subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VIII. The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.

4. Portugal

The mako shark is not the main shark species caught by the PRT fleet (longliner fleet). The main species targeted by the PRT fleet is, by far, the BSH. The EU has one of the most demanding and restrictive regulatory frameworks, namely the one derives from EU Regulation 605/2013, of 12th June 2013. According with EU Regulation 1185/2003, MS shall transmit annually to the EU Commission, until the 1st of May, a report in case their vessels catch, retain on board, tranship or land sharks. In terms of control procedures, these actions have been performed on a regular basis by the Portuguese competent authorities.

Since the entry into application of the fin removal prohibition, are in place dedicated inspection missions to verify the application of the EU law on this specific issue. Due to the adoption in the Annual Meeting of 2017 of Rec 2017-08 applicable to the shortfin mako, new procedures have been considered, including a risk analysis for inspection purposes and a close monitoring of catches, which engages and streamlines the involvement of stakeholders in the process.

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

1. Spain

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

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

2. Malta

In 2017, no by-catches of silky sharks (Carcharhinus spp.) were recorded as Maltese fishing fleets operate in areas where this particular species is absent.

3. Portugal

Prohibition of catches of silky shark (TAC and Quota regulation R2017/127, article 18). Monitoring, control and inspection activities by the inspection and control services, including (ex: crosschecking of ERS and VMS data, landing declarations. New procedures have been considered to apply in 2018 due to the entry into application of Rec. 2017-08 related with the mako- shark.

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

1. Spain

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

2. Malta

In 2017, no by-catches of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus* spp.) were recorded as Maltese fishing fleets operate in areas where this particular species is absent.

Various shark species are also recognised for their conservation importance and subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VI and VIII. Among others, these include the following species:

Great White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*), Basking Shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*), Thresher Shark (*Alopias vulpinus*), Shortfin Mako Shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), Porbeagle Shark (*Lamna nasus*), Sand Tiger Shark (*Carcharias taurus*), Spinner Shark (*Carcharhinus brevipinna*), Blacktip Shark (*Carcharhinus limbatus*), Sandbar Shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*), Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*), Tope Shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*), Bluntnose Sixgill Shark (*Hexanchus griseus*), Angel Shark (*Squatina squatina*).

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

3. Portugal

Council Regulation (EU) No 2017/127 prohibits catches of several sharks in article 18. The EU has one of the most restrict and demanding frameworks applicable to this fishery. In PRT sharks are caught by the PRT fishing fleet targeting SWO. Due to the low level of SWO quota, the longline fleet targets also blue shark in order to make this fishery economically viable. A small percentage of mako shark is also caught, but these are clearly a by-catch of this fishery and not a targeted species. According with EU Regulation 1185/2003, MS shall transmit annually to the EU Commission a report in case their vessels catch, retain on board, tranship or land sharks. In terms of control procedures, these actions have been performed on a regular basis by the Portuguese competent authorities. In the 2017 report concerning the application of EU Regulation 1185/2003, related with the fin removal on board PRT fishing vessels, it will be provided to the Commission information encompassing monitoring/control procedures in place/total catches by species, including/number of inspections (including the date and local, number)/nature of the infringements detected (including identification of the vessels and corresponding sanctions), etc.

Since the entry into application of the fin removal prohibition, are in place dedicated inspection missions to verify compliance with EU legislation on this specific topic. Moreover, with the recent entry into force of Rec. 17-08 applicable to the northern stock of mako shark, new procedures are now in place to assure compliance with this Rec.

4. The Netherlands

In 2016, the Netherlands has concluded the national plan of action for conservation and management of shark stocks, with regards to sharks and rays in the North Sea. This plan of action falls under the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive. As a second step the Netherlands has initiated a shark and ray strategy for shark and ray management that also includes management strategies in the Dutch Caribbean waters and at internal levels. This shark and ray strategy has also been concluded but awaits its appraisal on a political level and by Parliament. However one of the major actions are already implemented, namely the opening of a shark sanctuary in the Dutch Caribbean waters, in the EEZ of the islands of Saba and Bonaire.

SHK 7006 - Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark

1. Spain

En 2016 se puso en marcha un programa nacional de observadores para palangre de superficie, en base al artículo 17 de la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias. Este programa tiene como principales especies objetivo la tintorera y marrajo dientuso, que suman la mayor parte de las capturas de la flota de palangre en el Atlántico norte y sur.

2. France

All catches of blue shark by French fishing vessels are recorded and monitored on a monthly basis, in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009.

3. Malta

No fisheries targeting blue sharks are present in Malta, although this species is occasionally landed as by-catch from BFT and SWO longline operations. Information on any by-catches is duly collected and reported in Task I and II datasheets.

4. Portugal

Taking into account all catches of BSH made by the PRT fleet, these represent more than 90% of the shark catches, it is therefore, and by far, the main specie of shark caught by the PRT fleet. ICCAT has adopted in 2016 a catch limit of 39.102t, transposed to the EU Law by EU Regulation 2017/127. The procedures mentioned in report SHK 7003 apply to this report.

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

1. Spain

En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 10-09, durante el año 2017, el Instituto Español de Oceanografía, en el marco de varios proyectos de investigación, ha llevado a cabo observaciones con fines científicos relacionadas con la interacción entre las actividades pesqueras del ámbito ICCAT y las tortugas marinas.

Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en esta Recomendación, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas para evitar la captura de tortugas marinas (Artículo 19 de la Orden AAA/658/2014).

Asimismo, previamente a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, las embarcaciones (palangreros de superficie) deben presentar junto a su solicitud, un anexo donde se relacionen los dispositivos de liberación de tortugas. Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.

2. Greece

Data collection regarding dead or injured individuals of sea turtles are recorded by the relevant authorities of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy but no connection to large pelagic fisheries is concluded so far. A relevant circular has been sent to all regional authorities, to collect data regarding incidental catches of sea turtles, as reported by fishermen. It is an obligation for all fishermen engaged in large pelagic fisheries to record and submit data for incidental catches of protected species through ERS.

Moreover, services continuously inform fishermen for the need of protection of protected species and the importance of preserving their populations.

3. France

The vessels fishing in water likely to encounter sea turtles or fishing with drifting FADs are putting live entangled turtles at sea.

Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries, and reported as part of the observer reports.

These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task I/II.

4. Malta

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

Various sea turtle species are recognised for their conservation importance and subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VI and VIII. Among others, these include the following species: *Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas.*

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

5. Portugal

Concerning mitigation measures to avoid incidental by-catches of sea turtles, Portuguese industry received and receives guidance provided by IPMA, including the dissemination of manuals specifically elaborated by IPMA for this purpose. Some of the elements that are considered by the industry consist in the following:

- use of circle hooks in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;
- use of fish bait instead of squid in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;
- adopt handling methods as to ensure higher survival rates by reducing post-release mortality, including the use of line cutters and de-hooker sticks;
- have on board adequate equipment for the disentanglement of turtles and given guidance (manuals and instructions) for a proper use of this equipment and for identification of the various species of sea turtles.

BYC 8002 - Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds

1. Spain

Las principales medidas que se han implementado en España para una mejor aplicación de la Recomendación 15-05 se vertebran en dos aspectos:

- Mejora en la recopilación de datos: la plena implementación del Diario Electrónico de a bordo (DEA) ha ayudado a contar con datos a tiempo real que permiten la toma de decisiones de manera más rápida, sobre todo en lo referente al consumo de cuota.

- Además, en la emisión de los Permisos Temporales de Pesca (PTP, se incluyó de manera específica la obligatoriedad de identificar con el código AL3 las especies capturadas por encima de 50 kilos, tal y como establece el Reglamento 1224/2009: Para facilitar esta tarea se entrega un listado con los códigos de las especies más comúnmente capturadas y una guía de identificación. No obstante, dentro de algunas familias sigue siendo difícil la identificación individual de la especie por lo que el desglose final es realizado por los expertos del IEO en función de los datos recogidos por los observadores y en los muestreos en puerto.

2. France

Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries, and reported as part of the observer reports.

These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task I/II.

3. **Malta**

MITIGATION MEASURE/ MESURES D'ATTÉNUATION MEDIDAS DE MITIGACIÓN	***IMPLEMENTED? MISES EN ŒUVRE? IMPLEMENTADO?***	***AREA/ZONE/AREA***	***DETAILS OF IMPLEMENTATION / DETAILS DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE/ DETALLES SOBRE LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN***	***STATUS OF NPOA ON SEABIRDS / ETAT DU NPOA SUR LES OISEAUX DE MER ESTADO DEL PAN SOBRE AVES MARINAS***
Night setting with minimum deck lighting/ Filage de nuit avec un éclairage du pont minimal/ Calados nocturnos con la mínima iluminación en cubierta	Night setting is generally not applied for most surface longline and bottom longline operations.	Central Mediterranean	Although this mitigation measure is generally not applied, seabird by-catch by surface and bottom longlining is extremely low.	No national plan of action is currently into place.
Bird-scaring lines (Tori lines)/ Dispositifs d'effarouchement des oiseaux (*Tori lines*)/ Líneas espantapájaros (*tori lines)*	Not applied	Central Mediterranean	Although this mitigation measure is not applied, seabird by-catch by surface and bottom longlining is extremely low.	No national plan of action is currently into place.
Line weighting/ Lestage des lignes/ Pesos en la línea	Line weighting utilised in bottom longlines but generally not in surface longlining	Central Mediterranean	Line weighting applied in all bottom longlining operations. Line weighting to surface longlines is generally not applied. Seabird by-catch by surface and bottom longlining is extremely low.	No national plan of action is currently into place.

4. Portugal

Fishermen fishing in areas where the interaction with seabird is likely to occur are encouraged to comply with the rules and orientations provided by relevant RFMOs. These include setting the gear after sun set, reduce light to minimum levels and make use of tori lines. Observers on board provide guidance on how to prepare and set tori lines.

5. The Netherlands

Measures against seabirds catches: the Netherlands is consulting its experts for a new action plan for the conservation of seabirds, in particular in relation to fisheries.

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

1. Spain

La Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas de mitigación para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas.
Además, previo a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, las embarcaciones deben cumplimentar una ficha específica sobre medidas de mitigación de aves y tortugas; cumpliendo asimismo con las Recomendaciones ICCAT 07-07 y 10-09.

Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.

2. Malta

The measures employed by Maltese fisheries for the reduction of discards and by-catches include provisions foreseen under ICCAT Recommendations 17-07 / and 16-05, with regards to limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and type of gear utilized for BFT and SWO longline fisheries.

3. Portugal

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA), together with the industry, developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks, different gangion line materials and different types of bait on the catches of by-catch and target species. The results of these studies that took place in the North-eastern, Equatorial and South Atlantic were reported to the SCRS.

Annex IX

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

1. Spain

En esta sección, se incluye la información descrita por paneles actualizada y la información sobre el desarrollo de la campaña en lo relativo a inspección, referido todo a la campaña 2017.

- ***Túnidos tropicales (PANEL 1):***

Durante 2017 un total de 10 buques cerqueros congeladores y 7 buques cañeros llevaron a cabo actividad pesquera en aguas del Océano Atlántico dirigidos a la captura de túnidos tropicales. Además también se han registrado capturas de estas especies de forma accesoria por parte de la flota artesanal de las Islas Canarias con artes de cañas y cebo vivo y los buques dirigidos a la captura de atún blanco.

Las capturas totales realizadas por estos buques fueron 7.914.877 t de Patudo, 16.473.890 t de Rabil y 50.294.440 t de listado.

- ***Atún Rojo (PANEL II):***

En la gestión de la pesquería de atún rojo, España ha mantenido un elevado nivel, participando activamente y liderando el desarrollo y aplicación de las medidas de control y gestión necesarias que han logrado la recuperación del recurso en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo. Se ha mantenido la aplicación de medidas que van más allá del mínimo requerido por las propias normas, comunitaria e internacional. Estas son las principales medidas aplicadas en 2017:

Antes del inicio de la campaña de pesca de 2017, fue remitido a la Comisión Europea el ***Plan de pesca anual para la flota española que captura Atún Rojo***. Dentro de este plan se recogen todos los aspectos para la gestión de la citada pesquería durante 2017, incluyendo las medidas para el control de la cuota individual de los buques cerqueros que operan en el Mediterráneo.

La Resolución de la Secretaría General de Pesca por la que se establecen las disposiciones de aplicación del plan de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico Oriental y el Mar Mediterráneo que fue aprobada en 2017, recoge todas y cada una de las obligaciones en materia de pesca y control de atún rojo al objeto de asegurar el estricto respeto de la cuota asignada, incluyendo el establecimiento de un fondo de maniobra de cuota no asignada para evitar sobre pasamientos de la cuota total asignada a España.

- ***Atún Blanco del Norte (PANEL II)***

En cumplimiento de la Recomendación (98-8) de la ICCAT, sobre limitación de capacidad de pesca de Atún Blanco del Norte, se elaboró la lista de buques españoles que estuvieron presentes en la pesquería de dicha especie durante el periodo 1993-1995. Ninguno de dichos buques utiliza como arte de pesca redes de enmalle a la deriva, empleando todos los buques artes de anzuelo: currícán a la cacea y cañas con cebo vivo.

En este sentido, y con el fin de controlar la limitación de la capacidad pesquera en 2005, se elaboró la lista de buques que podían dirigirse a la captura de Atún Blanco tras la presentación de solicitudes de pesca por parte de los interesados. El número total de buques incluidos en esa lista fue de 730.

Por otra parte, cabe destacar que mediante la Orden Ministerial de 17 de febrero de 1998, se regula la pesca de túnidos en el Océano Atlántico al norte de 36º norte, siendo obligatoria para las empresas armadoras de los buques autorizados el remitir a la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, partes mensuales sobre los días de actividad por zona de esfuerzo así como capturas por especies y zonas de pesca. También, se han de remitir las Declaraciones de Desembarque cada vez que éste se produzca, en la que, constarán las cantidades de túnidos desembarcadas, diferenciadas por especies, formas de presentación y áreas de captura.

En el año 2017, se concedió autorización a 474 buques.

Las capturas, ascendieron a 13.940 t.

- ***Atún Blanco del Sur (PANEL III)***

No se concedieron autorizaciones para la pesca dirigida de esta especie al sur del paralelo 5ºN. Tan sólo se produjeron algunas capturas accesorias por parte de la flota de palangre de superficie y atuneros cerqueros congeladores que trabaja en esa zona, con un total de 74,18 toneladas.

- ***Pez Espada (PANEL IV)***

Mediante la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias, únicamente se autoriza la captura del pez espada, tiburón azul, marrajo dientuso y tiburones pelágicos, a la flota de palangre de superficie incluida en el Censo Unificado de Palangre de Superficie.

España ha actualizado su normativa de palangre de superficie, único arte autorizado a la captura de pez espada en España, publicándose la Orden APM/1057/2017, de 30 de octubre, por la que se modifica la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril.

En el área de ICCAT se establecen tres zonas diferenciadas para la gestión de la pesca. Así, esta Orden establece seis zonas de pesca:

Zona 1: Mediterráneo.

Zona 2: Aguas nacionales hasta 80 millas en el Océano Atlántico.

Zona 3: Aguas del Océano atlántico al norte del paralelo 5º Norte y por fuera de las aguas nacionales a 80 millas de las líneas de base.

Zona 4: Aguas del Océano Atlántico al sur del paralelo 5º Norte.

La Orden establece un censo unificado de buques autorizados a desarrollar la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie, como instrumento que proporcione una mayor seguridad jurídica y control de las posibilidades de pesca, habiéndose tenido en cuenta para la asignación de las distintas zonas de pesca, la autonomía de desplazamiento y las medidas en G.T.

La cuota de Pez Espada del Océano Atlántico, tanto del stock Norte como Sur, se ha distribuido de forma individual entre los buques con posibilidades de acceso a las zonas 2, 3 y 4 del Censo, teniendo en cuenta para ello, las capturas históricas del buque. De este modo, se refuerza la gestión de estas posibilidades de pesca mediante el control posterior, con las declaraciones de desembarque de los buques, minimizando el riesgo de sobre pesca.

Igualmente, la orden citada establece; las características técnicas del palangre de superficie, su señalización, medidas para evitar las capturas de aves y tortugas marinas, los cambios de zona, la transmisión de posibilidades de pesca entre buques, ya sea total o parcial, informes de capturas y fletamentos.

Por otra parte, el total de buques con licencia para la captura de pez espada en 2017 para el Atlántico, excluyendo el Mediterráneo, fue de 108. Las capturas totales de pez espada en el Océano Atlántico ascendieron a 8.239,61 t.

- *Pez Espada del Mediterráneo*

Desde el año 1998; España viene regulando la pesca de túnidos y especies afines en aguas del Mediterráneo mediante el Real Decreto 71/98. Esta norma regula la pesca de especies de competencia de ICCAT en el Mediterráneo, estableciendo medidas técnicas para las artes de pesca y aparejos, medidas de gestión de la pesquería, y normas de control de la pesquería.

En relación a la veda a la especie establecidas en la Recomendación 13-04, España ha aplicado la prohibición de la pesca en el periodo comprendido entre el 1 de octubre y el 30 de noviembre, asimismo ha establecido un mes adicional de veda del 1 al 31 de marzo de 2017.

El número total de permisos de pesca emitidos en 2017 para la zona Mediterráneo fue de: 78 buques.

Las capturas totales de pez espada del Mediterráneo ascendieron a 1.467,30 t.

- ***Tiburones***

En el año 2009 fue publicada la *Orden ARM/1647/2009, de 15 de junio, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias,* mediante la cual se prohíbe la captura, tenencia a bordo, desembarco o comercialización de pez espada *(Xiphias Gladius),* tiburón azul *(Prionacea Glauca),* Marrajo dientuso *(Ixurus oxyrhinchus)* y cualquier otro tiburón pelágico, incluida la captura accesoria o fortuita, por parte de cualquier buque que no se encuentre incluido en el censo unificado de palangre de superficie. Mediante esta norma se da cumplimiento a las medidas recogidas en la Recomendación 08-07 sobre la conservación del zorro ojón (Alopias superciliosus) capturado en asociación con las pesquerías gestionadas por la ICCAT, e incluso va más allá al incluir al resto de especies de tiburones pelágicos así como al pez espada, a través de la reducción del esfuerzo pesquero y por tanto de las capturas realizadas sobre estos stocks. Esta Orden fue modificada mediante la Orden ARM/1793/2011, de 27 de junio, afectando ésta únicamente a la captura accidental de pez espada.

Con posterioridad, y también a respecto de los tiburones, es importante destacar que España tiene prohibido desde el año 2009 (Orden ARM/2689/2009), la captura de los tiburones zorro (familia Alopiidae), y los tiburones martillo o cornudas (familia Sphymidae).

Las capturas de las especies de tiburones de mayor relevancia por parte de la flota española en el área de ICCAT fueron de 39.861 t de la especie *Prionace Glauca* (Tiburón azul) y 2.918 t de *Isurus Oxyrinchus* (marrajo dientuso).

- ***Pesca de recreo***

El Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, regula la pesca marítima de recreo. Esta regulación establece un régimen general al que someter el ejercicio de la pesca recreativa en sus diferentes modalidades, de conformidad con el derecho internacional aplicable.

En aguas litorales esta actividad es gestionada por las administraciones regionales competentes en la materia. En aguas exteriores la gestión se coordina desde la Administración General del Estado. En todo caso son las comunidades autónomas del litoral las que concedan las correspondientes licencias o autorizaciones de actividad a las embarcaciones recreativas.

Este régimen de participación autonómica no se establece para la captura de aquéllas especies sometidas a un régimen de protección diferenciada, cuyo ejercicio requiere de una autorización a conceder de forma centralizada por la Secretaría General de Pesca puesto que se deben adoptar medidas especiales de protección para determinadas especies sensibles que se encuentran reguladas por organismos regionales de pesca, encaminadas a la consecución de una explotación sostenible de las poblaciones basadas en un conocimiento preciso del esfuerzo que representa la pesca recreativa. Este es el caso del atún rojo.

A los efectos de esta regulación, las aguas exteriores de España se dividen en cuatro zonas que constituyen unidades de gestión diferenciadas: Cantábrico y Noroeste, Golfo de Cádiz, Mediterránea y Canaria.

a) La zona del Cantábrico y Noroeste comprende las aguas que se extienden desde la frontera con Francia, en la desembocadura del Bidasoa (1º 47' W), hasta la frontera con Portugal, en la del río Miño (41º 52' N).

b) La zona del Golfo de Cádiz se extiende entre el meridiano de Punta Marroquí, en las proximidades de Tarifa (5º 35' W) y la frontera con Portugal en la desembocadura del Guadiana (7º 24' W).

c) La zona Mediterránea comprende las aguas situadas al este del meridiano de Punta Marroquí (5º 35' W), incluyendo las aguas sobre las que España ejerce soberanía o jurisdicción y que contornan las islas Baleares, la isla de Alborán, las ciudades de Ceuta y Melilla y la zona de protección pesquera del Mediterráneo definida en el Real Decreto 1315/1997, de 1 de agosto, por el que se establece una zona de protección pesquera en el mar Mediterráneo hasta el cabo Cerbere (42º 26' N).

d) La zona Canaria comprende las aguas exteriores del Archipiélago Canario

En el ejercicio de la pesca marítima de recreo sólo se podrán capturar las especies autorizadas recogidas en el Anexo I del Real Decreto.

Asimismo, once especies (BFT, ALB, BET, SWO, BUM, MSP, WHM, SPF, RSP, SAI y HKE) se encuentran sometidas a medidas de conservación diferenciadas para dar cumplimiento a las obligaciones internacionales emanadas de la ICCAT. Para la captura o tenencia a bordo de especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, se debe disponer de una autorización específica expedida por la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros de la Secretaría General del Pesca.

España sólo permite la captura y suelta de ejemplares vivos de atún rojo. Las embarcaciones autorizadas para esta actividad deben adoptar las medidas necesarias para evitar la muerte de ejemplares. En caso de muerte accidental, las capturas son contabilizadas y se detraen de la cuota de atún rojo asignada a España, pero no se permite la comercialización ni la venta del pescado. No está permitida la celebración de eventos deportivos que tengan como objetivo el atún rojo.

En 2017 la cuota consumida por muerte accidental de ejemplares de atún rojo capturados por parte de la flota deportiva y recreativa ascendió a 16.130 kg.

- ***Aplicación del programa de documento estadístico ICCAT para Pez espada y Patudo 2017***

Las importaciones en territorio nacional de las especies de Patudo y Pez Espada durante el año 2017, se han registrado las siguientes cantidades:

Importaciones de Pez Espada: 4.318 t. Siendo Ecuador el principal origen de estas importaciones.

Importaciones de Patudo**:** 19.807 t de patudo congelado. Siendo Ecuador el principal origen de las importaciones.

ACTIVIDADES Y ESQUEMAS DE INSPECCIÓN

1. Medios de inspección utilizados

CAMPAÑA 2017: ATÚN ROJO Y PEZ ESPADA, éste último, capturado en el Mediterráneo.

En el desarrollo de la Campaña del 2017, se han contado con los siguientes medios materiales y humanos para las labores de inspección, control y vigilancia:

a) Medios marítimos:

Desde el principio de la Campaña, se contó con la participación de los siguientes medios:

a.1.- Colaboración Secretaría General de Pesca (SGP)-ARMADA, donde se acuerda el Plan Parcial de Vigilancia e Inspección de los siguientes puntos:

- Zona de vigilancia: mar territorial del Mediterráneo y ZPP del mar Mediterráneo.
- Control de la pesquería de túnidos y especies afines, principalmente atún rojo y pez espada, objeto del programa específico de control e inspección del Mediterráneo.
- Inspección y vigilancia de las actividades de pesqueros en general, con independencia de su pabellón, para verificar el debido cumplimiento de la normativa vigente.
- Controlar permanentemente la actividad de las artes o redes no reglamentarias, en especial atención a las redes de enmalle a la deriva.
- Impedir la actividad pesquera de buques de terceros países.

Para lograr estos objetivos, se establece la operatividad del patrullero de altura “ALBORAN” con embarque de inspectores españoles y franceses a bordo durante los meses de mayo y junio.

a.2.- Se realizaron colaboraciones con la Guardia Civil, englobadas dentro del "Programa PACIAP" con participación habitual de distintas patrulleras, entre otras, la patrullera Rio Guadiaro, destacando su participación durante la campaña de cerco y la patrullera Rio Guadalete durante la campaña de almadrabas.

a.3.- Colaboración con el servicio de Aduanas con el patrullero ALBATROS, tras la finalización del periodo de la veda de pez espada, como apoyo a las labores de inspección del cumplimiento de las medidas técnicas del desarrollo de la pesquería.

b) Medios aéreos:

Los medios aéreos empleados trabajaron de forma coordinada con los demás medios de vigilancia empleados en la presente campaña, para explorar áreas en las que se hubiera detectado o pudiera esperarse la presencia de actividad pesquera, ampliando así el radio de inspecciones.

Los medios aéreos utilizados para la campaña de cerco del Atún Rojo, fueron el avión "ROCHE" de la SGP y los helicópteros de la Guardia Civil y el avión "SANCTI PETRI" la campaña de atún rojo que tiene lugar en el caladero canario.

Estas misiones se programaron diariamente en función de la actividad pesquera en la zona, con los datos proporcionados por el Centro de Seguimiento de Pesca en Madrid, y contaron con presencia de inspectores de pesca a bordo.

c) Medios Humanos:

Para el correcto desarrollo de la campaña del Atún Rojo, la SGCI centra las prioridades en tres frentes:

- Atención preferente durante toda la campaña de los Inspectores de Pesca de las Delegaciones y Subdelegaciones del Gobierno en las Provincias implicadas en la campaña.

- Apoyo en comisión de servicio de Inspectores de Pesca de los Servicios Centrales, durante los meses de marzo, mayo, junio, julio y agosto en los puertos, aeronaves y patrulleras implicadas en el control, inspección y vigilancia del atún rojo.

- De igual manera, participación en las misiones asignadas en tierra, tanto en España como en otros Estados Miembros, dentro de los equipos mixtos previstos en el JDP del Mediterráneo.

CAMPAÑA DE LA COSTERA DEL BONITO 2017

Dado que este segmento de flota es susceptible de la captura de atún rojo, en el marco del JDP, durante el desarrollo de la Campaña del 2017 se han contado con los siguientes medios materiales y humanos para las labores de inspección, control y vigilancia: Colaboración entre el Servicio Marítimo de la Guardia Civil y los inspectores de periferia y de Servicios Centrales.

a) Medios marítimos:

Despliegue de misión marítima desarrollada por el patrullero ALCARVAN II, con inspectores españoles a bordo.

b) Medios aéreos:

Los medios aéreos utilizados para la costera del bonito del norte fue el avión "ROCHE" de la SGP. Además, dentro del operativo de la campaña se contó con la presencia de los helicópteros de la Guardia Civil.

2. Observaciones

Según los datos analizados, se obtienen las siguientes conclusiones:

Durante el año 2017 el número de inspecciones enmarcadas en el ámbito de ICCAT asciende a 1397 registrándose un total de 162 infracciones. El número de inspecciones se ha incrementado, así como el número de infracciones detectadas respecto al 2016.

De todas ellas, en torno a 80 inspecciones han sido realizadas en el ámbito del Plan de despliegue conjunto (JDP) del Atún Rojo.

Cabe destacar que durante el 2017, se destinó parte de los medios tanto materiales como humanos a la vigilancia de las actuaciones llevadas a cabo por los pescadores. Puesto que estas misiones se desarrollan en gran parte de incognito, no revierte sobre un aumento en el número de actas levantas en el marco del JDP, pero sí implica un gran esfuerzo de actividad inspectora y del uso de los medios para detectar las posibles conductas infractoras sin que se descubra la labor inspectora.

2. Malta

Bluefin tuna fishery 2017

Quota management:

During 2017, the Maltese bluefin tuna fishery was authorised in accordance with ICCAT Rec. 17-07 paragraphs 18, 19, 22, 23. Malta managed its catching quota through individual allowable catches assigned to each vessel per fleet segment. Purse seine and surface longline gears were used in commercial fishing during 2017. No traps, baitboats or pelagic trawlers are employed in the bluefin tuna fishery by the Maltese fishing fleet.

One purse seine vessel was authorized to fish for bluefin tuna between 26 May and 24 June, 2017. This purse seine vessel used up its allocated quota on 30 May 2017. Likewise, the longline vessels below 24m LOA were authorised to operate between 15 April and 31 December, 2017. In 2017, vessels authorised for recreational bluefin tuna fishing were limited by a daily quota of an individual fish per vessel up to a maximum fleet quota established in Malta's management plan. A portion of the national quota was reserved as a contingency measure in case of accidental catches of bluefin tuna within the swordfish fishery.

Control and enforcement:

Malta conducted its inspections in accordance with the inspection plan submitted to the EC in line with ICCAT Report BFT 1007 during 2017.

Monitoring of all caging operations was carried out with the use of the stereoscopic camera. This control enabled the release of 6,507 individuals of bluefin tuna caught in excess.

Malta participated in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection established under ICCAT Rec. 17-07 paragraphs 97-99 coordinated by the European Commission.

Prohibition of aircraft:

In 2011, Subsidiary Legislation 499.21 Civil Aviation (Restriction of Flying Regulation) was amended by Legal Notices 411 of 2007 and 160 of 2011 to ensure the prohibition of aircrafts related to fishing throughout the months of May, June and July. This legislation has been implemented in collaboration with the AFM and Civil Aviation in 2017.

4.2 Mediterranean Swordfish fishery 2017

In 2017, implementation of the ICCAT Recommendation 16-05 for Management Measures for Mediterranean Swordfish in the Framework of ICCAT was carried out. Monitoring and control of minimum sizes, by-catch limitations and closed seasons were carried out accordingly.

3. The Netherlands

In the Task I and II reports the data about the bycatch of species regulated by ICCAT are given.

- There is no information available about the trade in sharks.

- IPOA-Sharks: in 2016, the Netherlands has concluded the national plan of action for conservation and management of shark stocks, with regards to sharks and rays in the North Sea. This plan of action falls under the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive. As a second step the Netherlands has initiated a shark and ray strategy for shark and ray management that also includes management strategies in the Dutch Caribbean waters and at internal levels. This shark and ray strategy has also been concluded but awaits its appraisal on a political level and by Parliament. However one of the major actions are already implemented, namely the opening of a shark sanctuary in the Dutch Caribbean waters, in the EEZ of the islands of Saba and Bonaire.

- Measures against seabirds catches: the Netherlands is consulting its experts for a new action plan for the conservation of seabirds, in particular in relation to fisheries.

Table 1. EU Catches by fleet segment.

Fleet		***Catches in t***													
Nb of Vessels		**BFT**	**SWO**	**ALB**	**YFT**	**BET**	**SKJ**	**SAI**	**BUM**	**WHM**	**Small tunas**	**BSH**	**SMA**	**POR**	***Total***
Purse seine	197	7.455,86	1,03	99,88	36.797,52	6.072,22	62.701,51	14,63	59,96	0,84	7.944,24	8,73	2,19	0,12	121.158,94
Long line	1174	1.310,09	12.563,39	1.855,29	537,30	1.014,01	31,80	715,51	428,22	120,16	439,85	38.906,62	15.106,08	0,72	73.030,21
Mid water trawl	94	238,88	83,60	6.356,00	0,00	0,15	6,95	0,00	0,00	0,45	40,94	16,72	0,00	0,00	6.743,79
Traps	13	1.931,26	0,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	9,71	0,00	0,00	0,00	272,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	2.213,49
Hand line	218	202,98	0,06	10,71	0,00	4,20	4,45	0,00	0,00	0,00	6,89	0,34	0,06	0,08	229,99
Trolling	343	0,00	5,54	4.415,61	0,00	74,21	0,11	0,00	0,00	0,00	13,97	15,84	0,01	0,19	4.525,83
Bait boat	702	1.117,10	0,00	12.196,08	1.707,38	7.508,73	13.587,10	0,00	0,40	0,00	57,39	0,00	0,00	0,00	36.174,87
Harpoons	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Sport Fishing	7937	73,99	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	81,93
Unclasified	1083	134,65	120,03			4,74	22,49	0,05		0,57	187,03		52,26		522,91
Total	11761	12.464,81	12.773,81	24.933,58	39.042,20	14.678,25	76.364,13	730,18	488,57	122,03	8.962,68	38.948,25	15.160,60	1,11	

Table 2.

TUNA VESSEL FLEET	2017
Type	EU Fleet (No vessels)
Purse seiner over 40m	17
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	29
Purse seiners less than 24m	3
Total Purse Seine Fleet	**49**
Longliner over 40m	0
Longliner between 24 and 40m	1
Longliner less than 24m	94
Total Longline Fleet	**95**
Baitboat	62
Handline	42
Trawler	57
Trap	12
Other	465
Total fleet/fishing capacity	**782**

Table 3. The EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area.

Species	***Sub-total (t)***
Bluefin Tuna	13,081
Swordfish	15,704
Albacore	26,400
Tropical tunas (BET, SKJ, YFT)	133,134
Small tunas (FRI, BLT, BON, DOL, LTA)	7,613
Sharks (BSH, SMA)	54,913
	250,845

Table 4. The EU catches by EU Member States.

	EU Catches 2017 (t)								
	BFT	***SWO***	***ALB***	***YFT***	***BET***	***SKJ***	***SMALL***	***BSH***	***SMA***
Cyprus	109	50	568	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	4197	9726,6	14428,0	12665	11544	57681	5519	38843	2832
France	4001,9	301,5	4269,4	25909	3709	16570	1366,6	127,8	0
Greece	235,5	461	640	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	0
Croatia	635,3	19,8	1,8	0	0	0	66,5	0,0	0
Ireland	16	10,6	2490,8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	3196	2440	1330	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	260,8	330,4	3,5	0	0	0	258,5	3,6	0
Netherlands	0,4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	429,4	2363,9	2573,5	136,5	3134,4	1785,2	402,7	12326,9	779
UK	0	0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5. Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna in the period 2013-2017.

	2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Cyprus	17.1	18.4	22.4	94	109
Spain	2501.8	2446.4	2893	3453	4197
France	2414.2	2419	2819	3396	4001.9
Greece	177.6	161	194.7	218	235.5
Croatia	389	387	457.9	519	635.3
Ireland	13.1	19.4	14.4	34	16
Italy	1937.7	1945.6	2272.6	2734	3196
Malta	155.4	156.5	183.5	212	260.8
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0.4
Portugal	235	243.10	263.2	327	431.5
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**7840**	**7796**	**9120**	**10988**	**13083**

Table 6. Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Swordfish in 2017.

	N-ATL	***S-ATL***	***MED***
Cyprus	0	0	50
Spain	3586	4653.6	1487
France	79.4	0.28	221.9
Greece	0	0	461
Croatia	0	0	19.8
Ireland	10.6	0	0
Italy	0	0	2440
Malta	0	0	330.4
Portugal	1897.5	466.3	0
United Kingdom	0	0.20	0
Total	**5573**	**5120**	**5010**

Table 7. Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Albacore in 2017.

	N-ALB	*S-ALB*	*MED*
Cyprus	0	0	568
Spain	13940	74	414
France	4269	95	0
Greece	0	0	640
Croatia	0	0	2
Ireland	2491	0	0
Italy	0	0	1330
Malta	0	0	4
Portugal	2564	9	0
	23265	**178**	**2957**

Table 8. EU Catches (in tons) of Tropical Tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2017.

	Yellowfin (YFT)	*Bigeye (BET)*	*Skipjack (SKJ)*
Spain	12665	11544	57681
France	25909	3709	16570
Portugal	136.536	3134.362	1785
Ireland	0	0.153	6.95
Total	**38711**	**18387**	**76043**

Table 9. Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of small tunas in 2017.

	FRI	*BLT*	*BON*	*DOL*	*LTA*	*Sub-total*
Malta	0	9.1	0.2	242.9	6.2	258.5
Spain						5519
France	850	0	50.6	0	466	1366.6
Portugal						402,7
Croatia						66.5
						7613.4

Table 10. EU Catches of Blue shark and Shortfin mako in 2017.

	BSH	*SMA*
Spain	38843	2832
France	127.8	0
Malta	3.6	0
Portugal	12326.9	779.3
Total	**51301**	**3611**

Table 11. Sampling intensity (number of individuals measured per species) in the EU in 2017.

BFT	*SWO*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*SAI*	*BUM*	*WHM*
22906	47382	110246	82624	66537	102913	762	303	151

Fig 1

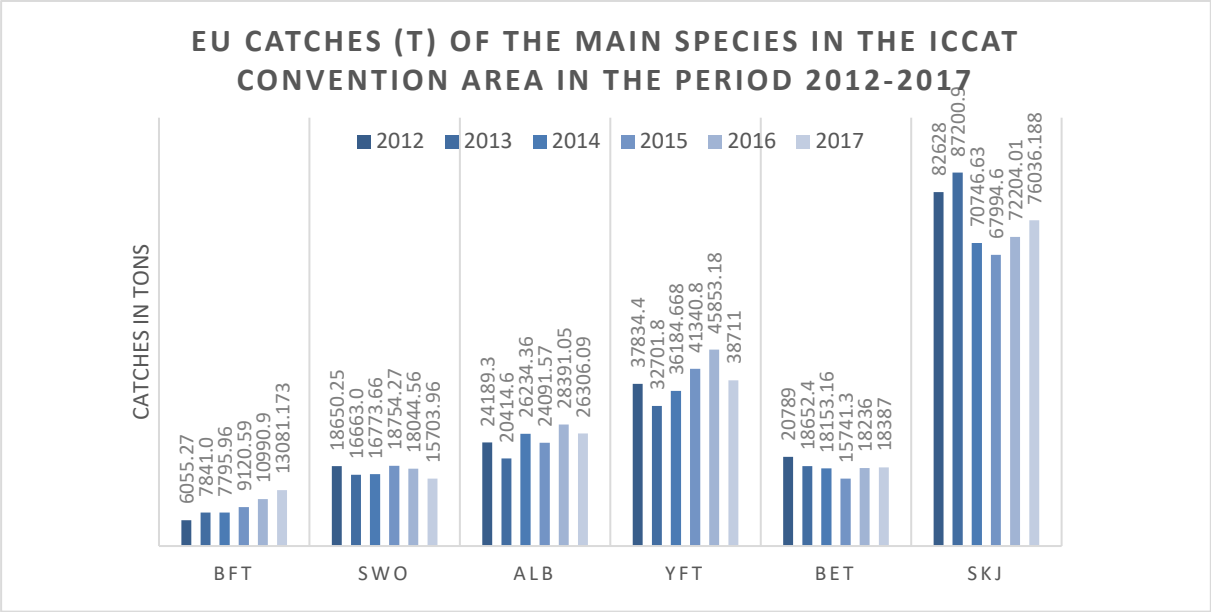

EU CATCHES (T) OF THE MAIN SPECIES IN THE ICCAT CONVENTION AREA IN THE PERIOD 2012-2017
CATCHES IN TONS
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
6055.27
7841.0
7795.96
9120.59
10990.9
13081.173
18650.25
16663.0
16773.66
18754.27
18044.56
15703.96
24189.3
20414.6
26234.36
24091.57
28391.05
26306.09
37834.4
32701.8
36184.668
41340.8
45853.18
38711
20789
18652.4
18153.16
15741.3
18236
18387
82628
87200.9
70746.63
67994.6
72204.01
76036.188
BFT
SWO
ALB
YFT
BET
SKJ

Fig 2

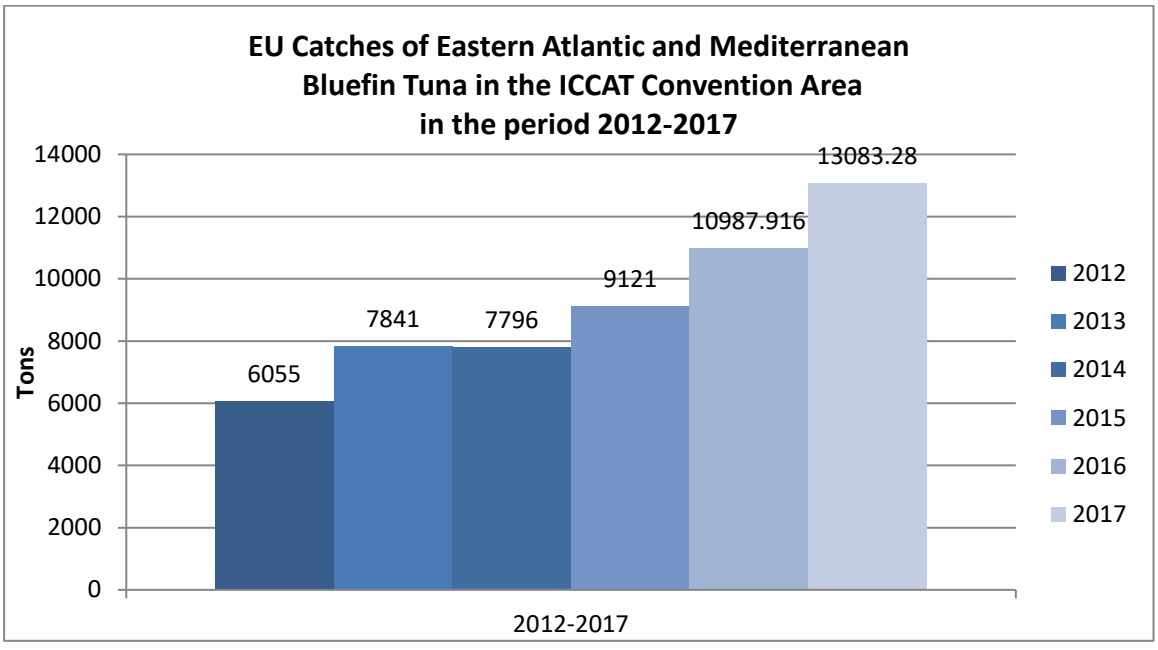

EU Catches of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2017
Tons
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
6055
7841
7796
9121
10987.916
13083.28
2012-2017
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

Fig 3

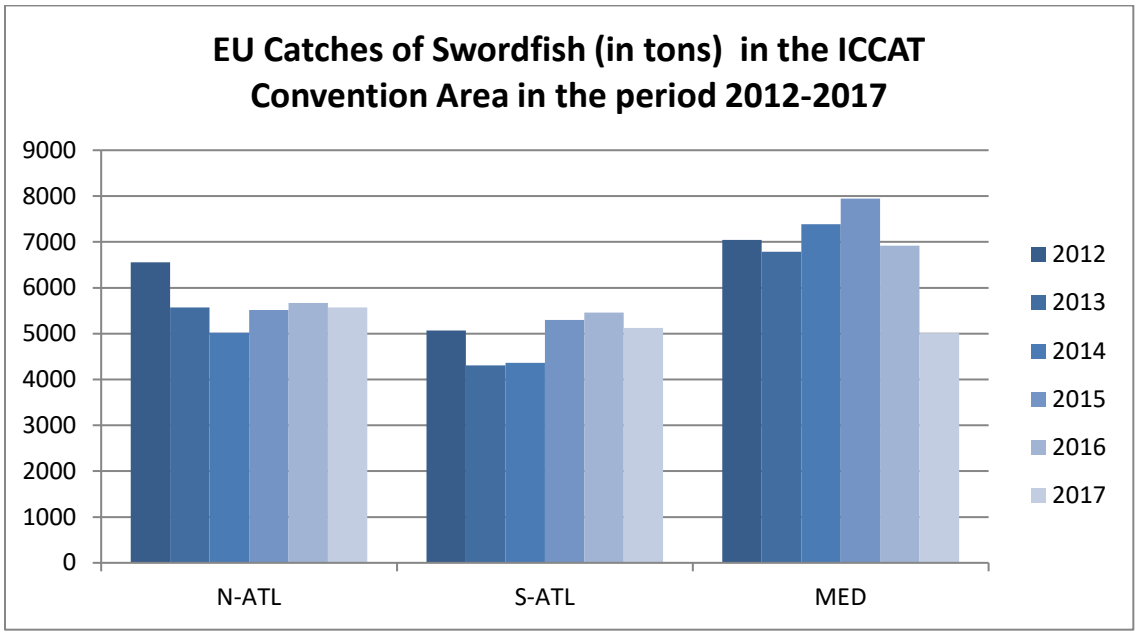

EU Catches of Swordfish (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2017
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
N-ATL
S-ATL
MED
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

Fig 4

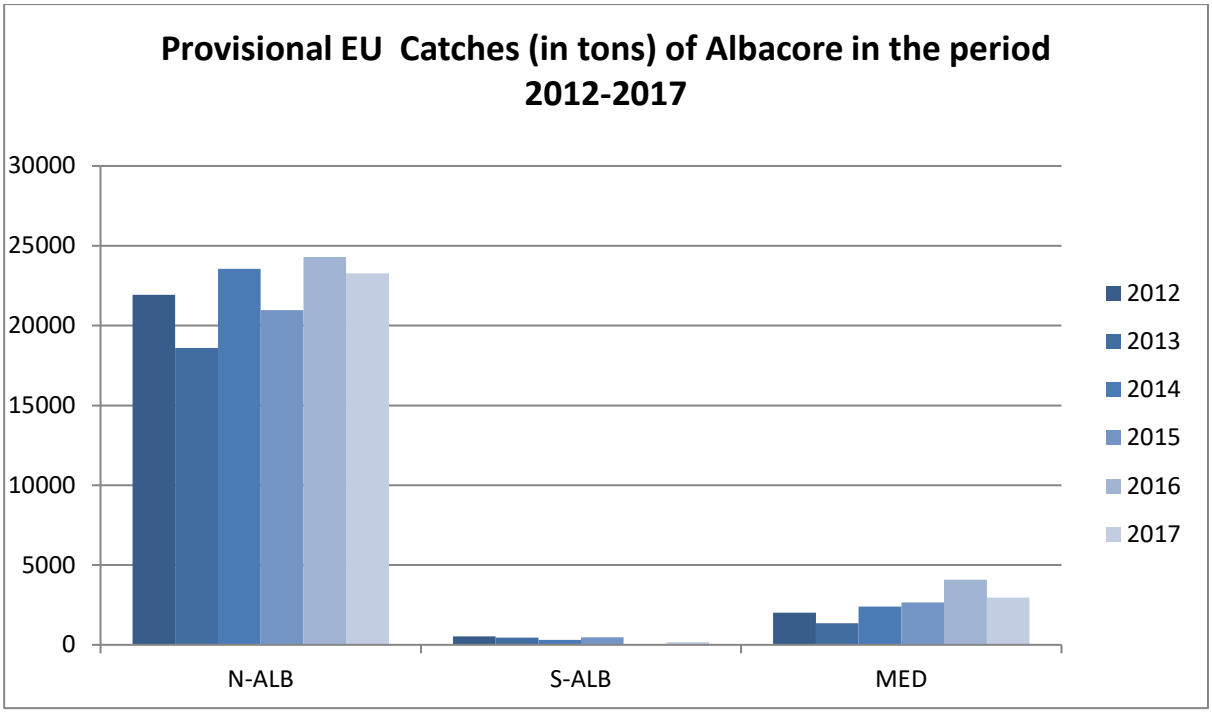

Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Albacore in the period 2012-2017
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
N-ALB
S-ALB
MED
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

Fig 5

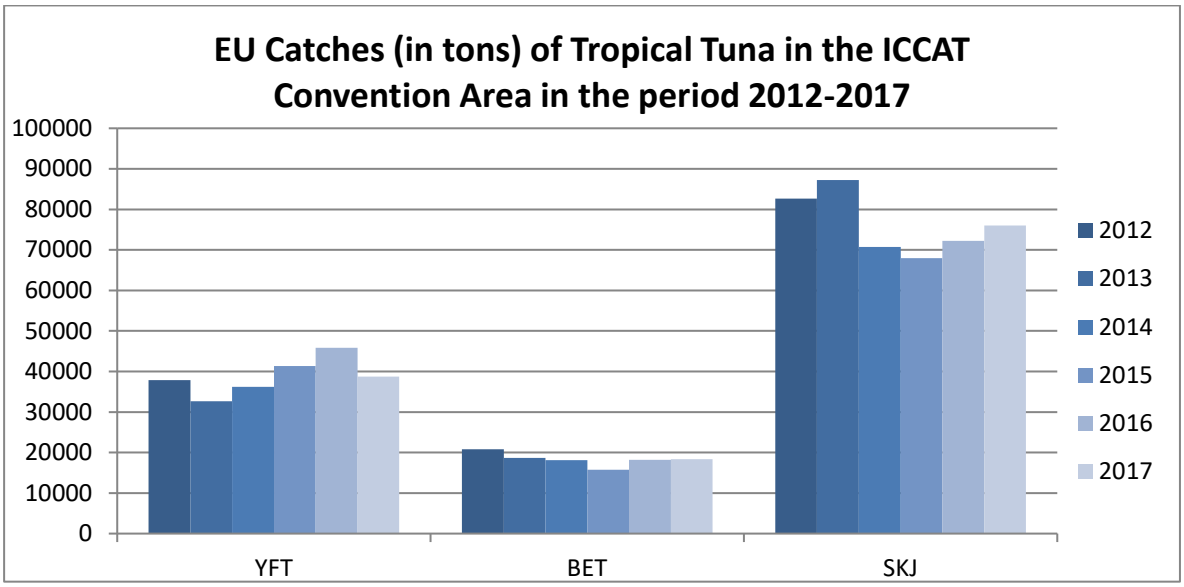

EU Catches (in tons) of Tropical Tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2017
100000
90000
80000
70000
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
YFT
BET
SKJ
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

Fig 6

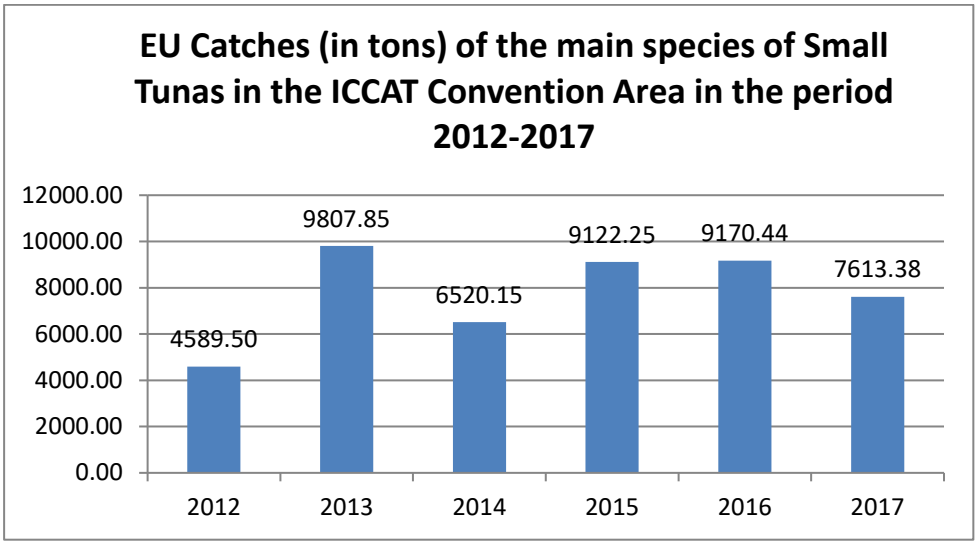
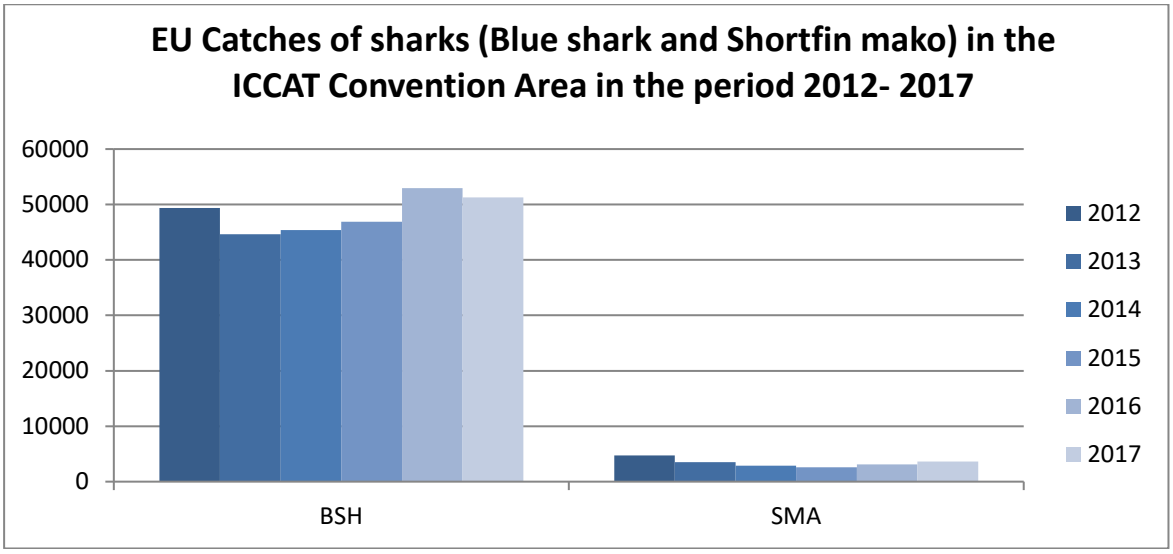

EU Catches (in tons) of the main species of Small Tunas in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2017
12000.00
10000.00
8000.00
6000.00
4000.00
2000.00
0.00
4589.50
9807.85
6520.15
9122.25
9170.44
7613.38
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

Figure 7


EU Catches of sharks (Blue shark and Shortfin mako) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012- 2017
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
BSH
SMA
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

ANNUAL REPORT OF FRANCE (ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON)
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA FRANCE (SAINT-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON)
INFORME ANUAL DE FRANCIA (SAN PEDRO Y MIQUELON)

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

Le montant total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de la CICTA attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon - SPM) s'élève à 0 tonne de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2017. Il convient de noter que l'année 2017, comme l'année 2016, a été marquée par des problèmes internes à l'armement ayant empêché le déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés ; les prises de thonidés pour l'année 2017 ont donc été nulles. Les quotas attribués à la France (au titre de SPM) ne permettant à un armement local d'exploiter qu'une unité, les captures françaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées sont réalisées par un navire de pêche de type palangrier de 28 mètres. Ce navire, acquis par un armement de Saint-Pierre, navigue sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011 pour exploiter les quotas français de thonidés (espadon et germon du Nord, thon rouge de l'Ouest). Cet armement a énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps et donc à assurer son suivi administratif. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements font l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie, marine nationale, etc.). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2017 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

RESUMEN

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Tout d'abord, il convient de souligner que l'année 2017, comme l'année 2016, a été marquée par des problèmes internes à l'armement ayant entravé le déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés et espèces apparentées ; ainsi les captures de ces espèces pour l'année 2017 ont été nulles.

Pour mémoire, les captures totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) avaient été de : nulles en 2016 ; 9,34 t en 2015 ; 3,41 t en 2014 ; 18,74 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 1,03 t en 2011 ; 100,5 t en 2010 (nb : aucune activité en 2012 et en 2016).

En 2009, une société de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (SPM) a acquis un palangrier en vue notamment d'exploiter les quotas de thonidés de la France (au titre de SPM). Ce navire, l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, est passé sous pavillon français le 9 mars 2011 et s'est vu attribuer en 2017 la totalité des quotas détenus par la France (au titre de SPM), dans le cadre de la CICTA, soit :

- thon rouge de l'Ouest: 9,02 t,
- espadon du Nord : 112,75 t,
- germon du Nord : 250 t.

Cet armement a énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps et donc à assurer son suivi administratif. Une incertitude persiste quant à la viabilité de l'entreprise dans les années à venir.

Pour mémoire, les autorisations de pêche attribuées à des navires de la flottille artisanale mentionnaient la possibilité de prises de thon rouge (à imputer sur le quota disponible de la France (au titre de SPM)), mais uniquement pour couvrir des captures accidentelles. Dans les faits, en 2017, comme durant les 7 années précédentes, les navires artisanaux de moins de 12 mètres n'ont pêché aucun poisson relevant des stocks gérés dans le cadre de la CICTA.

Des campagnes d'information et de sensibilisation ont eu lieu auprès des armateurs en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires d'istiophoridés, de requins, d'oiseaux de mer, de tortues marines et de mammifères marins et de réduire les rejets.

Espadon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 40 tonnes en 2017, ajusté à 112,75 tonnes par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement et transfert de quotas de l'Union Européenne et du Venezuela (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

L'espadon du Nord est l'espèce cible recherchée par l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY.

Les captures ont été nulles en 2017 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2016 et 2015 ; 3,02 t en 2014 ; 17,85 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,6 t en 2011 ; 89,8 t en 2010).

Thon rouge de l'Océan Atlantique Ouest

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 4,51 tonnes en 2017 ajusté à 9,02 tonnes par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Les prises par le navire susmentionné ont été nulles en 2017 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2016 ; 9,34t en 2015 ; 0,17 t en 2014 ; 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,43 t en 2011 ; 8,08 t en 2010).

Germon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 200 tonnes en 2017, ajusté à 250 tonnes par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Ce quota permet au navire de réaliser des captures accessoires, généralement faibles : elles ont été nulles en 2017 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2016 et 2015 ; 0,08 t en 2014 ; 0,27 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 0,03 t en 2010).

Autres espèces

Les autres espèces généralement capturées à la palangre sont :

- le thon obèse : les captures ont été nulles en 2017 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2016 et 2015 ; 0,1 t en 2014 ; 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 2,5 t en 2010) ;
- les requins : les captures ont été nulles en 2017 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2016 et 2015 ; 0,57 t en 2014 ; 4,02 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,2 t en 2011 ; 3,8 t en 2010).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Un délégué de l'IFREMER (Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer) est présent à SPM ; toutefois, le travail du scientifique se concentre sur des espèces autres que les thonidés. La recherche sur ces espèces est en effet assurée par divers centres situés en métropole.

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

N°	Exigence	Réponse
	GÉNÉRAL – toutes les espèces	
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Rapport Annuel Sept 2018
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	19/07/18
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	19/07/18
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	19/07/18
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	19/07/18
S6	Prise estimée par taille	19/07/18
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	19/07/18
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	19/07/18
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec.16-14	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation ICCAT à bord de ses navires en 2017
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas d'informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	THON ROUGE	
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	19/07/18
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas à des travaux de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. Les indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs de pêcheries ne sont pas disponibles pour FRSPM.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas d'informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP.
	THONIDÉS TROPICAUX	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	19/07/18
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans le golfe de Guinée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest

S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc	19/07/18
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	19/07/18
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries pendant la fermeture spatio-temporelle aux DCP
S47	Données et informations recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	19/07/18
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas de Dispositifs de Concentration des Poissons (DCP)
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas d'observateurs scientifiques nationaux.
	ISTIOPHORIDÉS	
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Rapport Annuel Sept/2018
	REQUINS	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	FRSPM n'a pas pêché de requins en 2017. Les armateurs ont été informés et sensibilisés.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu.
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin peau bleue.
	AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de guides d'identification mais les informations ont été diffusées à l'aide des plaquettes ICCAT (requin) et les armateurs ont été informés et sensibilisés à la présence d'autres prises accessoires.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Les armateurs FRSPM ont été informés et sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les tortues marines (changement d'hameçons).
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Il n'y a pas eu de prises accessoires d'oiseaux par FRSPM mais une campagne d'information et de sensibilisation a eu lieu auprès des armateurs.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Rapport Annuel Sept/2018
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Rapport Annuel Sept/2018

IIème partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Rapport annuel Sept/2018
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Le Livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime applicable à FRSPM stipule que toutes les captures, rejets et débarquements doivent être déclarés au journal de pêche
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	09/08/18
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2017
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2017
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2017
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2017
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas autorisé ses navires à recevoir des transbordements en 2017
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas autorisé ses navires à transborder en 2017
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	18/09/18
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	18/09/18
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	18/09/18
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	0 rapport d'inspection en 2017
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas octroyé l'accès à son port à des navires sous pavillon étranger ayant commis des infractions en 2017
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé d'inspection au port en 2017
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé d'inspection au port en 2017
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port en 2017
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords d'accès en 2017
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'accès en 2017
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	21/09/18
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer pour 2017
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives et récréatives d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations sur des cas présumés d'activités de pêche IUU et n'a pas observé de pêche IUU en 2017
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de navires ayant fait l'objet d'allégations d'activités IUU
GEN	0026	Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de navire observé en 2017
		SPÉCIFIQUES AUX ESPÈCES	
THON ROUGE			
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2018	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de permis de pêche de thon rouge de l'Est
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04/17/97 comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04/17/07	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2017	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne pêche pas, ne se livre pas à des activités d'élevage et ne transporte pas de thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des opérations de pêche conjointes en 2017
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Ces données sont disponibles en France, auprès du Centre National de Surveillance des Pêches (CNSP)
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs (et agences)	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	12
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Il n'y a pas eu de prises de poissons de moins de 30 kg/115cm par FRSPM en 2017 ; une campagne de sensibilisation a eu lieu auprès des pêcheurs concernant le marquage et la remise à l'eau
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	24/09/18
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	25/09/18
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	27/09/18
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de changement à sa législation relative au BCD
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de changement concernant le programme d'apposition de marques sur la queue
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations indiquant que des navires ne figurant pas sur le Registre ICCAT des navires de capture du thon rouge ont capturé du thon rouge
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	27/09/18
ESPÈCES TROPICALES			
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	21/09/18

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas pêché de thon obèse, d'albacore ou de listao en 2017
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/ listao	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de navire ayant prétendument réalisé des activités IUU en 2017
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/ de listao	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans le golfe de Guinée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé de thon obèse congelé en 2017
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2017
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	1er trim 2017-01/06/17 2e trim 2017-14/09/17 3e trim 2017- 05/12/17 4e trim 2017-10/08/18 1er trim 2018-13/08/18 2e trim 2018-13/08/18
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'utilise pas de Dispositif de Concentration de Poissons mais des palangres.
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	11/09/18
ESPADON			
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé d'espadon en 2017
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2017
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives et récréatives d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	11/09/18
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs (et agences)	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	21/09/18
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. FRSPM n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher l'espadon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Rapport Annuel Sept/2018
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. FRSPM n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher l'espadon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche annuel de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
GERMON			
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	21/09/18
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Rapport annuel Sept/ 2018
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
ISTIOPHORIDÉS			
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Il n'y a pas eu de prises de makaires par FRSPM en 2017 ; les pêcheurs ont été sensibilisés aux mesures de gestion et de conservation
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre la Rec. 15-05 par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance.	Rapport annuel Sept/ 2018
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures de voiliers
REQUINS			
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. FRSPM n'est pas une CPC côtière en développement capturant des requins-marteau destinés à la consommation locale
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. FRSPM n'est pas une CPC côtière en développement capturant des requins soyeux destinés à la consommation locale
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taupe bleu	Rapport annuel Sept/2018

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Rapport annuel Sept/2018
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2018, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	26/09/18
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	Rapport annuel Sept/2018
SHK	7007	Volume de requin-taupe bleu capturé et retenu à bord ainsi que rejets morts au cours des six premiers mois de 2018	Volume capturé et retenu = 0 Volume rejeté = 0
AUTRES ESPÈCES/PRISES ACCESSOIRES			
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Il n'y a pas eu de captures accidentelles de tortues marines par FRSPM en 2017 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les tortues marines et ont procédé à un changement d'hameçons
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Il n'y a pas eu de captures accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par FRSPM en 2017 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les oiseaux de mer et ont modifié leur gréement
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Il n'y a pas eu de prises accessoires ou de rejets par FRSPM en 2017 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés et ont modifié leur gréement pour le rendre plus sélectif en augmentant la taille des hameçons
DIVERS			
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas mis en œuvre de programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le BCD de l'ICCAT)
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'une recommandation adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées dans la Convention

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

Comme indiqué plus haut, l'activité de pêche des thonidés sur les droits ouverts à l'archipel dans les eaux internationales est habituellement réalisée par le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, puis passé sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011. L'armement de ce navire ayant énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps et donc à assurer son suivi administratif, le navire n'a pas pratiqué de pêcheries en 2017.

Les autorités françaises (préfecture de SPM) n'ont donc pas émis d'autorisation de pêche permettant à ce navire d'effectuer une pêche dirigée d'espadon, de thon rouge, de thon germon, avec possibilité de capture accessoire de thon obèse / patudo.

Il convient de rappeler que l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY est équipé d'une balise VMS ainsi que d'un journal de pêche électronique et est soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures.

Par ailleurs, aucune activité de pêche INN n'a été signalée (cf. Rec. 11-18, para. 3).

Pour rappel, le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel (Préfet) attribue des autorisations de pêche aux navires de pêche qui en font la demande. L'attribution des autorisations de pêche est faite sur la base des textes français et internationaux suivants :

- livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime, relatif à la pêche maritime et l'aquaculture marine ;
- loi 76-655 du 16 juillet 1976 relative à la zone économique et à la zone de protection écologique au large des côtes du territoire de la République ;
- accord relatif aux relations réciproques entre la France et le Canada en matière de pêche, signé le 27 mars 1972 ;
- arrêté du 20 mars 1987 fixant certaines mesures de gestion et de conservation des ressources halieutiques et arrêté du 24 mars 2015 fixant certaines mesures techniques et tailles de captures pour la pêche professionnelle dans les eaux territoriales et la zone économique française au large des côtes de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon ;
- décret n° 2010-1582 du 17 décembre 2010 relatif à l'organisation et aux missions des services de l'État dans les départements et les régions d'outre-mer, à Mayotte et à Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

Les services de la Préfecture (Service des affaires maritimes) de SPM veillent à la mise en œuvre des dispositions de l'ICCAT applicables aux pêcheries de l'archipel, tel que récapitulé dans le tableau compilant les obligations déclaratives pertinentes.

Les captures doivent être débarquées à SPM, dans le port de St Pierre, avec possibilité de dérogation pour débarquer dans un port autre que français si le traitement du poisson sur place n'est pas possible.

Trois administrations sont présentes à SPM (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale et marine nationale), disposant de moyens de contrôle pouvant être affectés à des opérations de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre.

Un accent est particulièrement mis sur le débarquement des thonidés sur le port de Saint-Pierre. Tous les débarquements font ainsi l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés.

Un contrôleur peut également être embarqué, de façon ponctuelle, sur l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY.

Mise en œuvre de mesures particulières :

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 7 de la recommandation 11-08, des paragraphes 2 et 7 de la Recommandation 12-04, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 12-05, du paragraphe 2 de la Recommandation 14-06, des paragraphes 2 et 8 de la Recommandation 15-05, du paragraphe 6 de la Recommandation 16-12, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 16-13 et du paragraphe 8 de la recommandation 17-08* : le Service des Affaires Maritimes veille au respect des obligations déclaratives qui incombent à la France (au titre de SPM), concernant notamment les données de tâches I et II. Il convient de noter qu'aucun makaire ou requin n'a été capturé en 2017 ; chaque année, les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés aux mesures de gestion et de conservation de ces espèces. L'interdiction de pêcher ces espèces a été travaillée en 2017 et un document sera signé fin 2018 pour une application au 1er janvier 2019.

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 8 de la Recommandation 10-09 et du paragraphe 7 de la Recommandation 11-09* : pour limiter les prises accidentelles de tortues marines et d'oiseaux de mer le gréement a été modifié. La sensibilisation est faite chaque année avant le début de la campagne de pêche.

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 11-10* : pour limiter les prises accessoires donc les rejets, l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY a modifié son gréement pour le rendre plus sélectif (taille d'hameçon plus grande).

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 16-08 et du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 17-06* : il n'y a pas eu de prise de poissons de moins de 30kg/115cm en 2017 ; les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés au marquage et à la remise à l'eau.

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 16-03, du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 16-06 et du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 17-02* : Le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY ne capture pas l'espadon et le germon de l'Atlantique Nord comme prises accessoires mais comme espèces visées.

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

Il n'y a pas eu de difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre ni dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT pour Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2017.

En raison de problèmes internes à l'armement, le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY n'a pas opéré de pêcheries aux thonidés et espèces apparentées en 2017.

Il n'y a eu aucun débarquement de thonidés à SPM en 2017.

Aucune infraction à la réglementation n'a été constatée en 2017.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GABON
INFORME ANUAL DE GABÓN

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

I*l n'y a pas de flottilles thonières au Gabon. Aussi, les espèces capturées par la flottille nationale (chalutiers) de façon accessoire étaient de 64 t. Par ailleurs, l'administration a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (*Thunnus albacores*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*) et le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). Au cours de cette année, la collecte des données historique de pêche nationale a été renforcée. De plus, un programme de renforcement des capacités des agents assignés à la collecte et au traitement de l'information dans l'optique d'améliorer la qualité des statistiques de pêche est en cours de lancement.*

RESUMEN

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les thons enregistrés au titre de l'année 2017 sont ceux capturés par les chalutiers nationaux. Ces thonidés font partie des captures accessoires. Par ailleurs, ne disposant pas des capacités pour exploiter particulièrement les ressources thonières présentent dans la ZEE, le Gabon a délivré 15 licences de pêche à des senneurs étrangers battant pavillon des pays suivants : Belize, Cap-Vert, Curaçao, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama et Sénégal (tableau 1).

1.1 Captures 2017

En 2017, les prises totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées s'élevaient à 64 t (tableau 2) pour la pêche nationale et 26 831 t pour les senneurs étrangers. (Tableau 3).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

En 2017, les prises totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées s'élevaient à 64 t (tableau 2) pour la pêche nationale et 26 831 t pour les senneurs étrangers. (Tableau 3).

2.1 Révision des données historiques

La Direction Générale des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture a lancé un programme de révision des données historiques des captures réalisées dans le cadre de la pêche industrielle côtière et la pêche artisanale maritime.

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

Nº	Exigence	Réponse
	GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces	
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	Pas de flottille thonière
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	31/07/2018
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	
S6	Prise estimée par taille	

Nº	Exigence	Réponse
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année) et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
	THON ROUGE	
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Non applicable
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
	THONIDÉS TROPICAUX	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Informations non disponibles ; pas de flottille thonière nationale
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Informations non disponibles ; pas de flottille thonière nationale
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1ºx1º, par type de DCP, etc	Informations non disponibles ; pas de flottille thonière nationale
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1º, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Informations non disponibles ; pas de flottille thonière nationale
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Informations non disponibles
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Informations non disponibles ; pas de flottille thonière nationale
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Informations non disponibles ; pas de flottille thonière nationale
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Informations non disponibles ; pas de flottille thonière nationale
	ISTIOPHORIDÉS	

Nº	Exigence	Réponse
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Pas de programmes scientifiques pour l'année 2017
	REQUINS	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Pas de plan visant à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins 2017.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	
	AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Infos non collectées
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Informations non disponibles
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant ou une description succincte (250 mots max dans cette cellule). Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT et/ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant ou une description succincte (250 mots max dans cette cellule). Les textes plus longs doivent être présentés en Appendice

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	En 2017, le Gabon a délivré 15 licences de pêche pour des senneurs battant pavillon étranger. Aussi, pour lutter contre la pêche INN, une campagne de surveillance maritime en collaboration avec une ONG a eu lieu au cours de la saison de pêche thonière, cette activité est couplée avec la surveillance via le VMS des activités de pêche. Par ailleurs, le programme d'observateur couvre désormais les activités de la pêcherie thonière à hauteur de 10%. L'objectif est de parvenir à une couverture de 100% des senneurs opérant dans la ZEE gabonaise.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	En dehors, de la mesure interdisant le débarquement des requins sans ailerons, le reste est non applicable.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de	Le 31/07/2018

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
		l'application	
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. nous n'affrétons pas de navires
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	NA le Gabon n'a pas d'accord d'affrètement
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	NA pas de transbordement
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	NA le Gabon n'a aucun navire de charge
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	NA le Gabon n'a aucun navire de charge
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Aucun transbordement dans la ZEE gabonaise
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Port de Libreville et Port-Gentil, Agence Nationale des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture (ANPA)
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Les ports de Libreville et Port-Gentil
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	72 heures
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Pas d'inspections réalisées
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Pa d'inspections réalisées
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	La Loi 15/2015 portant Code des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture et ses textes d'application
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	aucune
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Pas d'accord bilatéral d'inspection au port
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Licence
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Dans le cadre des accords privé, 15 senneurs ont pris des licences de pêche au Gabon. Les captures s'élevaient à 26831 tonnes.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Aucun navire
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Veuillez indiquer la date /les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT ou indiquer si aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure
GEN	0022	*Redondant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	A ce jour il n'y a pas de technique
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Pas de navire
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Aucuns commentaires
GEN	0026	Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales	Pas de données
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	aucunes
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	aucunes
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Informations non disponibles

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Aucunes mesures
		SPÉCIFIQUES AUX ESPÈCES	
		THON ROUGE	
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable pas de fermes de thon rouge
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1006	*Redondant*	
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2018	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec.14-04/17/97 comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec.14-04/17/07	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2017	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
		encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	notre zone
BFT	1026	*Redondant*	
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée dans notre zone
ESPÈCES TROPICALES			
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	Pas de navires en 2017
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Pas d'informations, pas d'activités IUU enregistrées en 2017
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Pas d'informations relatives à cette mesure
TRO	2005	*Redondant*	
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	31/07/18
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable
TRO	2008	*Redondant*	
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Veuillez indiquer la date/les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Limitation du nombre de DCP à travers les accords avec les armements thoniers
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Pas de plan, pas de pêcherie thonière nationale
ESPADON			
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Veuillez indiquer la date/les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	.aucuns
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, pas de navires ciblant l'espadon
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, pas de navire battant pavillon gabonais dans la Méditerranée
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au	Non applicable, pas de navire battant pavillon

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
		harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	gabonais dans la Méditerranée
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, pas de navire battant pavillon gabonais dans la Méditerranée
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable, pas de navire battant pavillon gabonais dans l'Atlantique du nord
SWO	3008	*Redondant*	
SWO	3009	*Redondant*	
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable, pas de navire battant pavillon gabonais dans la Méditerranée
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non applicable, pas de navire battant pavillon gabonais dans la Méditerranée
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage	Aucun programme en 2017
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Le Gabon ne délivre pas d'autorisation pour cette espèce.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable, pas de navire battant pavillon gabonais dans l'Atlantique du nord
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Aucune limite
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Nan applicable, espèces non ciblée au Gabon
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche annuel de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, pas de navire battant pavillon gabonais dans la Méditerranée
GERMON			
ALB	4001	*Redondant*	
ALB	4002	*Redondant*	
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Veuillez indiquer la limite établie pour l'année en cours
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Veuillez indiquer la limite établie pour l'année en cours
ISTIOPHORIDÉS			
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Veuillez indiquer la date/les dates d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 15-05 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance.	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT ou inclure un résumé (ne dépassant pas 300 mots)
REQUINS			
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Espèces interdite à la pêche sur l'ensemble des pêcheries
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Pas mesures
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taupe bleu	Aucunes mesures, espèces non capturées à nos jours localement
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Pas de rapports
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2017, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	10/09/2018
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	Pas de rapport, espèces non capturées à nos jours localement
SHK	7007	Volume de requin-taupe bleu capturé et retenu à bord ainsi que rejets morts au cours des six premiers mois de 2018	Volume capturé et retenu = 0 Volume rejeté = 0
AUTRES ESPÈCES/PRISES ACCESSOIRES			
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Pas de rapport
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Pas de rapport
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Pas de rapport
DIVERS			
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Pas de SDP à ce jour
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant	Aucunes informations

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
		les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	

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

Dans le cadre du renforcement de la surveillance des pêches et de la lutte contre la pêche INN, un programme dit « opération albacore » a été mise en place en 2016. Ce programme vise la surveillance et le contrôle en mer de toutes les activités des navires de pêche. Ce programme qui est le fruit d'une coopération avec une ONG et les services de l'Agence Nationale des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture et la Marine Nationale s'est poursuivi en 2017. Aussi, le programme observateur a couvert à 10% les activités des navires de la pêche thonière et les navires d'appui.

Par ailleurs, dans l'optique de garantir la sécurité alimentaire, l'administration a adopté un texte interdisant les rejets en mer pour les navires de pêche industrielle côtière.

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

L'administration des pêches est confrontée à des difficultés d'ordre administratif, technique et financier depuis 2015. Par conséquent, les actions visant la mise en œuvre et le respect des mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT sont limitées. Les contraintes financières ont entrainé une diminution du nombre d'enquêteurs sur les sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.

Tableau 1 : nombre de licence délivrée par pavillon

Pavillon	**Nbre de licence**
Belize	2
Cap-Vert	1
Curaçao	5
El Salvador	3
Guatemala	2
Panama	1
Sénégal	1
Total	**15**

Tableau 2 : capture par espèces, pêche nationale

Espèces	**Capture en tonnes**
YFT	3
MAW	56
SAI	5
Total	**64**

Tableau 3 : capture par espèces, senneurs étrangers

Espèces	**Captures en tonnes**
YFT	7281
SKJ	18479
BET	1066
ALB	5
Total	**26831**

ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA [1]
RAPPORT ANNUAL DU GHANA
INFORME ANNUAL DE GHANA

SUMMARY

*The Tuna industry in Ghana comprises the Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). 20 Baitboats, and 17 Purse-seiners are currently fishing within the EEZ of Ghanaian coastal waters and beyond exploit these tuna species amongst other minor tuna-like species such as the Black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletaratus*). A total catch of the three main tuna species for the year 2017 was 85559 mt as against 77601mt in 2016. The decline in catches by approximately 8000 mt can be attributed to the moratorium during the first two months of the years and also the due to changes in fishing patterns from July 2017 where collaborative fishing was prohibited. The Purse seine fleet accounted for 81% in the year under review whist the baitboats 19%. Skipjack catches (68%) were the most dominant followed by Yellowfin (24%), and Bigeye (5%) and other species 3%.Both fleets employ Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in fishing. Over 85% of catches are conducted off FADs. Recent improvements in sampling coupled, with the provision of more logbook information from the fishery has contributed to a better understanding of the spatio-temporal distribution of the species. It is envisaged that to complement efforts made a new processing tool for Ghana's statistics would soon be completed for further synthesis of the database. The ICCAT moratorium on the use of FADs was observed by 12 vessels from January-February 2017 with no infractions observed. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the Western coastline of Ghana from Artisanal drift gill operators with stable catches of the Swordfish and increased catches of the sailfish. Virtually no White marlin species were observed. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets are also used in capturing sharks which are consumed locally with no bycatch and discards in the fishery. A few sharks mostly caught off purse seiners during observer missions were released alive. Ghana is part of a pilot project –ABNJ-EMS implementing video footages to help improve observance of fishing activities for prompt analysis for compliance and scientific purposes aimed at effectively managing the tuna fishery. The 5 year project is being sponsored by the ISSF/WWF and implemented by the FAO.*

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Fishing for tunas has been one of the main occupation for Ghana since the 1960's.There are currently in Ghana a fleet of vessels ie 20 bait-boats and 17 Purse-seiners currently registered in the ICCAT database for the year 2017. These surface fleets exploit mainly the Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) within the Atlantic Ocean. Other species caught in lesser quantities include the Black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletaratus*) and Bonito (*Sarda sarda).* The Fisheries Scientific Survey Division (FSSD) of the Fisheries Commission; also known as the Marine Fisheries Research Division is the Government Agency responsible for tuna research and statistics in Ghana.

Section 2: Research and statistics

A total catch of the three main tuna species for the year 2017 was 85559 mt as against 77601mt in 2016. The decline in catches by approximately 8000 mt can be attributed to the moratorium during the first two months of the years and also the due to changes in fishing patterns from July 2017 where collaborative fishing was prohibited. The Purse seine fleet accounted for 81% in the year under review whist the baitboats 19 %. Skipjack

[1]Paul Bannerman MOFA (Fisheries Commission-Ghana).

catches (68%) were the most dominant followed by Yellowfin (24%), and Bigeye (5%) and other species 3%. (See Table 1 & 2 below). These percentages did not differ from that of the year 2016

Tuna bait-boats use mainly bait for their operations and both fleet employ about 200-250 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) per vessel in capturing the resources. This data is also reported in the FAD Management Plan in log sheets submitted annually as part of ICCAT recommendations 11-01, 14-01 and 16-01 in 2017.

Port sampling of the three major species of tuna were carried out from Tema to determine among others, length frequency distribution and ascertain the spatio-temporal distribution of the species to be used for stock assessment purposes (Table 2). This sampling was often corroborated within the canneries to ascertain the size composition. The AVDTH protocol is used to sample the species as done since 2006. Majority of fishing occurred within the major spawning grounds off the Gulf of Guinea whilst new fishing grounds off 20 west are also known.

Data (Task 1, 11 & 111) (i.e. fleet size, catch and effort and logbooks) for the year 2017 were duly forwarded to the ICCAT secretariat via the AVDTH3.3 software programme for analysis as per ICCAT/IRD/FSSD protocols to streamline our species composition.

In conformity with the objectives of the Data Fund, Ghanaian statistics for the principal tunas have been revised for improved species composition with inter-sessional meetings held since 2012. In relation to the above, and for Quality Assurance [Res. 03-21], statistics from Ghana continue to be evaluated based on improved sampling, provision of logbook data (Task2) spanning the past 20 years, observer data (2006-2016), independent information from international observers sponsored by ICCAT and also from the canneries. Further synthesis of the database on Ghana since 2005-2017 was carried out awaiting a new processing tool from ICCAT/IRD codenamed "TT-3 "which is being designed hopefully will improve the species composition generally.
For the years 2008-2017, logbook recovery rates have improved with all vessels data incorporated into the AVDTH database. These series will finally be revised when the new tool is formally integrated into the ICCAT software domain.

Observer coverage for 2017 during the moratorium was carried out on 12 vessels with all operational purse seiners and baitboats covered with observers. No infractions were recorded during the period.

Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the Western coastline of Ghana. Catch and effort data for the year 2017 was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

Catches for the Sailfish rose in 2017 to 267 mt from 238mt in 2016. It was observed a rise in Blue marlin catches in 2017 and also Swordfish from 36 mt in 2016 to 55 mt in 2017. Very few white marlins were recorded in 2017.

In accordance with recommendation 04-10; 07-06; 11-08 where applicable sharks catches from the artisanal and purse serine fleets were reported to ICCAT (task 1 11).

A total of approximately 880 mt of sharks (excluding rays and skates) were harvested in 2017 by the artisanal fleet (Table 5) and consumed locally. The most common fish landed by weight were the Blue shark, Hammer-head sharks and Thresher sharks. No Porbeagle nor White-tip sharks were caught in our waters as they do not inhabit our waters in the East Central Atlantic.

According to observers at sea, approximately 200 tons of endangered sharks mainly silky sharks also known as brown sharks were caught by purse seiners and released alive. There is no by-catch nor discards in the shark fishery in Ghana.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL- all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	27/7/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	27/7/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	27/7/2018

S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	27/7/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	27/07/2018 *** Attached in AVDTH format
S6	Catch estimated by size	27/07/2018 *** Attached in AVDTH format
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	27/07/2018 ***CP45_ObsProg
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	27/07/2018 ***Annual Report
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	There were no pelagic sargassum found inhabiting our waters
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A- GHA does not operate in the Mediterranean
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	27/07/2018 *** Attached in AVDTH format
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	31/3/2015
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	27/07/2018 *** FAD logbook not available. Monitored through observer log sheet/program.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A- Ghana has no support vessels
S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	27/07/2018 ***CP45_ObsProg
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	27/07/2018 *** Attached in AVDTH format
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	No specific programme done on data mining
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	27/7/2018 ***data incorporated in logbooks
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	27/07/2018 ***Annual Report
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	27/07/2018 ***Annual Report
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	N/A- There is no research on Shortfin Mako

		inhabiting Ghanaian waters
S51	Information on blue sharks	27/07/2018 ***Annual Report
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A (NOAA Training program in 2008 -African Partnership Command/USA Navy Skippers workshop organised by ISST 2014, 2015,2016, 2017
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Partial under NOAA Program
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No seabirds have been incidentally caught
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No Bycatch and discards in artisanal fishery, therefore no alternative measures.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ghana is participating in the Electronic monitoring system project through ABNJ. Piloting the use of non-entangling biodegradable Fads under ISSF initiative.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation & management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

No.	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL- all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	27/7/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	27/7/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	27/7/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	27/7/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	27/07/2018 *** Attached in AVDTH format
S6	Catch estimated by size	27/07/2018 *** Attached in AVDTH format
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	27/07/2018 ***CP45_ObsProg
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	27/07/2018 ***Annual Report
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	There were no pelagic sargassum found inhabiting our waters
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A- GHA does not operate in the Mediterranean
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery

S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	27/07/2018 *** Attached in AVDTH format
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S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A- Ghana has no support vessels
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S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	27/07/2018 *** Attached in AVDTH format
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S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	27/7/2018 ***data incorporated in logbooks
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	27/07/2018 ***Annual Report
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	27/07/2018 ***Annual Report
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	N/A- There is no research on Shortfin Mako inhabiting Ghanaian waters
S51	Information on blue sharks	27/07/2018 ***Annual Report
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A (NOAA Training program in 2008 -African Partnership Command/USA Navy Skippers workshop organised by ISST 2014, 2015,2016, 2017
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Partial under NOAA Program
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S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No Bycatch and discards in artisanal fishery, therefore no alternative measures.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ghana is participating in the Electronic monitoring system project through ABNJ. Piloting the use of non-entangling biodegradable Fads under ISSF initiative.

GEN. S10 ALL INFORMATION FROM LOGBOOKS ON BET/TFT VESSELS REC 11-01;14-01, 16-01, 16-14
This information has been submitted to the ICCAT secretariat as per their e-format for all the vessels under mentioned for 2017. The list of vessels authorized to fish for YFT and BET are the same as list supplied in 2017.

GEN *S11*
Ghana has observers on all her large purse seine vessels and no small scale vessels. Reports are incorporated with information on number of Fads deployed retrieved and set and catches in National observer reports.

GEN S12
No available information on pelagic Sargassum inhabiting our waters within the EEZ of Ghana

GEN S13
Not applicable. Ghana does not operate a fishing vessels that are authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean.

TROPICALS
TRO S24 REC 16-01
Information from logbooks Rec 16-01 for the various tropical species have been recorded in the AVDTH3.3 format and submitted accordingly to the ICCAT secretariat. It is believed that the final format for reporting FAD information would be finalized soon by the secretariat. However all information on FADs used in the Ghanaian fishery are reported in log-sheets in the National Observer Reports.

TRO S 25 MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR THE USE OF FISH AGGREGATING DEVICES REC 15-01/1601
A detailed Management plan on the use of Fish aggregating devices was submitted in February 2015 to the ICCAT secretariat and still is valid. Highlights of the plan indicates that the use of Fish Aggregating devices (FADs) in the tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean has been found to be of utmost importance because of its apparent aggregation of numerous juvenile tuna species which are caught whilst fishing especially with pursing gears. The lack of integrated strategies to mitigate the biological interactions and environmental issues of this device and also the financial cost of possible changes in the fishery have all culminated to a major concern for ICCAT and national fisheries authorities.

Under the auspices of ICCAT, various interventions on the impact of FADs on the fishery (Recomm11-01; 14-01; 16-01) has led to a more pragmatic approach at gathering more information on FADs to take a firm decision (with all key players both scientists, managers and other stakeholders in the industry) to find an amicable solution to the use of these devices. Ghana as a contracting party has taken some initial steps to quantify the numbers and types of FADs being used in her fishery and also willing to contribute to minimizing the destructive nature of FADs to ensure the sustainability of the resources. The use of Biodegradable FADs is being intensified by operators in from 2017 with the help of the ISSF who have organized training sessions on its construction and use in Ghana.

This plan seeks to consolidate efforts by ICCAT to gain a complete knowledge on the status and use of FADs in the entire Atlantic regions aimed at mitigating adverse effects on the tuna resources most especially the juvenile Bigeye species.

TRO S44 NMBER OF FADS AND TYPES DEPOLYED
The number of FADs deployed by the Ghanaian purse seine fleet for which there is total coverage are presented on trip by trip basis by FAD type etc and incorporated in the National observer programme. These have been sent to the secretariat duly. Data on a 1x1 grid is on- going however all the basic raw data on all FADs seen, deployed, retrieved and their types are recorded in log sheets and have been presented. (See Section 5)

TRO S45 SUPPORT VESSEL
No support /supply vessel operated in the year 2017

TRO S46 INFORMATION COLLECTED BY OBSERVERS INCLUDING COVERAGE

Detailed information collected by observers have been duly submitted including Bycatch and Endangered species encountered retained and also released, Fad markings, Buoy ID, FAD type, FAD materials, State of FAD position of FADs and also sampling of tropical tuna species for determination species composition by area and space (Spatio-temporal distribution).

TRO S47 DATA AND INFORMATION FROM PORT SAMPLING PROGRAMME
This information has been submitted to the ICCAT secretariat as per their e-format for all the vessels under mentioned for 2017. The list of vessels authorized to fish for YFT and BET are the same as list supplied in 2016 and all vessels are sampled on arriving in port. Sampling is done to estimate the total catch, species composition and to collaborate with the Captain's manifest and log sheets for catch returns and catch certification schemes. Any transshipment from port to port is documented accordingly before any shipment is done.

TRO S48 HISTORICAL DATA MINING ON THE USE AND NUMBER OF FADS DEPLOYED REC15-01/16-01
No specific programme has been dome on data mining with respect to FADS

TRO S49 SCIENTIFIC DATA COLLECTED IN THE EEZ OF ANOTHER CPC
All fish catches from Ghanaian surface fleets with licence to fish in third party countries are incorporated in logbooks and submitted as per the flagged vessel.

BILlFISH
BILL S27 RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMMES FOR BILLFISH
Under the Enhanced billfish programme of ICCAT (S27), continuous monitoring of the species caught off small drift nets in the western shelf was done. Unfortunately in 2017 again, white marlins seems not to appear and effort to improve the sampling areas are being encouraged.

There are no discards in the artisanal fishery for billfishes in Ghana. However very little billfishes (ie sailfishes) incidentally entangled in nets or FADS of the purse seine fishery are released as per protocols in training sessions for skippers organized yearly by ISSF.

SHARKS
SHK S32 PLAN FOR IMPROVING DATA COLLECTION FOR SHARKS ON A SPECIES SPECIFIC LEVEL (REC 11-08)
Shark fishery in Ghana has a long traditional history and a livelihood for most fisher-folks where the meat is consumed whole. Small drift gill nets are employed in the fishery from dugout canoes to capture the species. Shark fins are prohibited in the fishery. Typically the blue shark which is well known as well as the hammer head sharks are well identified.
Improvement of species identification are on-going with workshops held by FAO/ CITES in conformity with international norms. Shark guides from mainly FAO and ICCAT are currently in use.
Further training and education on the taxonomy of these species will enable us to clearly distinguish the various species at the genus level.

SHK S50 Results on research on shorfin mako
No shortfin mako sharks are within our waters

SHK S51 Rec 16-12 INFORMATION ON BLUE SHARK
The artisanal fishery in Ghana do harvest blue sharks amounting to over 45% of the total catch from canoes and efforts at understanding the biology and dynamics are underway with also students from the academia. Catch and effort data for sharks species are reported by not fully disaggregated due to the identification need expressed in S32.

INFORMATION ON SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMMES FOR BILLFISHES Rec 06-09 and DOMESTIC OBSERVER PROGRAMMES ON SHARKS AND BYCATCH REC 16-14

Mitigation measures to reduce the incidences of catches of juvenile sailfish in the Artisanal fishery for Billfishes in done in accordance with the Enhanced Billfish Programme of ICCAT. Biological information such as length-weight data are taken and of late GPS are given to some local operators to identify fishing areas and seasons where the young exist and these areas and seasons are avoided. Incidence of releases of even turtles have been incorporated in the Purse seine fishery where releases are supervised by observers. The use of the Electronic

Monitoring Systems (EMS) in the Ghanaian fishery since 2015 has raised the awareness of endangered species and their need for conservation mitigation measures as to releases.

OTHERS SPECIES/ BYCATCH

BYC S37 11-10 PROVISION OF EXIXTING IDENTIFICATION GUIDES FOR SHARKS, SEABIRDS AND TURTLES AND MARINE MAMMALS CAUGHT IN THE CONVENTION AREA

No formal identification guides are available with the exception of FAO species guides on marine mammals and turtles etc. Basically no guides are available for seabirds. A training by staff of NOAA in 2009 thereabout was the last major training which enable some scientists to acquire some knowledge on identification of these mammals and in the convention zone.

BYC S38 REC 10-09 INFORMATION ON INTERACTIONS OF ITS FLEET WITH SEA TURTLES IN ICCAT FISHERIES BY GEAR TYPE

Purse seiners do incidentally trap turtles in their catch fishing off FADs but released.

S39 11-09 SEABIRD INCIDENTAL CATCHES

No seabirds have been caught or trapped off devices used in fishing or from surface fleets (purse seine and Bat-boats) in Ghana.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER ICCAT CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Internal arrangements to monitor Bigeye and Swordfish catches in relation to recommendations 04-01 and 02-22 respectively by regular visits to port and especially the canneries to crosscheck tonnages continued in 2014. Catch returns from vessels discharging into the canneries have also been thoroughly checked and also information from the Thai Union/MW Brands cannery are frequently sent to ICCAT secretariat via ISSF. Data for 2017 for canneries were sent to the ISSF and also detailed cannery catches to ICCAT. Catch certifications in accordance with EU regulations have been intense and carried out strictly during the year under review for exports of all principal species and further reforms to control IUU fishing. Monitoring of the VMS has been intensified to reduce any issues of vessels not complying with national and international norms and standards.

NATIONAL OBSERVER PROGRAMMES REC 08-05/10-04; 10-10. (S10 S25)

In 2017 a domestic observer training programme was organized. 13 purse-seiners and 12 baitboats were monitored continuously during the year 2017. (See observer reports 2017 submitted) The main objective of the programme was to monitor fishing activities of vessels and also estimate the proper species composition of the catch on each set. Secondly the proper filling of records into logbooks was also verified by observers. Thirdly the number of FADs used and deployed including their technical details were recorded under the FAD management plan of ICCAT and submitted accordingly.

FAD logbook formats are to be implemented from 2016, however observers deployed onboard have collected substantial information on FADS types and numbers and also bycatch and endangered species. The Ghana Fisheries Act 625 provides for co-operation by operators in ensuring that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rules and regulations and any breach of the law would lead to cancellation or suspension of fishing licenses.

TRANSHIPMENT REPORT REC 06-11

Data for transshipment at port for 2017 have also been submitted.

ACTION PLAN IN RELATION THE RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON THE MULTI-YEAR CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m has not changed in the year 2017 with 17 Purse seiners, 20 Bait-boats and 2 Carriers. These have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat accordingly and also list of active vessels for 2016 also submitted. Efforts to replace old baitboats on the order 2 to 1 purse seiner as per the agreed recommendation 14-01 are underway.

The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCSD) of the Commission regularly inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions ensuring that their licences, equipment etc. are in conformity to national and

international laws (Port state measures). The VMS tracking system are also duly monitored by the MCS personnel from a land base office to ascertain fishing activities especially in third party countries with licences, whilst logbook verifications are done by the Fisheries Scientific survey Division and also for catch certification purposes. A lot of improvement in the management of our vessels have occurred with continuous observer programmes (16-14) on all our purse seine vessels and information duly submitted.

ACTION PLAN ON MULTI-YEAR CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

An action plan in relation the recommendation by ICCAT on the Multi-Year Conservation and Management Programme for Bigeye Tuna was submitted to ICCAT in March 2010. This plan aims to strengthen the collection of statistical data and control measures to ensure the full implementation of conservation and management measures. This plan is on course and in practicality Ghana has initially reduced her effort capacity in terms of reducing 6 bait-boats for 3 purse seiners as stipulated with a further reduction of 2 more baitboats to be delisted in 2016. Two old Baitboats were replaced for 2 baitboats. This plan was submitted to the Commission indicating that the reduction does not necessitate any substantial decrease in catches especially of the Bigeye species as other factors such as the availability of species, fishing zones and fishing strategies of captains may invariably lead to more or less catches being obtained on a trip to trip basis. Further monitoring is essential to limit catches within acceptable levels for sustainability.

Quota transfer from Japan of 70 Mt to Ghana are over whilst catches of the Bigeye seems to be unevenly low and near the quota. Ghana has hence to take more cogent effort to reduce the catches of the Bigeye by rigorously monitoring catches throughout the year as stipulated, enforcing the minimum number of FADs to be deployed, their sizes and areas to place such FADs and plausibly seek for more quota from other CPC's who are willing to help till our payback plan submitted as to overharvest is reviewed in 2021.

The Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) of placing cameras at vantage points within the vessel EMS is on pilot basis at the moment and being sponsored by the FAO/ISSF/WWF. The use of the EMS will invariably adher to best practices for compliance purposes and improve biological /scientific activities at sea for management of the overall fishery. The cameras hopefully will be installed on all baitboats to seek more transparency in her catches as collaborative fishing is banned since July 2017. Monitoring the effect of FAD fishing off different areas with the use of such devices would heighten the awareness to curb any disruptive tendencies of the use of any devices detrimental to the fishery.

Sampling of species have improved at the quayside with the re-designation of staff to monitor closely species which is often correlated with efforts from the canneries where a much more precise sorting is done. Verification is also done from observer reports onboard purse seine fleet.

HISTORY OF SWO FISHERY AND DEVELOPMENT/MANAGEMENT PLAN REC. 10-02/ BEST AVAILABLE DATA ON SWO INCLUDING SEX AND DISCARDS (S26)

Under the Enhanced billfish programme of ICCAT, catch and effort data have observed and reported from coastal sites off the western shelf of Ghana. No discards are noted in this fishery as fish is consumed whole either dried or smoked. A scientific paper is envisaged for 2019 to encompass the catch and effort series as well as the biology of the fishery.

Management plans in conformity to ICCAT regulations prohibit landing of juvenile fishes less than 115cm LJFL. The community based fisheries management units in collaboration with field recorders monitor landings from these operators and report and advice on best fishing practices and possible seasons to exploit adults and to avoid juveniles. There was no over-harvest of swordfish for 2016.

INTERNAL ACTION REPORT REC 09-08 CP10-INTAC20

Document CP10-INTAC20 has been duly filled and submitted in 2017. Quarterly meetings with members of the Ghana Tuna Association (GTA) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development have been helpful in creating more awareness on the need for more responsible fishing practice and also ensuring that policies of the Government in relation to fisheries are fully understood and implemented.

Tema and Takoradi ports have been designated for tuna berthing, discharging and bunkering ativities. This arrangement is intended to meet international practices for monitoring and control operations in conformity with our own national regulations on port state measures

ALTERNATIVE SCIENTIFIC MONITORING APPROACH (S11) REC. 10-10

The Fisheries Commission through its Research Division (FSSD) has been collaborating with her colleagues in Cote d'Ivoire where needed in obtaining needed information and missing gaps especially with Ghanaian vessels landing there. During the year 2017, all vessels landed in Tema prior to transporting her catch to other third party ports.

Under the West African Regional Fisheries Project WARFP a protocol is being initiated for the possibility of a sub-regional observer programme for deep sea fishing including tuna fishing. It is envisaged by 2016 all countries should have functional VMS to be monitored nationally and regionally at the location/country to be determined. The harmonization of regional and national fisheries polices would be streamline to enable the prompt interpretations of all common laws and to safeguard the maritime waters from illegal fishing which could deplete stocks sooner or later.

ICCAT STATISTICAL DOCUMENTS REC01-21/01-22

Data from the SWO and BET statistical documents have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. No swordfish exports were noted however all landings were consumed locally.

FISHING, INSPECTION AND CAPACITY REDUCTION PLAN FOR 2012 ONWARDS

Ghana has submitted an action plan since 2011 and accepted by the Commission. In furtherance to this, Ghana will continue to ensure constant inspection of her fleet by the relevant authorities to ensure that fishing in done in conformity with laid down rule and regulations.

Ghana is willing to abide by the recommendation and would place observers on all vessels to monitor their activities. This action was carried out also in 2017 during the months of January and February using national observers. Preliminary data show all vessels which participated in the moratorium did not fish off FADs. Most of them were outside the delimited zone. Reports for the 2017 closed area have been submitted to the secretariat of ICCAT as part of the database incorporated in the AVDTH3.2 format showing their log positions.

S37 PROVISION OF EXISTING IDENTIFICATION GUIDES FOR SHARKS, SEABIRDS AND TURTLES AND MARINE MAMMALS CAUGHT IN THE CONVENTION AREA

A few guides are available in our laboratory from training organized by NOAA under the African partnership Command initiative in the late 2000's. Further training is being sought from other international organizations such as the WWF/ABNJ programme but however some guides from the IRD, ISSF and mainly ICCAT are currently being used by observers onboard the purse seine fleets.

S40 REPORTING OF BYCATCH AND DISCARD DATA

Bycatch species caught are reported per our observer programmes (See observer 2017 reports submitted for details in formats attached)

S42 MITIGATION MEASURES TO REDUCE BYCATCH AND REDUCE DISCARDS

Education of crew onboard have been ongoing since 2012 with seminars and training workshops being held by ISSF/AZTI officials in Ghana code named "Skippers workshops". Methods and types of FADs to use and release strategies for endangered species have been shown and illustrated to the industry. Skippers and crew are well aware of steps to reduce the entanglement and destruction of species which are endangered and becoming extinct. This initiative from ISSF will continue in subsequent years. Biodegradable Fads have been introduced and being constructed with funds from the ISSF.

SD0 9001 REC 06-16 DESCRIPTION OF PILOT ELECTRONIC STATISTICAL DOCUMENT SYSTEMS

Under the ABNJ (Area Beyond National Jurisdiction) project of FAO in conjunction with ISSF and WWF, Ghana has opted to be part of a pilot project to install electronic gadgets to monitor activities of surface fleets especially the catch and species composition of the catch. The electronic monitoring scheme has been placed on 11 vessels and information and imagery are currently being integrated to come up with best estimates of the catch by set and ultimately the entire catch taking into consideration the spatio-temporal distribution of fish.

A review of video recordings of each trip since October 2015 has been on going and analysis via a software and computations indicates the total catch per set and ultimately per trip. Imagery of sets show all types of positive and null set catches. Video images also of the various bycatch species are determined and quantified, releases of endangered species are closely monitored unharmed. Number and types of FADs deployed, retrieved, visited,

and discards are monitored. Compliance issues with respect to ICCAT regulations such as observers onboard Rec 10-10 and any other issues contravening safe and legal fishing activities onboard are observed and reported. Interim reports have been sent to the Steering committee meetings under the Project, the last held in July 2017 in Rome and reports and recommendations would be set out for its improvement. In the meantime, Ghana recognizes the importance of this project which bring about more transparency and complements efforts of land-based sampling schemes for the improved species composition of the catch and other scientific evaluation of lesser known species caught in the fishery are known.

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

5.1 General

Formats for reporting keep changing and one has to be abreast with IT and internet connectivity for prompt reporting. We have hitherto noticed that requirements for reporting in 2017 have reduced. A new format for summarizing Fad Management Plan is on course.

5.2 Tropical

The Ghanaian processing software for her catch data is still not available to streamline Task 2 after a decade of revisions. Within the complexities of our fishery, we do hope that that the new software will be finalized by ICCAT/IRD which will yield fruitful results. Ghana has stated her willingness in 2018 co-operate in all spheres for a suitable programme which would stand the test of time and reduce the numerous special intersessional meetings specifically on Ghanaian statistics since 2006. We have had over seven (7) so far meetings with Ghanaian statistics as one of the main topics in the agenda. In the interim all raw data from all our individual vessels have been sent to the ICCAT secretariat and impartially incorporated into the ICCAT database since 2006.
In integrating data collected in the field especially Fads deployed inter alia, over a set by set basis for monthly analysis for all segments of surface fishing fleets has become cumbersome and a unified system and software is envisaged.

CPC's should be trained and regular refresher meetings held to improve reporting especially in recent times where one has to report zeros (0) and 1(ones) and blanks ( ) for some or all fishery depending on their catchability or availability or other criteria used.

5.3 Sharks and by-catch issues

There is the need for more training in this field as the fishery is becoming more important especially in areas of endangered species becoming extinct. Manuals are few and general and presently we are able to work closely on a few sharks grouping such as silky and blue sharks as we encounter them alot. The others are termed others or as "shark NEI". Sharks species implementation for CPC ;check list has over 25 requirements all from various recommendations which should be completed in a legally binding manner and often procedures entail numerous data sets which requires apt and time. We don't have the expertise in the field of shark taxonomy hence we often don't fill out the forms to the best of ICCAT's requirements. It mainly a Yes or No with short reasons or no data. This has been a concern to us.

Table 1.

YEAR	*PURSE SEINE*	*BAITBOAT*
2016	55297	19822
2017	69188	16371

Table 2.

	YELLOWFIN	*SKIPJACK*	*BIGEYE*	*OTHERS*
2016	18970	51334	4813	2484
2017	20764	58106	4086	2603

Table 3. Mean Size (cm) ranges of tunas Year 2017.

	Skipjack	*Yellowfin*	*Bigeye*
Bait boats	28-60	30-65	34-68
Purse seine	30-64	32-120	32-124

Table 4. This table shows the catch (mt) and effort (in trips) for the billfishes in 2017.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Atlantic sailfish	25.05	43.15	30.55	23.5	43.5	2.95	7.4	0.5	21.2	28.65	20.45	20.1	267
Blue Marlin	23.3	34.2	4.9	2.96	8.3	8.3	36.5	15.7	5.23	5.43	15.53	1.67	162.02
Swordfish	2	0	0	0	7.7	1	4.8	2.3	36.9	0.4	0	0	55.1
White marlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
Effort	55088	66729	66352	61208	55019	66408	61585	60667	56307	56058	66221	51075	722717

Table 5. This table shows catches of sharks from the artisanal fleet.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
CATCH mt	52.93	17.70	150.85	121.82	56.02	87.03	16.61	35.52	117.24	137.60	60.71	25.16	879.19
EFFORT trips	55088	66729	66352	61208	55019	66408	61585	60667	56307	56058	66221	51075	722717

ANNUAL REPORT OF GUATEMALA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUATEMALA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUATEMALA

SUMMARY

Guatemala en el paso de los años como país parte de la Comisión se ha esforzado en dar cumplimiento a cada una de sus responsabilidades según la pesquería y comisiones a la que pertenece. La pesquería de atún se ha posicionado como la más sobresaliente por su impacto en la producción nacional pesquera, además ha significado una oportunidad en crecimiento y participación en el mercado internacional, especialmente la que se realiza en la zona del Convenio del CICAA. En tal sentido, se han realizado los esfuerzos para mejorado la comunicación en calidad y puntualidad. Así también, el acercamiento con otros países partes de la Comisión ha dado la apertura de nuevas oportunidades y horizontes en espera de fortalecer la participación de Guatemala. Sin embargo, también esta responsabilidad ha significado un reto para tener un mejor desempeño cada día, razón por la cual se ha logrado incrementar su flota atunera en otras organización de ordenación pesquera de la cual Guatemala es parte con la responsabilidad de realizar una pesca responsable en todos los ámbitos. Guatemala está consciente que su rol dentro de la Comisión es importante, por lo cual participa no solo como país parte sino también como una fuente de información confiable y oportuna que contribuye a la toma de decisiones en la conservación de los túnidos y especies afines en la zona del Convenio. Por tal motivo, este año se han realizado los esfuerzos para mejorar el cumplimiento de tiempos de comunicación y la disposición una mejor calidad de datos.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Pesquerías nacionales

Se registraron que las capturas totales de atunes en el Océano Atlántico, fue de 4,270 TM. para atún Aleta Amarilla o Rabil, Thunnus albacares; 8,147 TM para atún Listado o Rayado, Katsuwonus pelamis y 2,102 TM para atún patudo, Thunnus obesus.

En la figura 1, se presentan el comportamiento de las capturas estimadas y desglosadas por especie (atún Aleta Amarilla, atún Listado y atún Patudo) en todo el año. Esta información corresponde a lo registrado en los certificados de captura validados por el país.

En la figura 2, se presentan los resultados de las capturas estimadas y desglosadas por especie (atún Aleta Amarilla, atún Listado y atún Patudo) en todo el año. La referencia de información corresponde a lo validado en los certificados de captura emitidos por el país.

Además en la zona costera de Guatemala del Atlántico delimitada como área del Mar Caribe se realiza pesca con embarcaciones de menor capacidad, principalmente por embarcaciones artesanales menores de diez metros de eslora y dirigidas a la captura de camarón marino y peces en general. Como lo muestra la tabla 1.

1.1. Implementación de medidas de ordenación

Guatemala entiende la responsabilidad de la administración de los recursos hidrobiológicos de una manera responsable. Además con el compromiso de fortalecer las disposiciones de organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera como la CICAA, implementó en su pesquería de atún la veda espacio-temporal en el período y zona definidos en la Recomendación 15-01, y se publicó a través del Acuerdo Ministerial 344-2017.

Así también, en aguas nacionales se implementaron otras vedas para diferentes especies mediante el Acuerdo Ministerial 35-2017 (como se mencionó en la Tabla 1).

Por lo cual, se realizaron las diferentes acciones de comunicación, control y vigilancia de las actividades pesqueras de las diferentes flotas para el cumplimiento de estas medidas.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Los registros de desembarque de las pesquerías realizadas por la flota nacional se regulan a través de una norma que consiste en directrices para el desembarque de camarón, túnidos y otras especies hidrobiológicas. Esta norma es específica para los desembarques en puertos nacionales. En el caso de pesquerías distantes como la realizada por las embarcaciones en la zona del Convenio, es por medio de una serie de documentos y el apoyo de un programa de observadores independiente, esta colaboración ha permitido mejorar los procedimientos de verificación de información de capturas.

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

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
	GENERAL - todas las especies	
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	21/09/2018
S2	Características de la flota	30/07/2018
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	30/07/2018
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	30/07/2018
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	30/07/2018
S6	Captura estimada por talla	30/07/2018
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable. Guatemala realiza marcados.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa de observadores científicos.
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene barcos pequeños y no tiene programa de observadores científicos.
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene interacción en esa zona y no tiene información que compartir.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquería de palangre en el Mediterráneo.
	ATÚN ROJO	
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas).	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
	TÚNIDOS TROPICALES	
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	Véase la sección 5.

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	Guatemala está actualizando su plan.
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, por tipo de DCP	Véase la sección 5.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	Véase la sección 5.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores.
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	Véase la sección 5.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	Véase la sección 5.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	Véase la sección 5.
	ISTIOFÓRIDOS	
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
	TIBURONES	
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. No hay investigaciones.
S51	Información sobre tintorera	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
	OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS	
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene guías elaboradas que compartir.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable. Los barcos de bandera no tuvieron interacción con tortugas marinas.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable. Los barcos cerqueros de bandera no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas y no hay buques de palangre.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías artesanales de pesca de atún.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Guatemala, la legislación nacional de pesca considera el aprovechamiento sostenible de las pesquerías, y la práctica de una pesca responsable.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación).

Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Apéndice 1
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Guatemala consciente de su compromiso de atender sus responsabilidades como país parte, ha implementado las acciones necesarias para practicar una pesquería responsable en la zona del Convenio.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	01/08/2018

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene grandes pelágicos ni transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. Guatemala está considerando esta situación.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido acceso.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido acceso.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	No aplicable. Guatemala no hay acciones emprendidas.
GEN	0022	*Redundante*	
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquería deportiva y de recreo.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que comunicar.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que comunicar.

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
		INFORMACIÓN ESPECÍFICA DE LAS ESPECIES	
		ATÚN ROJO	
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1006	*Redundante*	
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2018	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04/17-07, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04/17-07	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2017	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1026	*Redundante*	

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ESPECIES TROPICALES			
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable. Guatemala ha realizado cambios en buques registrados.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	30/07/2018
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	21/09/2018
TRO	2005	*Redundante*	
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no importa este atún.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.
TRO	2008	*Redundante*	
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	Véase la sección 5.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25).	Revisión y actualización del plan.
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	Guatemala está actualizando su plan de ordenación.
PEZ ESPADA			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3008	*Redundante*	
SWO	3009	*Redundante*	
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
		Mediterráneo	esta pesquería.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3020	Plan de pesca para el pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ATÚN BLANCO			
ALB	4001	*Redundante*	
ALB	4002	*Redundante*	
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS			
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BIL	5002	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 15-05 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
TIBURONES			
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	La pesquería artesanal de esta especie es incipiente, además, con la entrada en vigor de las nuevas disposiciones de CITES por la inclusión de los tiburones se están desarrollando e implementando disposiciones nacionales de control en cooperación con la autoridad nacional de CITES.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	En Guatemala la pesquería de esta especie solo la realizan embarcaciones de la pesca artesanal y solo para el consumo en mercado local.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y	Los armadores están informados de la prohibición de la captura de esta especie

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
		gestionar al marrajo dientuso	e implementan las medidas posibles para liberar tiburones. P.ej: Protocolo de liberación de tiburones y rayas.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	Véase la sección 5.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2017, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10 -07,10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06).	12/10/2017
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura.
SHK	7007	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes muertos durante los primeros seis meses de 2018	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura.
OTRAS ESPECIES/CAPTURA FORTUITA			
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Los armadores están informados sobre las Directrices de FAO para su cumplimiento durante sus operaciones pesqueras.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura incidental.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Véase la sección 5.
MISCELÁNEA			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene sistema implementado.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.

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

4.1 Captura Fortuita de Tortugas Marinas

Como Estado miembro de FAO, se realizan diferentes esfuerzos en el cumplimiento de medidas y acciones establecidas en las Directrices de FAO para reducir la mortalidad de tortugas marinas en las operaciones pesqueras, por lo cual los armadores contribuyen en estos esfuerzos.

4.2 Medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada.

Guatemala realiza los esfuerzos para que sus barcos cumplan con las diferentes reglamentaciones internacionales y nacionales, logrando obtener certificados de buenas prácticas pesca, pesca responsable, registro, entre otros. Además, si existiera algún indicio se investigaría y sancionaría, de ser el caso, conforme a la normativa pesquera vigente la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y su Reglamento.

4.3 Seguimiento satelital de embarcaciones pesqueras

Con el funcionamiento del Centro de Seguimiento y Control Satelital (CSCS) para embarcaciones pesqueras, se ha logrando fortalecer las actividades de seguimiento y control sobre la embarcación de bandera nacional.

4.4 Implementación de acciones en cumplimiento de la Recomendación 15-05.

En Guatemala la legislación nacional tiene prohibida la pesca y comercialización de pez vela, exceptuando la pesca con fines deportivos. Por lo cual, los armadores atuneros que operan en la zona del Convenio conscientes de la importancia de este recurso y el cumplimiento de esta recomendación se esfuerzan en implementar las acciones posibles para liberar los organismos vivos al mar.

4.5 General

Actualmente Guatemala no ha registrado puertos en el Atlántico que puedan recibir desembarques o realizar transbordos de especies bajo el manejo de CICAA.

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

Guatemala ha realizado diferentes acciones para fortalecer el cumplimiento de las recomendaciones y medidas aplicables en el marco del Convenio o aquellas que puedan contribuir a ésta.

Sobre el tema de los DCP, buques de apoyo y cuadernos de pesca, la flota atunera nacional es parte de un programa de observadores independiente que cumple con los estándares internacionales en cuanto a registro y seguimiento de las actividades pesqueras. Este proveedor de servicio comunica con regularidad informes y datos a la Comisión.

Tabla 1. Otras pesquerías nacionales. Capturas en TM.

		ESPECIES OBJETIVO	***ESPECIES INCIDENTALES***			
Año	**Mes**	**Camarón**	**Curbina**	**Colorado**	**Bagre**	**Calamar**
2017	Enero	8.8	4.7	4.8	4.5	0.4
	Febrero	12.1	6.5	6.4	6.0	0.6
	Marzo	13.1	7.1	7.1	8.5	0.6
	Abril	10.1	5.2	5.1	6.0	0.5
	Mayo	*VEDA*				
	Junio	5.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.1
	Julio	17.5	6.8	6.8	9.8	0.6
	Agosto	17.0	5.5	5.3	8.4	0.5
	Septiembre	5.4	3.7	3.6	5.1	0.3
	Octubre	3.1	4.6	4.6	6.0	0.4
	Noviembre	*VEDA*				
	Diciembre	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.1

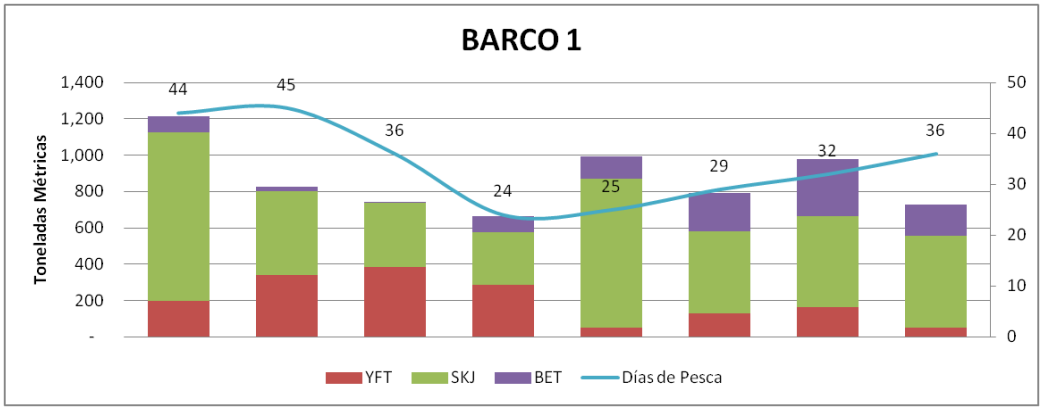


Figura 1. Capturas sobre atún (Rabil, Listado y Patudo) y sus días de pesca registrados por la embarcación.

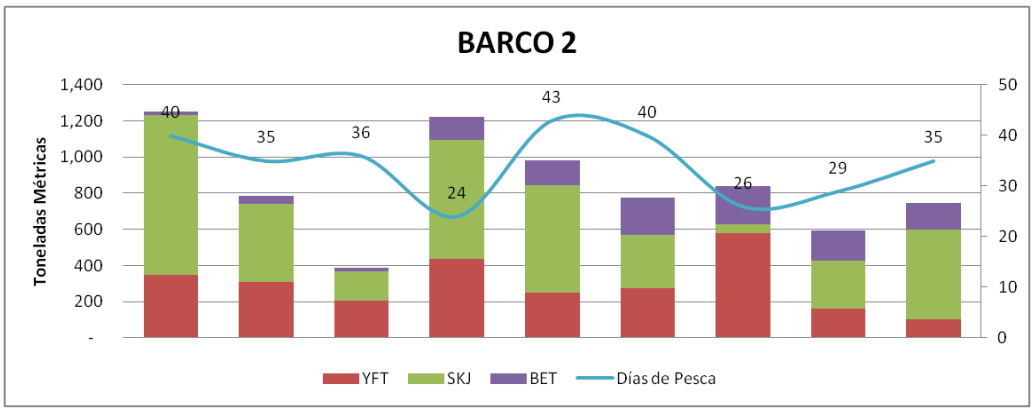


Figura 2. Capturas sobre atún (Rabil, Listado y Patudo) y sus días de pesca registrados por la embarcación.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ISLANDE
INFORME ANNUAL DE ISLANDIA

SUMMARY

The 2017 EBFT Icelandic quota was 52.48 tonnes. There were no directed fisheries for bluefin on longline but 419 kg of bycatches by other Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned on the Icelandic fleet, the bycatches were landed and recorded as all other catches. There seemed to be a reversal of environmental conditions in the Icelandic EEZ since 2016 from previous years resulting in the lowest level of catches and bycatches of EBFT for several years. There have been no directed fisheries for EBFT by the Icelandic long-liner that has been allocated quota in 2018 and no recorded bycatches.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 2017

The Icelandic national quota of eastern bluefin tuna for 201 was 52.48 tonnes in 2017. The catches were allocated to a) 45 tonnes – one longliner b) 7.48 tonnes - incidental bycatches by the Icelandic fishing fleet. No recreational fisheries were authorized in 2017. The longliner did not utilize its fishing licence and there were no directed catches of EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2017. Bycatches of other Icelandic fishing vessels amounted to 419 kg in 2017, as Icelandic vessels are required to retain and land all catches of commercial species, bycatches of EBFT are to be landed and recorded.

On 16 October 2017 the fishing season for bluefin tuna in Iceland was closed even though the quota had not been exhausted.

1.2 Preliminary information for 2018

The Icelandic national quota for EBFT in 2018 amounts to 84 tonnes. According to the Icelandic fishing plan for 2018 allocations were a) 80 tonnes to one long-liner. b) 4 tonnes for incidental bycatches. No recreational fisheries were allowed in 2018. As of September 15th 2018 the longliner has not started directed fishing and no EBFT bycatches have been recorded for 2018.

Section 2: Research and statistics

All catches of Icelandic vessels are weighed and registered at landing at species level. Data on landings are received by the central database of the Directorate of Fisheries through online access from the ports on the day of landing. All buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data on raw material purchases and processing of raw material each month, which is used for double checking of landings data. All data on catches are available publicly online down to composition of weight of individual species per landing of each vessel (www.fiskistofa.is).

Logbooks are mandatory on the Icelandic fishing fleet, the long-liner has an electronic logbook. The Marine and Freshwater Research Institute compiles information on catches, CPUE and catch distribution from logbooks as well as information on bycatches. Information on landings are also used by the MRFI.

ICCAT longline EABFT vessel is obliged to carry an inspector from the Directorate of Fisheries for at least 20% of fishing days or trips. Icelandic inspectors are full time employees of the Directorate, usually with a long experience as fishing captains or crew members and have full enforcement mandate as well as being trained to take biological samples for the MRFI.

As discards of commercial species are banned on the Icelandic fleet all catches of commercial species shall be recorded in logbooks and landed. All bycatches of seabirds and other non-commercial species are to be recorded in the logbook but need not to be retained onboard.

The MRFI receives samples for research from the inspector onboard and/or present at landing of the bluefin tuna. Length, weight and fishing position of all bluefin tuna caught in targeted fisheries are recorded, as well as samples of vertebrates and tissues for genetic analysis from 2016. The MFRI has sampled vertebrates, genetic material, otoliths and stomach content of BFT in directed fisheries. From bycatches stomach content analysis was conducted when possible.

In 2017 the length and weight of tunas caught as bycatch was recorded.

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

Nº	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	14/09/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	01/06/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	01/06/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	01/06/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	01/06/2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	01/06/2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N.a. no tagging
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N.a. no directed fishing in 2017
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	N.a. no small vessels
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	N.a. no vessels fishing in area
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N.a. no vessels fishing in area
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	N.a. no farming
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N.a. no farming
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N.a. no farming
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N.a. no W-BFT fishing
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N.a. data to report
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N.a. no data to report
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels , including discards	N.a. no relevant fisheries
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	N.a. no relevant fisheries
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	N.a. no relevant fisheries
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days	N.a. no relevant fisheries

Nº	Requirement	Response
	spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	N.a. no relevant fisheries
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	N.a. no relevant fisheries
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	N.a. no relevant fisheries
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	N.a. no relevant fisheries
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N.a. no relevant fisheries
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	All catches recorded at landing
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	N.a. no relevant fisheries
S51	Information on blue shark	N.a. no relevant fisheries
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No specific guides
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	01./06/2018
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No directed fisheries in 2017 – no data to report
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N.a. no artisanal fisheries
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Discards banned, bycatches recorded in logbooks and at landing. MRFI monitors species of concern.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	02/10/2018
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	02/10/2018
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	01/06/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N.a. No chartering
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N.a. No chartering
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	N.a. transhipments at sea not allowed, no transhipments in port
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	N.a. no transhipments
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	N.a. no transhipments at sea allowed
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to	N.a. no transhipments at sea allowed

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	23/2/2018
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	23/2/2018
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	23/2/2018
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N.a. no entries into port by foreign vessels
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N.a. no entries into port by foreign vessels
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N.a. no entries into port by foreign vessels
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N.a. no entries into port by foreign vessels
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N.a. no entries into port by foreign vessels
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	N.a. no access agreements
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N.a. no access agreements
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	1
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous years
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N.a. no sport or recreational fisheries allowed.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No reports – no alleged IUU fishing
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No reports – no alleged IUU fishing
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	N.a. no imports/landings to report
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	N.a. no non compliance to report
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N.a. no non compliance to report
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N.a. no vessel sightings
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N.a. no vessel sightings
		SPECIES SPECIFIC	
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N.a. no BFT farming
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N.a. no BFT farming
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N.a. no BFT farming
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N.a. no BFT farming
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N.a. no BFT traps
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	13/02/2018
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N.a. no BFT farming
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Insert date sent to ICCAT (day/month/year)
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	02/10/2018
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	01/06/2018
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	01/06/2018

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	01/06/2018
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N.a. no JFO authorized
BFT	1015	VMS messages	YES
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N.a. only Longlining in NE-Atlantic
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N.a. only Longlining in NE-Atlantic
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N.a. only Longlining in NE-Atlantic
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N.a.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	23/02/2018
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	23/02/2018
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	N.a. no directed fishing in 2017
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N.a. no directed fishing in 2017
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	16/10/2017
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N.a. no directed fisheries
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	14.09.20182
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No change from last year
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	01.08.17 – no change from last year
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change from last year
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N.a. no tagging
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	01/06/2018
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No change from last year
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	N.a. no such fishing
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	N.a. no such fishing
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	N.a. no IUU activity to report
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N.a. no such fishing
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Insert date(s) sent to ICCAT (day/month/year)
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N.a. no such fishing
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	N.a. no such fishing
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	N.a. no such fishing
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	N.a. no such fishing
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Insert date(s) sent to ICCAT (day/month/year)
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous	N.a. no such fishing

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		year	
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	N.a. no such fishing)
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N.a. no such fishing
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	N.a. no such fishing
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N.a. no such fishing
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	N.a. no such fishing
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	N.a. no such fishing
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	N.a. no such fishing
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	N.a. no such fishing
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N.a. no such fishing
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	N.a. no such fishing
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	N.a. no such fishing
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N.a. no such fishing
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N.a. no such fishing

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	N.a. no such fishing
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	No silky shark in or near Icelandic waters, but through annual regulation of BFT fisheries all bycatches of silky sharks by vessel(s) targeting BFT are to be released live, dead catches to be landed and delivered to the Marine Research Institute for scientific purposes. (discards banned)
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Shark check sheet sent 30/06/2017
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Discards banned, bycatches recorded in logbooks and at landing. MRFI monitors species of concern.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	N.a. no catches to report
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Sea turtles rarely occur in Icelandic waters (once in 100 years) – all bycatch of non-commercial species to be recorded in logbook. No such have been reported. bycatches of sea turtles by vessel(s) targeting BFT are to be released live, dead catches to be landed and delivered to the Marine Research Institute for scientific purposes. (discards banned)
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Discards of commercial species banned, bycatches of all species recorded in logbooks and at landing. MRFI monitors species of concern.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Discards banned, bycatches recorded in logbooks and at landing. MRFI monitors species of concern.
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	eBDC programme in use from 2015
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No objections

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

N.A.

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

N.A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN[1,2]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU JAPON
INFORME ANNUAL DE JAPÓN

SUMMARY

The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna, and has required all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook and, for bluefin tuna, daily catch information. All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard. In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has taken necessary measures to comply with its minimum size regulations, time area closures and so on by the Ministerial Order. A statistical or electronic catch document program has been conducted for each species. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. One patrol vessel was dispatched to the North Atlantic to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels catching bluefin tuna and also observe fishing activities of fishing vessels from other nations. FAJ also inspected landings of Japanese fishing vessel at Japanese ports to enforce the catch quotas and minimum size limits. A prior authorization from FAJ is required in the case that Japanese tuna longline vessels transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Type of fisheries

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Other two types of fishery, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the following sections only discuss the longline fishery.

1.2 Statistical coverage

The National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF) has been in charge of compiling fishery statistics from logbooks for commercial tuna fishery as well as biological data. The coverage of the logbook (based on compiled data) from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2017 was estimated to be about 99%, when analysis was conducted. It is the provisional value and expected to slightly increase as compilation of fishery statistics from the logbooks proceeds further.

1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number of vessels and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in 2017 of calendar year, were 83 and 14,300 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). The fishing effort (number of hooks) showed decreasing trend as to entire Atlantic until 2016 and it was slightly increased to about 4,400 thousand hooks in 2017 (preliminary), which is 52% of 2005 level. In the tropical Atlantic (20N – equatorial – 20S) the fishing effort demonstrated an upward trend from 2002 to 2007, was stable from 2008 to 2010, and decreased after that, and increased again in 2017. In the north area (> 20N) fishing effort showed a remarkable decreasing trend between 2005 and 2009, and was comparatively stable after 2011. In the south area (> 20S) fishing effort was increasing after 2010, and decreased in 2017.

[1] National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, 5-7-1, Orido, Shimizu-ku, Shizuoka, Shizuoka-Pref., 424-8633, Japan.
[2] Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1,Kasumigaseki,Chiyoda-ku,Tokyo 100－8907, Japan.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2016 and 2017 (**Figure 2**) shows that fishing effort was exerted in a wide area from south to north Atlantic, as well as from east to west Atlantic. Seasonal distribution (**Figure 3**) clearly indicated a high concentration of fishing effort in areas such as the south of Iceland, off east coast of North America as well as inter-subtropical areas between 20°N and 20°S. In the south of Iceland and off east coast of North America, fishing operations mainly take place from the 3rd quarter to the 4th quarter, while the tropical fishing grounds are fished for all year round.

1.4 Catch trend

The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in the Atlantic Ocean in 2017 (calendar year) by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 23,000 t (**Table 2**). Although the total fishing days in 2017 was 74% (**Table 1**) of past ten years' average (2007 - 2016), the total catches excluding discards and sharks in 2017 were about 84% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been comparatively stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuations and recent slight decrease. The most dominant species in 2017 was bigeye, representing 49% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch. The second dominant species was yellowfin which occupying 14% in weight and the third one was bluefin (10%). The catches of bigeye and yellowfin in 2017 represented 76% and 64% of ten years' average, respectively. The remaining species were mainly composed of albacore, swordfish and southern bluefin tuna. The catch of albacore in 2014 drastically decreased from 2013 because an allocation for south Atlantic albacore (1,355t) has been applied to Japan from the 2014 fishing year. Swordfish catch did not occur in the north Atlantic between February 2000 and 2003 as all catches of this species were released. This severe action was introduced in response to the fact that Japan's allocation was drastically reduced in 1997 and as a result Japan used up all the allocation from 1997 to 2001 by the end of 1999. Stock or management unit area breakdown of catch by species was also shown in **Table 3** for the recent two years (2016- 2017).

As for sharks, in 2013, Japan reviewed the conversion factors of three major shark species (blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle) from processed weight reported in the longline log-book system to round weight, which are used to estimate the total catch amount. Consequently, the catch of the sharks increased compared with past reports.

Geographical distributions of catch by species are shown in **Figure 4** (bluefin tuna), **Figure 5** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 6** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 7** (swordfish) and **Figure 8** (albacore). In general, those distributions for bigeye tuna catch coincide with the geographical pattern of fishing effort between 40°N and 40°S. In contrast, the catches of bluefin tuna and yellowfin tuna were mostly limited to north of 40°N and inter-tropical area between 20°N and 30°S, respectively. Bigeye tuna and swordfish were caught mainly in tropical waters. These patterns were shown more clearly in **Figure 9** that indicated geographical distribution of catch composition by species.

1.5 New developments or shifts in the fishery

No new development or drastic change of the trend was observed in recent years. The declining trend in the number of boat actually fishing has been observed since 1995, and slightly increased in the past two years. The total number of hooks also has been decreased, and increased in 2017 (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

The NRIFSF has been in charge of data collection and compilation of Atlantic tuna fishery necessary for the scientific researches on Atlantic tuna and billfish stocks. Required statistical data have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat and results of scientific research have also been presented at the regular meetings and intercessional meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).

2.1 Fishery data

The NRIFSF provided up to 2017 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task I, II and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat (some data are preliminary and subject to change). In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, 26 observer trips on longline boats in the Atlantic were conducted in 2017. A total of 1095 fishing days were monitored. This covers 8.7 % of entire operations in the Atlantic Ocean in 2017 (calendar year) and 26.5 % of the operations for eastern bluefin tuna in 2017 fishing year (between August 2017 and April 2018). Observer activities in the 2018 fishing year, that have already started, will be conducted in 24 trips (provisional) in 2018.

2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

The biological and stock assessment studies carried out by the NRIFSF on Atlantic tunas and billfishes have been continued.

This year the NRIFSF participated in the following ICCAT related meetings in addition to the regular SCRS meetings; MSE (bluefin tuna and North Atlantic swordfish) meeting (Madrid, Spain – April 16 to 20, 2018), bigeye tuna data preparatory meeting (Madrid, Spain – April 23 to 27, 2018), Meeting of the Standing Working Group on Dialogue between Fisheries Scientists and Managers (Funchal, Portugal – May 21 to 23, 2018), Sub-Committee on Ecosystems intersessional meeting (Madrid, Spain – June 4 to 8, 2018), Sharks Species Group intersessional meeting (Madrid, Spain – July 2 to 6, 2018), bigeye tuna stock assessment session (Pasaia, Spain – July 16 to 20, 2018) and Panel 1 Intersessional meeting (Bilbao, Spain – July 23 to 25, 2018).

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

Nº	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	22/9/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	27/7/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	27/7/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	27/7/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	27/7/2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	27/7/2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks and tuna like species.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/7/2018
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	N/A. No Japanese small scale vessel operates in the Convention area.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	N/A. Japan has no available information
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A. No Japanese pelagic longline vessel operates in the Mediterranean in 2017
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Japan is not involved in cooperative research programs on W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A. Japan does not update each indicators this year.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Japan collaborates on the GBYP biological sampling program. Results are available in the GBYP report.
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels , including discards	31/7/2018
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in

Nº	Requirement	Response
	monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	the Gulf of Guinea.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	N/A. Japan has not operated FAD fisheries.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	N/A. Japan accepts that its national observes collect data in EEZ of another CPCs.
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	27/7/2018
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A. Japan has reported species-specific shark data.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	N/A. Japan does not undertake research on shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue shark	N/A. Japan does not undertake research on blue shark.
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A. Japan has no existing identification guide in English for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/7/2018
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/7/2018
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A. Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See annual report PARTIIsection 6

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in Summary of Annual Report.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in Summary of Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/8/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Japan does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termi-	South Africa:

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		nation	Arrangements: 20/6/2018(2 vessel) Termination: 31/5/2018 (1 vessel)
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	14/09/2018
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Yes. We understand that the masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transhipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	31/7/2018
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	4/10/2018
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	N/A. Japan does not update contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A. Japan does not designate ports for this purpose.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A. Japan does not prescribe other notification period.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2017.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2017.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2017.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A. We have no infringement under paragraph 24 of Rec. 12-07.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A Japan has not entered into bilateral agreements/arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	N/A. Japan does not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A. Japan does not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	193
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no change from 2012
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	-
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. We have no sport and recreational fishing vessels in the Convention area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	N/A. We have no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A. We have no comment regarding IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	15/9/2018
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	N/A. We have no information regarding non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A. We have no case to report in respect to findings of allegations in relation to non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No case to report on vessel sighting
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A. No case to report on vessel sighting
SPECIES SPECIFIC			
BLUEFIN TUNA			

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Japan has no BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A. Japan has no BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Japan has no BFT traps.
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	-
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	7/2/2018
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Japan modified and submitted the annual fishing plan and the individual quotas allocated for catching vessels on July 9, 2018.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	1/10/2018
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	31/7/2018 for 2016 fishing year Japan will submit Bluefin Tuna catches for 2017 year by July 31, 2019
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	12/7/2018
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	12/7/2018
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in JFO
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	8/2/2018
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	8/2/2018
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	2018 fishing year: 0 (As of September 29th,2018) 2017 fishing year: 9
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2017 fishing year: 3
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	2017 fishing year: 19/11/2017
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	-
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	1/10/2018
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	22/2/2018
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	9/7/2018
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	last update 14/7/2014
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	31/7/2018
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A. We have no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	12/9/2018
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31/7/2018
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	N/A. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A. Japan has not operated FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	-
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	27/3/2018
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	22/2/2018
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	-
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	2017 fishing year: 29/1/2018, 26/4/2018, 2/8/2018
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	N/A Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	15/9/2018
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	27/3/2018
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	22/2/2018
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. Japan did not issue such a special fishing permit.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	15/9/2018
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	-
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	-
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	In preparation. ●/10/2018
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	In preparation. ●/10/2018
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	N/A All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	N/A All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch S.SWO.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	-
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	-
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	In preparation. ●/10/2018
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels	In preparation. ●/10/2018

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	N/A Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	N/A Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch S.ALB.
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A. Japan has not prohibited dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching hammerhead shark for local consumption.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching silky shark for local consumption.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Japan will submit before the 2018 annual meeting.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	27/9/2018
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	1/10/2018
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical doc-	N/A. We are not engaged in any pilot electronic

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		ument systems	statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A. We have nothing to report on this issue.

Section 4: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

4.1 Catch report

FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, the Ministerial Order requires all tuna vessels fishing for Atlantic bluefin tuna to report individual catch weight of bluefin tuna with its tag number, the name of vessel, location of catch and time of operation every day.

4.2 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

The Ministerial Order requires that all Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area be equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard, through which their positions are reported in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

4.3 Catch quota

i) Catch quota

FAJ has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna, respectively, by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, quotas have been allocated individually to a limited number of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and all individual bluefin tunas must be tagged with designated plastic bands distributed to the vessels. Since the 2015 fishing season, the electronic catch document program has been implemented.

ii) Fishing year

FAJ has set the "Fishing Year (August to July)" for the proper quota management of bluefin tuna, swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish, bigeye tuna and southern albacore. The 2017 quotas for these tunas were applied to the 2017 Fishing Year which starts on August 1, 2017 and ends on July 31, 2018.

4.4 The number of fishing vessels

FAJ has submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat the list of all the tuna fishing vessels which have been licensed to fish in the ICCAT Convention area according to its relevant recommendations.
Since 1998, FAJ has limited the number of vessels fishing for bigeye tuna in the Convention area in accordance with relevant recommendations for tropical tunas.

When the TAC and allocations for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were reduced in accordance with Recommendations 08-05 and 09-06, the government of Japan appropriated 4.2 million dollars for reduction of the capacity of its longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. As the TAC and Japan’s allocation has been increasing in recent years, the number of fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna has also started increasing while keeping the total capacity commensurate with the allocation.
The number and the total GRT of vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in the 2017 fishing year were 33 and 14,685, respectively.

4.5 Minimum size limits
In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has prohibited the catch of undersized fish with an exemption of a certain percentage of tolerance by the Ministerial Order. The catch prohibition of undersized bluefin tuna was established by the Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975 and FAJ amended this Ministerial Order several times to implement the relevant ICCAT recommendations such as the size limits for swordfish, etc. The latest amendment of this order was in August of 2011 to implement the 2010 Recommendations on bluefin tuna size limits.

4.6 Time and area closure

FAJ has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean from June 1 to December 31 by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendation. For the bluefin tuna fishery, an area closure has been extended to the east Atlantic Ocean with the exception of the area delimited by west of 10◦W and north of 42◦N, where such fishing has been prohibited from 1 February to 31 July, in accordance with Recommendations 14-04.

4.7 National Observer Program

Based on the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program for vessels operating in the North Atlantic. For 2017, the national observer program covered 26.5% of the total number of fishing vessels for bluefin tuna in the North Atlantic Ocean (fishing year). For the entire Atlantic Ocean (calendar year), the program covered 8.7% of the total number of fishing days, which was above 5% required by the Recommendation 10-10.

4.8 Prohibition of import of Atlantic bigeye tuna

Japan prohibited the import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia since July 10, 2003 and July 28, 2004, respectively, in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. In 2012, those import prohibitions were lifted in accordance with the Recommendation 11-09.

4.9 Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese government started collecting BTSDs for frozen product in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, it started collecting BTSDs for fresh product in accordance with Recommendation 93-03.
On July 28, 2004, it started collecting information on farmed bluefin tuna product in accordance with Recommendation 03-19.
On June 4, 2008, it started collecting Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCDs) for all bluefin tuna products in accordance with Recommendation 07-10.

FAJ has annually reported the data collected under the BCD program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.10 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese government started collecting BETSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-21.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.11 Implementation of the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (SWOSD) Program

On January 1, 2003, the Japanese government started collecting SWOSDs for fresh and frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-22.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.12 Implementation of the Positive Listing Measure

Based on the 2002 Recommendation to establish an ICCAT record of fishing vessels larger than 24 meters in length overall (LSFVs) authorized to operate in the Convention area, the Japanese government started the Positive Listing Measure for tuna import on November 14, 2003. Based on the Recommendation 09-08, the measure was amended to cover vessels larger than 20 m from June 1, 2010. If there were tunas caught by LSFVs not entered into the record, the import is not permitted by the Japanese government.

Also, the Japanese government has implemented the Positive Listing Measures on Farming Facilities based on the Recommendation 03-09 since November 22, 2004.

For East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, it has submitted a list of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna based on the Recommendation 14-04.

4.13 Conservation of Sharks

Based on the relevant Recommendations, Japan has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark, hammerhead sharks, whitetip shark, bigeye thresher shark and porbeagle by the Ministerial Order. Since March 2018, retaining Northern Shortfin mako shark is also prohibited, unless caught in accordance with paragraph 3 of Recommendation 17-08.

Section 5: Inspection Schemes and Activities

5.1 Assignment of patrol vessels

Since 1976, Japan has dispatched patrol vessels to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean every year for a certain period of time to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels and also observe fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels. However, in 2011 Japan could not dispatch any patrol vessel because of the East Japan Great Earthquake. In 2012, FAJ resumed to dispatch one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic.

5.2 Inspection of landing at Japanese ports

All Japanese tuna fishing vessels which land their catch at any Japanese port must report their landing plans in advance. FAJ randomly inspects landings of those Japanese longline vessels to enforce the catch quotas, minimum size limits, and other relevant measures. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, landing ports are designated and 100% inspection of landings is implemented.

5.3 Management of transshipment

A prior authorization from FAJ is required for Japanese tuna longline vessels to transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea. At-sea transshipment is allowed only to the carriers with an observer placed on board by the Regional Observer Program. At-sea transshipment of Atlantic bluefin tuna has been prohibited by Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant Recommendations. FAJ monitors the weight by species, the time and place of transshipments, and conducts random inspection of landing at Japanese ports when longline vessels or carriers return to Japanese ports.

Section 6: Other Activities

6.1 Annual catch statistics

Each longline vessel flying the Japanese flag and licensed to engage in tuna fisheries by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is required to submit a catch report to the Minister every ten-day period to FAJ by the Ministerial Order. The above-mentioned catch report includes the daily information of the vessel's noon position, the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of hooks used, surface water temperature, etc. The information on the catch report submitted is examined and compiled into the database by the National Research Institute for Far Seas Fisheries.

6.2 Collection of biological data collected on board longline vessels

Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observer and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators.

6.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks

FAJ issued an administrative guidance and conducted educational programs for fishery operators to use fishing gears and other tools to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks.

For seabirds, when Japanese longline fishing vessels are operating in the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere where interactions between seabirds can occur, it is required by the Ministerial Order to implement mitigation measures in accordance with the Recommendation 07-07 and 11-09. In other areas, fishery operators are also encouraged to implement those measures. In 2001, Japan established the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.

6.4 Collection of the trade data

The Ministry of Finance collects trade data, such as quantity, value and export country, etc. of imported tuna products, which are categorized by species, fresh/frozen or type of product.

6.5 Effort limitation

The numbers of Japanese tuna longline vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic and in the eastern Atlantic including the Mediterranean are limited to 5 and 33 vessels in the 2017 fishing year, respectively. Furthermore, FAJ requires all the longline vessels fishing for bluefin tuna to submit to FAJ an advance notice of their planned operations, which enables FAJ to instruct the relevant fishing vessels to shift fishing ground, if necessary. The number of longline vessels fishing for bigeye tunas has been limited in accordance with the Recommendation14-01.

6.6 Restriction of re-flagging of vessels

The export and charter of Japanese longliners and purse seiners are strictly and closely controlled by FAJ to avoid their uses for operations which may diminish the effectiveness of international conservation measures.

6.7 Legislation for the enhancement of the conservation and management of tuna stocks

A law was enacted in June 1996 with the objective of implementing measures necessary to enhance the conservation and management of tuna stocks and to develop international cooperation for the conservation and management of tuna stocks. This law prescribes that, in accordance with management measures adopted by international organizations, the government of Japan may restrict the imports of tuna and tuna products from foreign countries that is recognized by the relevant international organization as not rectifying its fishermen's activities and thus diminishing the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures adopted by the international organizations.

The objective of this law is to support and reinforce ICCAT activities, and thus to ensure appropriate tuna resource conservation and the stability of tuna supply.

Since November 1999, FAJ has implemented a mandatory reporting system, based on this law, to obtain more information on activities of possible IUU vessels in order to prevent their products from entering the Japanese market. All importers and persons in charge of carrier vessels are required to report detailed information on the fishing vessels that caught and transported their tuna.

6.8 Scrapping of IUU vessels

In implementing the Japan-Chinese Taipei Action Programs to eliminate the IUU fishing vessels, the Japanese government budgeted for scrapping the IUU tuna longline vessels of Japanese origin during 2001-2003. The total amount of the budget for this three-year program was about US$ 28 million. Forty-three (43) IUU vessels were scrapped by the end of 2003.

6.9 Legalization of IUU vessels

In accordance with the 2002 ICCAT Resolution concerning cooperative actions to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities by large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLVs), Japan consulted with Vanuatu and Seychelles as well as Chinese Taipei and established the following scheme in order to scrap the remaining IUU tuna longline fishing vessels, while 69 IUU LSTLVs which were committed to comply with the scheme were placed under managements:

- Cooperative management schemes to legalize the vessels have been concluded between the fisheries authorities of the flag States (Seychelles and Vanuatu) and Japan, and the vessels participating in the scheme were placed under proper management.

- Measures to have the fishing vessels in question obtain Japan's licenses for large-scale longline vessels and freeze those licenses, was taken for the purpose of reinforcing and complementing the cooperative management scheme mentioned above as well as preventing the increase of overall fishing capacity.

Those 69 vessels no longer operate in the Atlantic.

6.10 Establishment of OPRT

The Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT) was established in December 2000 in Tokyo, Japan. The organization consists of the representatives from fishery operators, importers, distributors, processors and consumers. One of the main tasks of OPRT is to compile and analyzes the import data of tunas and provide them to OPRT member flag states as feedback for their verification of the reported catch data. Another OPRT's task is to inform Japanese retailers and consumers of OPRT registered fishing vessels. The representatives from fishery operators of Japan and Chinese Taipei are the founding members of OPRT. Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, China, Ecuador, Seychelles, Micronesia Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Vanuatu have also joined the OPRT.

6.11 Access Agreement

There is no intergovernmental access agreement regarding Japanese fishing vessels' operations in the ICCAT Convention area except chartering arrangement and some Japanese fishing vessels have been operating in EEZs of coastal CPCs with civilian pacts. However, since disclosure of operating information on civilian pacts is not consistent with Japanese domestic law, FAJ cannot provide that information.

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna boats operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2017.

	Longline			Purse seine	Pole-and-line
Year	Number of boats	Fishing days (sets in 100)	Fishing days per boat	Number of boats	Number of boats
1981	320	297	93	-	10
1982	269	307	114	1	7
1983	182	175	96	1	4
1984	212	252	119	1	2
1985	205	279	136	2	-
1986	190	208	109	2	-
1987	146	172	118	2	-
1988	183	260	142	2	-
1989	239	345	144	1	-
1990	235	359	153	1	-
1991	242	339	140	2	-
1992	248	292	118	2	-
1993	307	399	130	-	-
1994	232	380	164	-	-
1995	253	385	152	-	-
1996	291	471	162	-	-
1997	276	414	150	-	-
1998	250	403	161	-	-
1999	229	339	148	-	-
2000	208	355	171	-	-
2001	199	276	139	-	-

2002	185	240	130	-	-
2003	198	319	161	-	-
2004	199	323	163	-	-
2005	193	290	150	-	-
2006	173	252	145	-	-
2007	127	254	200	-	-
2008	154	283	184	-	-
2009	123	222	180	-	-
2010	111	220	198	-	-
2011	103	186	180	-	-
2012	101	189	187	-	-
2013	102	157	153	-	-
2014	89	151	170	-	-
2015	73	134	183	-	-
2016	77	128	166	-	-
2017*	83	143	172	-	-
average (2007 - 2016)	106	192	180		
2017 / average	78%	74%	95%		

* values are preliminary

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2017. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

Year	Bluefin	Southern bluefin	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Swordfish	White marlin	Blue marlin *1	Black marlin	Sailfish *2	Spearfish	Others	Sub-total	Sharks *4	Grand Total (including sharks but excluding discards)
1981	4,386	2,506	2,298	21,044	4,145	2,233	143	468		94		319	37,636		
1982	3,826	1,135	1,350	32,867	6,062	3,728	111	1,132		173		410	50,794		
1983	3,997	505	1,318	15,141	2,069	1,899	44	440		69		114	25,596		
1984	3,246	1,636	800	24,310	3,967	3,789	76	833		97		342	39,096		
1985	2,523	1,468	1,467	31,602	5,308	4,323	126	1,090		122		468	48,497		
1986	1,664	389	1,209	22,801	3,404	2,660	129	508		99		378	33,241		
1987	2,140	1,120	851	18,575	3,364	2,294	134	438		43		341	29,300		
1988	2,536	548	1,128	31,664	5,982	4,055	144	823		79		366	47,325		
1989	2,523	625	1,214	39,419	6,971	5,593	146	1,555		78		390	58,514		
1990	2,186	1,202	1,324	35,024	5,919	7,307	126	1,216		88		538	54,930		
1991	3,754	1,331	1,346	29,489	4,718	4,688	121	905		88		443	46,883		
1992	3,985	525	1,048	34,128	3,715	3,541	248	1,017		43		265	48,515		
1993	3,858	1,688	951	35,053	3,096	6,386	82	928		60		815	52,917		
1994	3,038	595	1,157	38,502	4,782	4,763	92	1,524	6	53	38	513	55,063	5,442	58,284
1995	5,171	1,409	758	34,223	5,046	3,563	55	1,366	1	52	28	826	52,498	3,492	54,647
1996	4,542	1,219	901	33,171	5,251	3,795	112	1,679	2	50	29	783	51,534	2,295	52,898
1997	3,498	301	838	26,489	3,538	2,765	58	1,349	1	36	31	415	39,319	2,054	40,631
1998	4,276	926	884	25,601	5,413	2,518	50	1,067	2	50	40	801	41,628	2,445	43,152
1999	3,436	946	1,027	21,833	3,405	1,869	40	790	0	26	44	685	34,101	1,644	35,102
2000	3,523	1,205	1,241	24,605	4,061	954	83	883	2	39	40	734	37,370	1,114	38,484
2001	3,083	376	1,467	18,087	2,692	686	56	335	1	9	23	313	27,128	1,116	28,244
2002	3,501	1,152	942	15,306	2,105	833	16	267	2	23	28	514	24,688	1,497	26,185
2003	3,068	1,952	1,002	20,528	3,049	956	33	459	1	32	65	825	31,969	1,809	33,777
2004	3,123	92	1,402	18,509	6,260	1,263	36	539	2	75	77	794	32,172	2,431	34,604
2005	3,241	354	1,648	14,026	4,247	1,189	34	442	1	72	98	415	25,766	2,842	28,609
2006	2,828	303	1,097	15,735	4,643	1,746	39	490	2	67	74	801	27,824	3,649	31,474
2007	2,355	25	527	17,993	9,037	3,046	21	920	3	145	61	685	34,817	5,268	40,086
2008	2,922	915	1,772	16,782	6,276	2,544	34	1,028	1	232	99	735	33,339	8,106	41,445
2009	2,085	228	1,210	16,395	4,994	2,118	43	822	3	137	85	312	28,431	5,646	34,077
2010	1,508	126	1,498	15,205	4,580	2,376	41	731	2	151	106	531	26,855	5,541	32,397
2011	1,666	172	1,530	12,306	4,454	1,756	31	402	3	155	51	958	23,483	5,063	28,546
2012	1,396	309	3,303	15,390	4,661	1,801	42	430	2	173	147	336	27,991	5,946	33,937
2013	1,446	910	4,853	13,399	4,580	984	24	189	1	78	88	479	27,031	4,331	31,362
2014	1,436	1,100	1,398	13,603	3,824	1,521	6	280	1	70	3	463	23,705	6,793	30,498
2015	1,732	1,611	2,028	12,390	3,470	1,089	8	293	2	48	0	322	22,992	6,455	29,447
2016	1,923	1,725	1,393	10,365	3,376	1,016	9	296	2	65	4	906	21,079	6,505	27,585
2017*3	2,251	1,965	1,561	10,980	3,131	1,357	10	428	1	52	2	889	22,628	7,763	30,391
average (2007 - 2016)	1,847	712	1,951	14,383	4,925	1,825	26	539	2	125	64	573	26,973	5,965	32,938
2017*3 / average	122%	276%	80%	76%	64%	74%	38%	79%	67%	41%	4%	155%	84%	130%	92%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993. *2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.
*3 2017 values are preliminary. *4 Sharks include porbeagle, blue shark, shortfin mako and other sharks

Table 3. Stock or management unit area breakdown of Task I catches (t) taken by the Japanese longline fishery for 2016 and 2017. Discards are not included.

2016

SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL
bluefin	345	1,578							0		1,923
southern bluefin					0	0	1,725	0			1,725
albacore			297	1,096							1,393
bigeye										10,365	10,365
yellowfin	616	2,760									3,376
swordfish			379	637							1,016
white marlin			7	1							9
blue marlin			174	122							296
back marlin					1	0	1	0			2
sailfish	13	52									65
spearfish	0	4									4
skipjack	0	1									1
porbeagle					2	0	1	0			3
blue shark					4,163	54	2,110	17			6,344
shortfin mako					73	1	76	1			151

2017[*1]

SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL
bluefin	346	1,905							0		2,251
southern bluefin					0	0	1,965	0			1,965
albacore			368	1,194							1,561
bigeye										10,980	10,980
yellowfin	664	2,466									3,131
swordfish			455	902							1,357
white marlin			6	4							10
blue marlin			204	224							428
back marlin					1	0	1	0			1
sailfish	7	45									52
spearfish	0	2									2
skipjack	0	1									1
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					4,422	38	3,063	52			7,575
shortfin mako					88	1	94	2			185

*1 values are preliminary

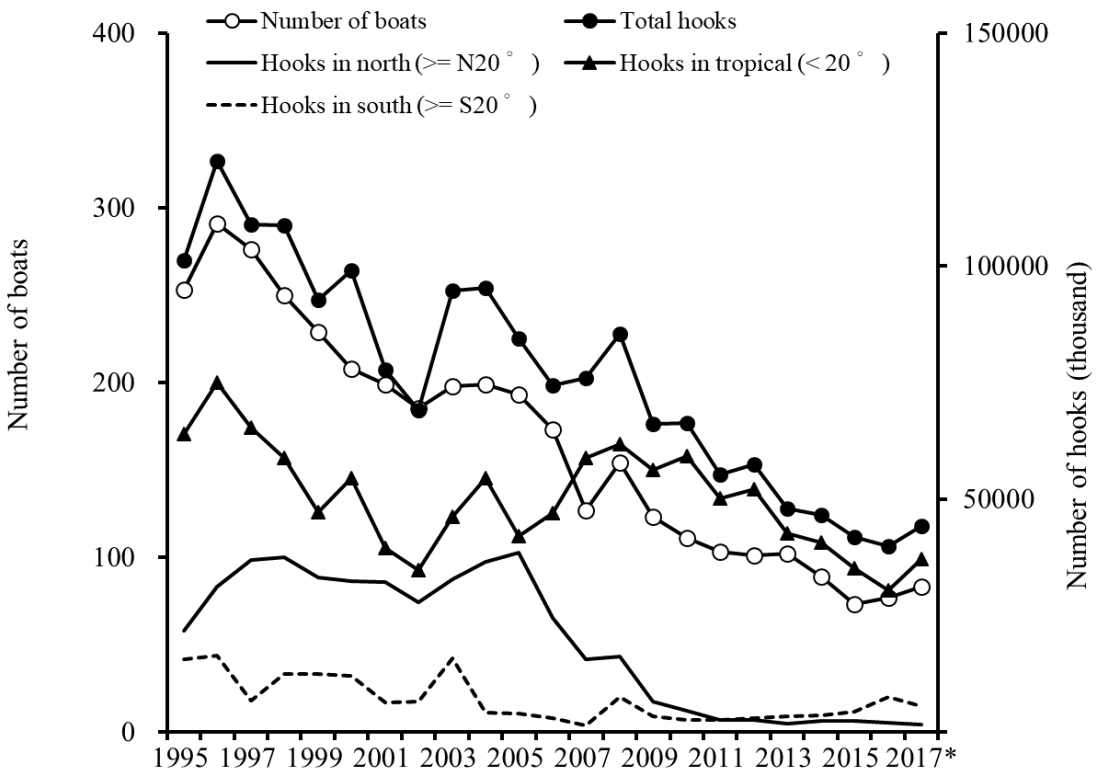


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of boats operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2017. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north (>=20N), tropical (20N- equatorial - 20S) and south (>=20 S).

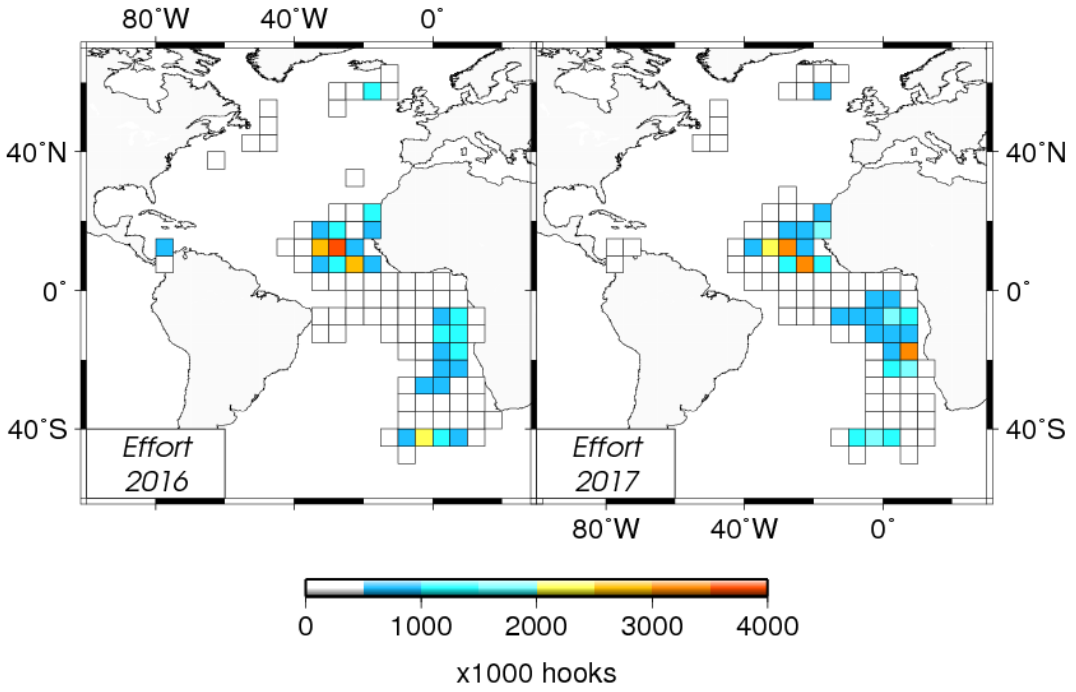


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).

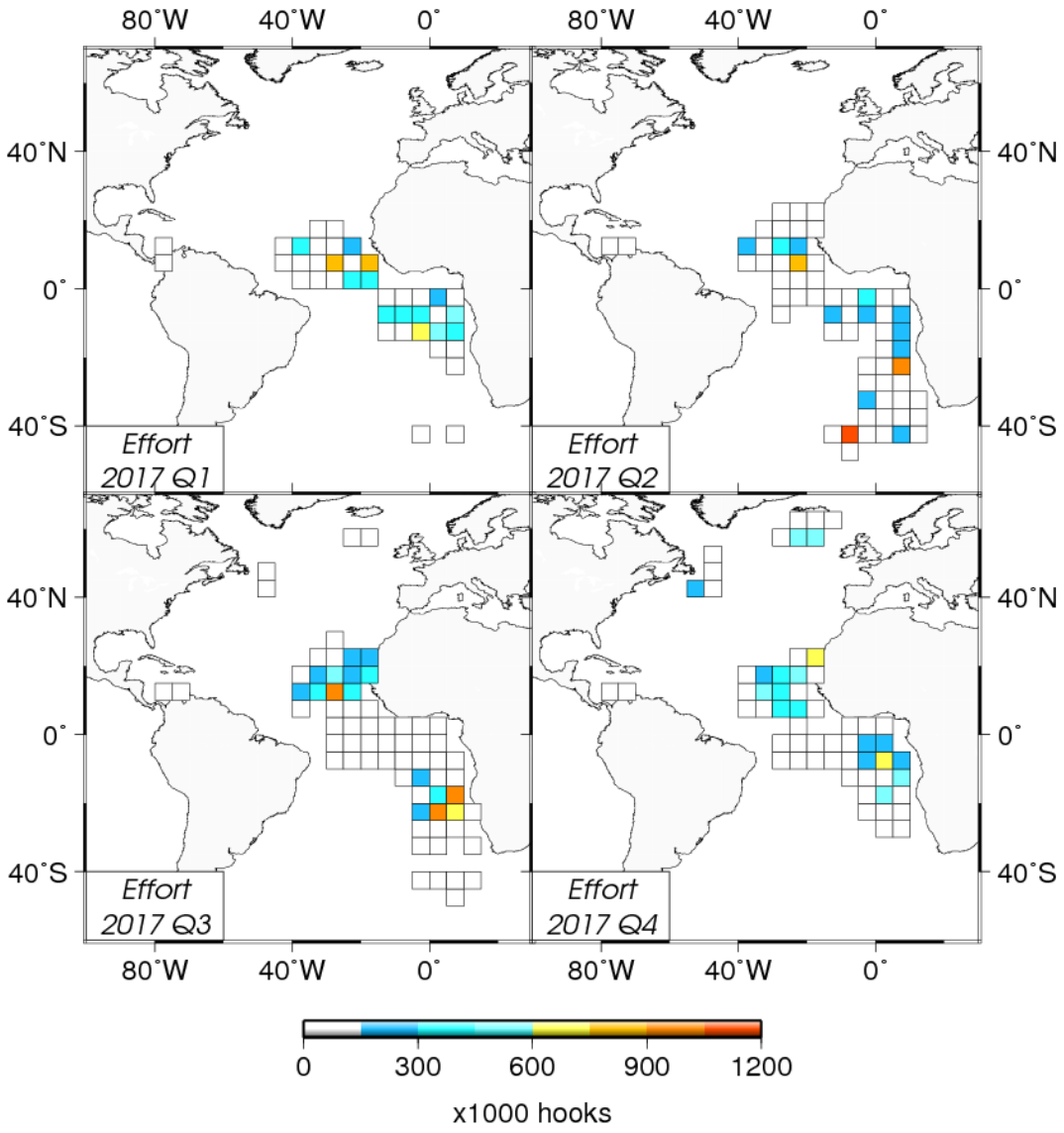


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2017.

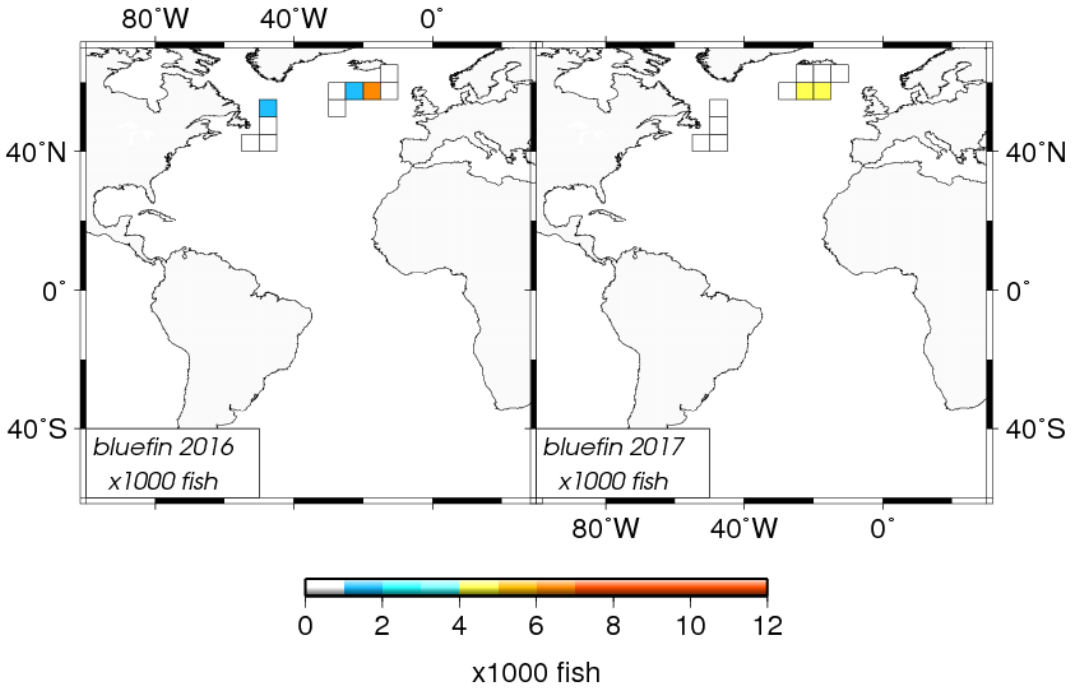


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of **bluefin tuna** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).

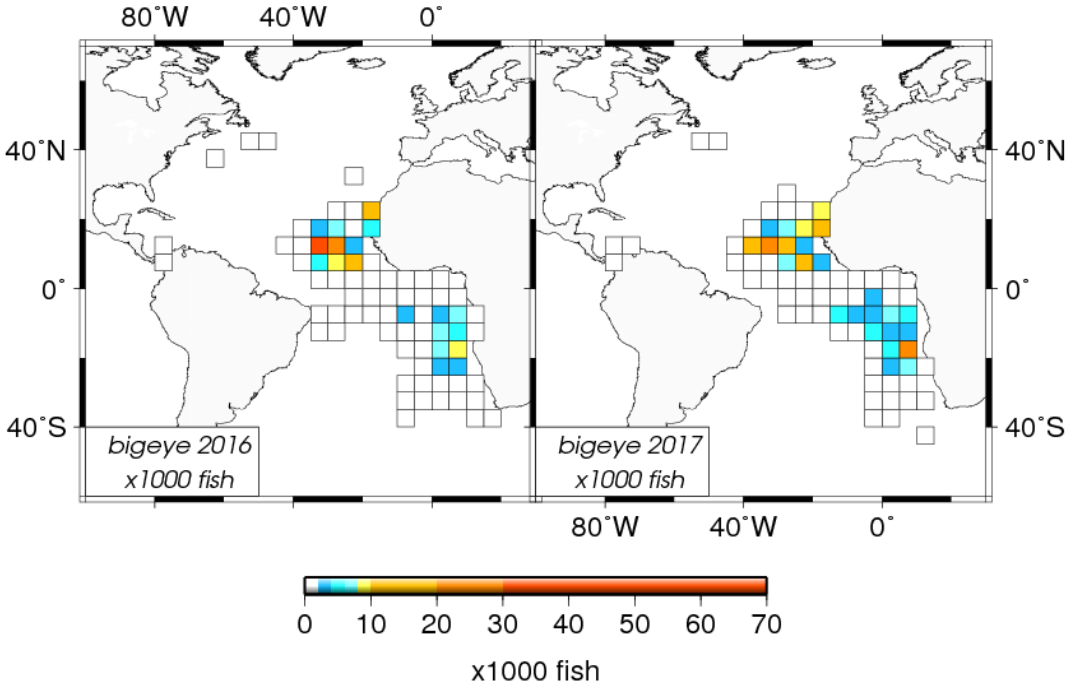


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of **bigeye tuna** catch in number in the Atlantic for 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).

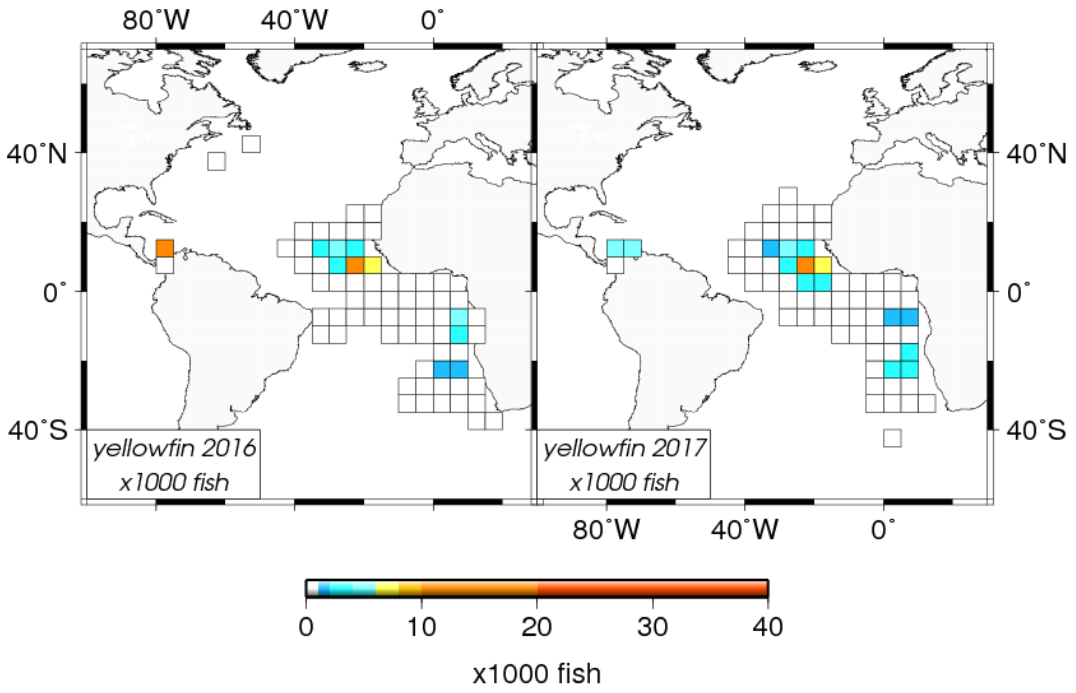


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of **yellowfin tuna** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).

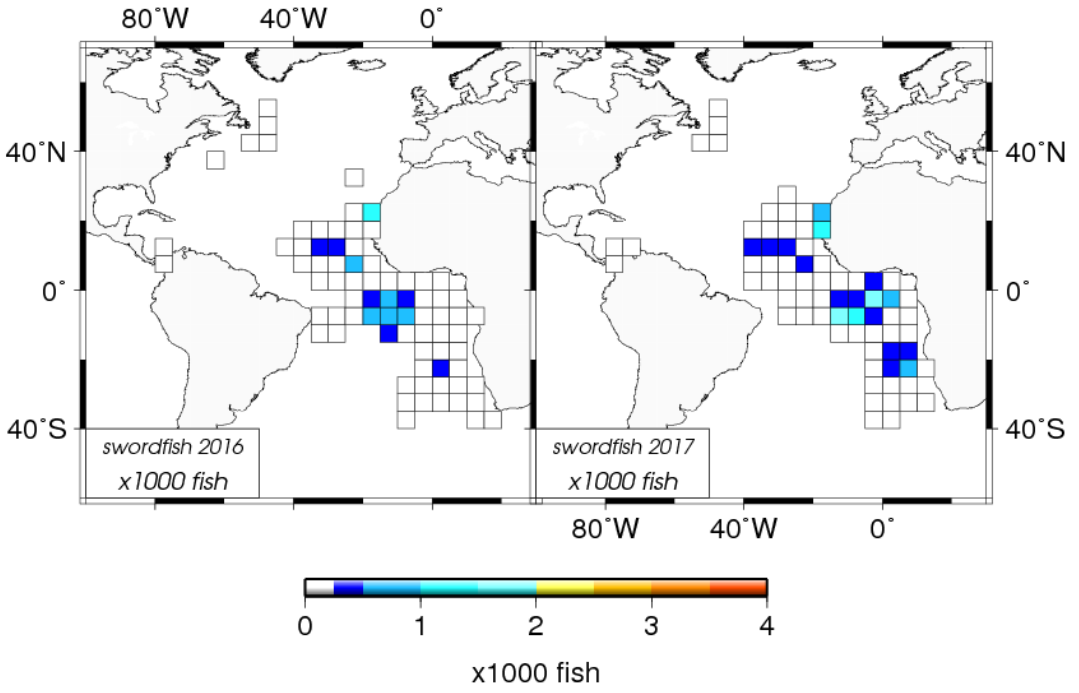


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of **swordfish** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).

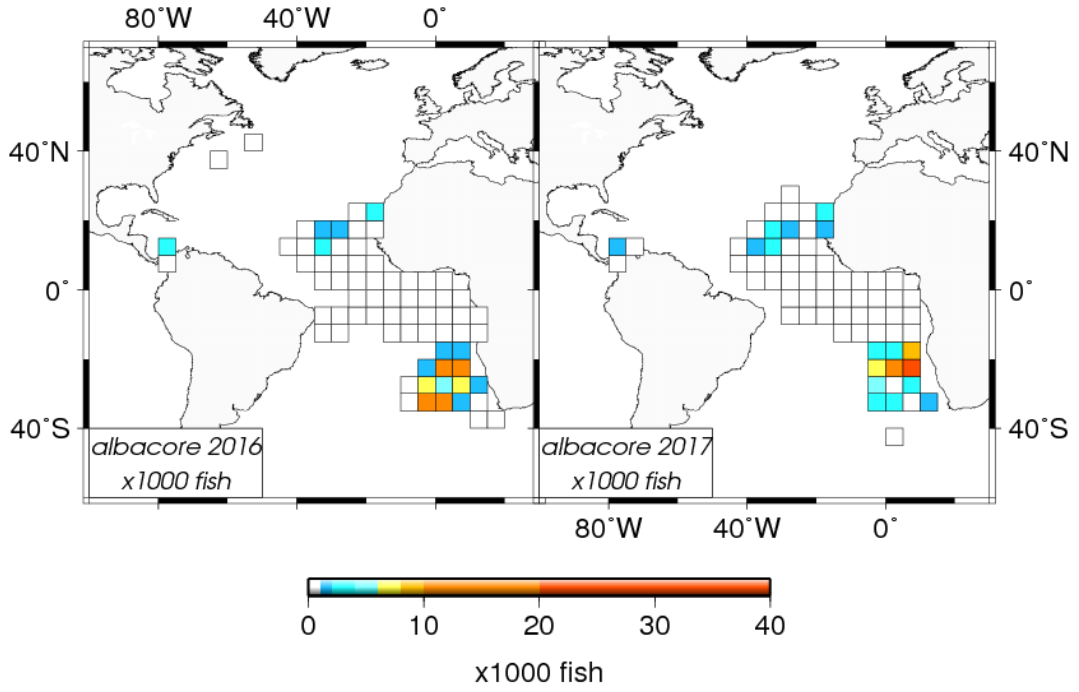


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of **albacore** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).

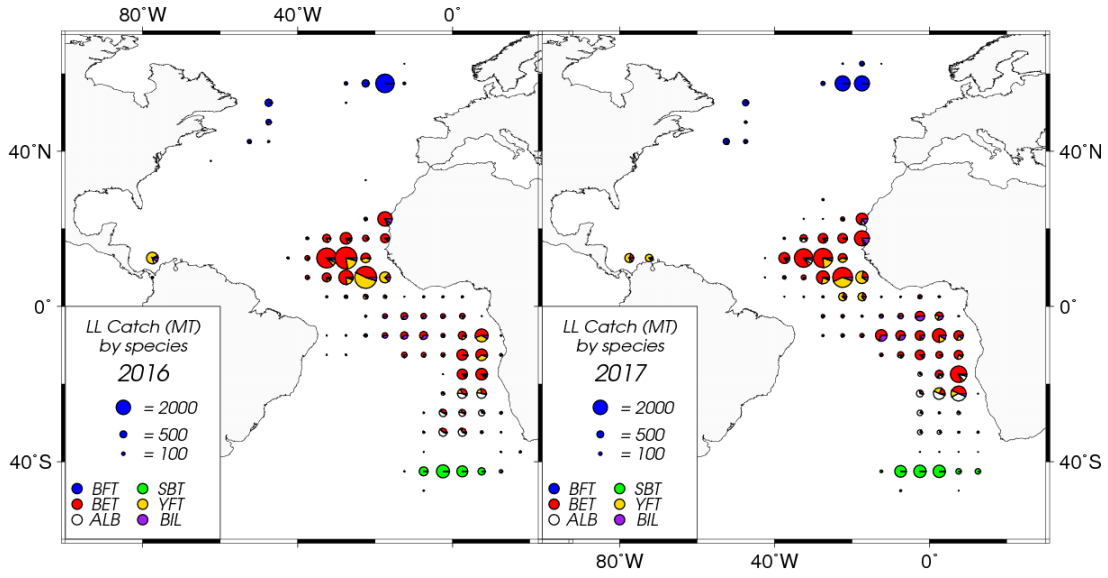


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2016 (left) and 2017 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE
INFORME ANNUAL DE COREA

SUMMARY

In 2017, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. 12 Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in this area, and fishing effort (fishing days) was 1,750 days, which is very similar with that of 2016. Total catch of tunas and tuna-like species was 2,486 mt, almost similar to that of 2016 as well. The catches of Bigeye tuna, Yellowfin tuna and Bluefin tuna were 432 mt (15.3%), 411 mt (14.5%) and 181 mt (6.4%), respectively. The distribution of the Korean longline fishing effort in 2016 and 2017 had similar patterns, however, that of 2017 relatively increased in the north of the equator compared to 2016. 10 satellite tags were used for Bluefin tuna tagging activity as a part of ICCAT GBYP tagging activities and biological studies. The observer coverage in 2017 was 14% based on the total efforts (fishing days).

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Annual trend of catches and number of vessels

In 2017, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species, which started in the early of 1960s in the Atlantic Ocean.

The number of longline vessels, which operated in the Atlantic Ocean in 2016 and 2017 were 11 and 12, respectively. The fishing efforts, fishing days and number of hooks were 1,763 days and 5,602 thousand hooks for 2016, 1,750 days and 5,435 thousand hooks for 2017 (**Table 1**).

The distribution of the Korean longline fishing effort in 2016 and 2017 (**Figure 1**) had similar patterns, however, that of 2017 relatively increased in the north of the equator compared to 2016. Seasonal distribution showed a different pattern due to changing target species, which is for bigeye and yellowfin tunas in the first quarter (Q1), southern bluefin tuna in the second and third quarter (Q2, 3) and bluefin tuna in the fourth quarter (Q4) (**Figure 2**).

1.2 Catch trend

The catch of tunas and tuna-like species caught by Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2017 was 2,486 mt, which is lower than the average of the last 10 years (2,984 mt). The most dominant species among the ICCAT management species in 2017 was bigeye tuna, accounting for 15.3%, and followed by yellowfin tuna (14.5%) and bluefin tuna (6.4%), which were a little bit higher than 2016 except bigeye tuna. In billfishes, 29 mt of swordfish and 25 mt of blue marlin were caught. Most of other species ('OTH') in 2017 was southern bluefin tuna (1,082 mt) (**Table 2**). In terms of quota allocated species, there were not exceeding any of their limits (**Table 2, 3**). The catch retained of key sharks, blue shark and shortfin mako shark, were decreased than that of 2016, and all thresher sharks, which were caught incidentally, were released alive (**Table 4**).

The length distribution of bluefin tuna ranged from 178 cm to 272 cm (mean: 216.1 cm), bigeye tuna ranged from 56 cm to 200 cm (mean: 133.3 cm), yellowfin tuna ranged from 58 cm to 189 cm (mean: 141.0 cm) and albacore tuna ranged from 85 cm to 121 cm (mean: 104.9 cm), respectively (**Figure 3**).

[1] Distant Water Fisheries Resources Division, National Institute of Fisheries Science & International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries.

The distribution of total catch and catch by species in 2016 and 2017 were shown in **Figure 4**, bluefin tuna (**Figure 5)**, bigeye tuna (**Figure 6)**, yellowfin tuna (**Figure 7)** and albacore tuna (**Figure 8)**, respectively. Most of bluefin tuna were caught in the north of 50°N, whereas bigeye and yellowfin tunas were mainly caught in the tropical area, especially between 0°and 20°N.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical data collection

Since 1st September 2015, the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting has obliged fishers of distant water fisheries to report catch information to the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) in real time through the electronic reporting (ER) system. The coverage of data reporting by ER is 100%. It includes data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by the all tRFMOs regarding especially ecologically important species, discard/release and bycatch mitigation, etc. In 2018, Korea has a plan to develop the system that fishers can input individual fish size data measured onboard.

2.2 GBYP tagging activity

In 2017, 10 satellite tags were used for tagging research on the Korean longline vessel by an observer to actively cooperate with the ICCAT GBYP tagging activities and biological studies. Related data is currently under analysis and will be submitted to ICCAT Secretariat. And Korea will be supposed to conduct the tagging research in 2018 in the same way as in 2017.

2.3 Observer program

Four observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in the Atlantic Ocean was 14% in effort (fishing days).

Under the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishing, Inspection and Capacity Management Plan of Korea, all vessels targeting bluefin tuna should achieve the 100% observer coverage. For this, the observers were deployed on the vessels having bluefin tuna quota, and monitored 100% of hauling process. And one of them carried out the bluefin tuna tagging activity with 10 satellite tags in 2017.

2.4 Results of scientific programs for billfish

In 2017, Korea had no target fishing for billfishes, but it will have a plan on tagging activity for billfishes by scientific observers in the future.

2.5 Research for bycatch mitigation and discards reduction

Korea carried out a sea trial to mitigate bycatch of seabirds in the Korean tuna longline fisheries in collaboration with *BirdLife International* during 2013-2016. Based on the results of those researches, NIFS produced identification guide of seabirds, and distributed it to observers, crews and managers to help their understanding on species identification.

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

Requirement		Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	19-September-2018
S2	Fleet characteristics	31-July-2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31-July-2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31-July-2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31-July-2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	31-July-2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	31-July-2018
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31-July-2018
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic *Sargassum*	31-July-2018

S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S17	The results of program using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programs	31-July-2018
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Korea conducted GBYP tagging activity with 10 satellite tags in 2017. Related information will be submitted as soon as analysis is complete.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	31-July-2018
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type; number of beacons / buoys and average number followed and lost	Not applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable
S46	Information collected by observers	31-July-2018
S47	Data and information collected from sampling program under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	31-July-2018
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programs for billfish	See Section 2.4
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	31-July-2018
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	31-July-2018
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable
S51	Information on blue shark	31-July-2018
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31-July-2018
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31-July-2018
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Section 2.5

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Korea has implemented most of reporting obligations and sent most of data required from Recommendations to the ICCAT Secretariat, to the extent possible, to meet the deadline. Korea will continue to make effort to implement all compulsory conservation and management measures adopted in place.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Most of catch data on tuna and tuna-like species as well as shark species were submitted to ICCAT Secretariat within deadline.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14/August/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Korea does not charter any vessels
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Korea has no vessel chartering termination to report.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	14/September/2018
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	9
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	4/June/2018
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	12/May/2017 and 13 March 2018
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	0
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	0
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Korea does not have bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Korea does not have access agreements in effect.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Korea does not have access agreements in effect.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	63
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Korea does not have sport and recreational fisheries in the ICCAT area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and	14/September/2018

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		landing data	
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
SPECIES SPECIFIC			
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT traps.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT traps.
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	12/February/2018
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Korea does not farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	28/September/2018
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	31/July/2018
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	20/June/2018
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable since we have no JFO.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	27/February/2018
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	27/February/2018
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	5
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	5/November/2017
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable.
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	28/September/2018
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	29/April/2016 and there were no subsequent modifications.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Korea has not changed its BCD legislation in place but implemented eBCD since 2016.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	17/September/2018
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	10/July/2018
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31/July/2018
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not have vessels having allegedly carried out IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Korea does not operate in the area/time closure.
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	26/March/2018 and 28/September/2018
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	27/December/2018, 26/March/2018, 19/June/2018 and 28/September/2018
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable since Korea does not operate purse seine vessels using FAD.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	14/September/2018
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	26/March/2018 and 28/September/2018
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Korea does not have sport and recreational vessels.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Korea does not fish with harpoons or longliners in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	14/September/2018
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	27/September/2017
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	18/September/2017
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. All Korean vessels operating in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. All Korean vessels operating in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. SWO.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			Mediterranean.
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Korea does not fish ALB in the Mediterranean.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	27/September/2017
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	18/September/2017
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. All Korean vessels operating in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. All Korean vessels operating in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. ALB.
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Korea does not have its domestic law to prohibit dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Before Rec.12-04 enters into force, Korea has instructed its fishing vessels catching blue marlin, white marlin/spearfish as bycatch to comply with this measure with its official document.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	At present, Korea does not have data collection programmes, but it will have a plan on tagging activity for billfishes by scientific observers in the future.
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Korea is not a developing coastal country catching hammerhead sharks for local consumption.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Korea is not a developing coastal country catching silky sharks for local consumption.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Since 2006, Korea has encouraged its fishing vessels to release live shortfin mako, especially juveniles, to the extent possible, in order to implement its mortality reduction. Also, Korean vessels do not fish for shortfin mako. If it is caught incidentally, vessels are required to release it alive to the extent possible.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	In accordance with Korea's Distant Waters Fisheries Development Act, fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transhipping, or landing any part or carcass of silky shark since January 2014.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	28/September/2018
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	In accordance with paragraph 5, article 25 of the DWFD, a copy of the certified weight slip shall be attached to a landing report, specifying species and weight of the shark if it is intended to be brought

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			into Korea. Also, Korean vessels do not fish for blue shark. If it is caught incidentally, vessels are required to release it alive to the extent possible.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Korea caught 132 shortfin mako (total weight 6374 kg) and retained all on board.
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	According to domestic regulation(Distant Water Fisheries Development Act), masters of vessel shall report fishing record including non-target species. Also, Korean vessels are required to carry on board safehandling, disentanglement and release equipment. If a sea turtle is caught, fishermen shall record detailed information and report to the authority through e-reporting system on a daily basis. All fishing vessels should be compliant of Rec.10-09 to maximize the probability of sea turtles survival
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	28/September/2018. Partially not applicable. Some Korean longline vessels operate in the area south 25 degrees South latitude. Korea is currently preparing NPOA for seabirds.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Korean longline fishing vessels use circle hooks to mitigate bycatch.
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Korea does not take part in the pilot programme.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Korea does not have presented an objection to Recommendation until now.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

None.

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

None.

Table 1. Annual fishing effort of Korean tuna longline fishery operated in the Atlantic Ocean, 2013-2017

	No. of vessel	Fishing days	No. of hooks(X1,000)
2013	17	1,973	545
2014	12	1,536	444
2015	9	1,004	317
2016	11	1,730	560
2017	12	1,750	544

Table 2. Species-specific catch by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2007-2017

unit: mt

Year	BFT	BET	YFT	ALB	SKJ	SWO	BUM	WHM	SAI	OTH	Total

2007	-	2,136	573	68	-	351	64	113	-	49	3,354
2008	-	2,599	993	147	-	380	91	96	-	-	4,306
2009	-	2,134	433	458	-	14	8	78	1	84	3,210
2010	-	2,646	380	240	-	147	55	2	-	361	3,831
2011	-	2,762	491	130	-	-	57	-	-	1,167	4,607
2012	-	1,908	498	289	-	42	34	-	4	519	3,294
2013	-	1,151	212	218	-	112	24	-	7	423	2,146
2014	80	1,039	116	66	-	87	10	<1	10	141	1,470
2015	-	675	47	8	<1	5	3	-	2	83	824
2016	161	562	368	61	1	28	26	-	6	1,586	2,801
2017	181	432	411	94	<0.5	29	25	<0.5	15	1,638	2,825

* BFT: Bluefin tuna, BET: Bigeye tuna, YFT: Yellowfin tuna, ALB: Albacore tuna, SKJ: Skipjack tuna, SWO: Swordfish, BUM: Blue marlin, WHM: White marlin, SAI: Sailfish, OTH: Other tunas, sharks and fishes (not identified)

Table 3. Catch and discards of quota allocated species by area by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016-2017

unit: mt

	ALB-N		ALB-S		SWO-N		SWO-S	
	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards
2016	13	-	48	-	9	-	19	-
2017	8	-	86	-	18		11	

* ALB-N: Northern albacore, ALB-S: Southern albacore, SWO-N : Northern swordfish, SWO-S : Southern swordfish

Table 4. Catch and discards of key shark species by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016- 2017

unit: mt

	BSH			SMA			POR			OTH		
	Retained	Discards		Retained	Discards		Retained	Discards		Retained	Discards	
		D	A		D	A		D	A		D	A
2016	261	2	50	20	<0.5	1	-	-	<0.1	4	-	1
2017	190	46	44	11	<0.5	1	-	<0.1	-	13	-	2

* BSH: Blue shark, SMA: Shortfin mako shark, POR: Porbeagle shark, OTH : Thresher sharks and other sharks (not identified)

** Discards: D (dead), A (alive)

*** All thresher sharks were released alive (1 mt for 2016, 2 mt for 2017)

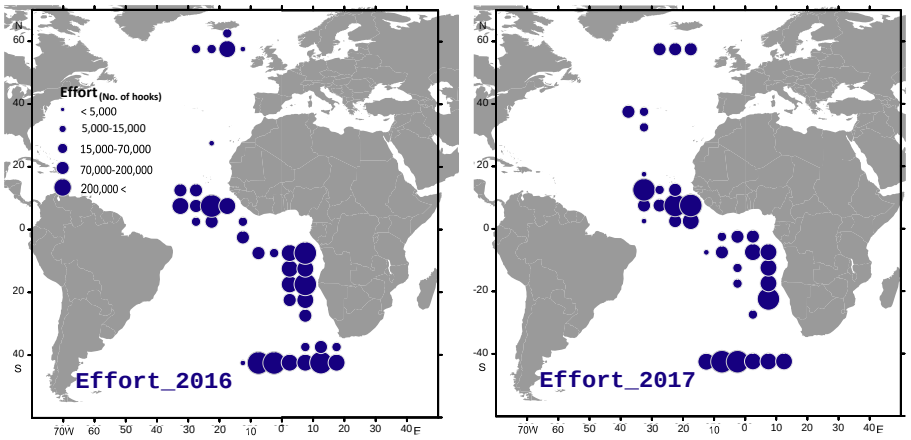


Figure 1. Geographic distribution of the Korean longline fishing effort (No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).

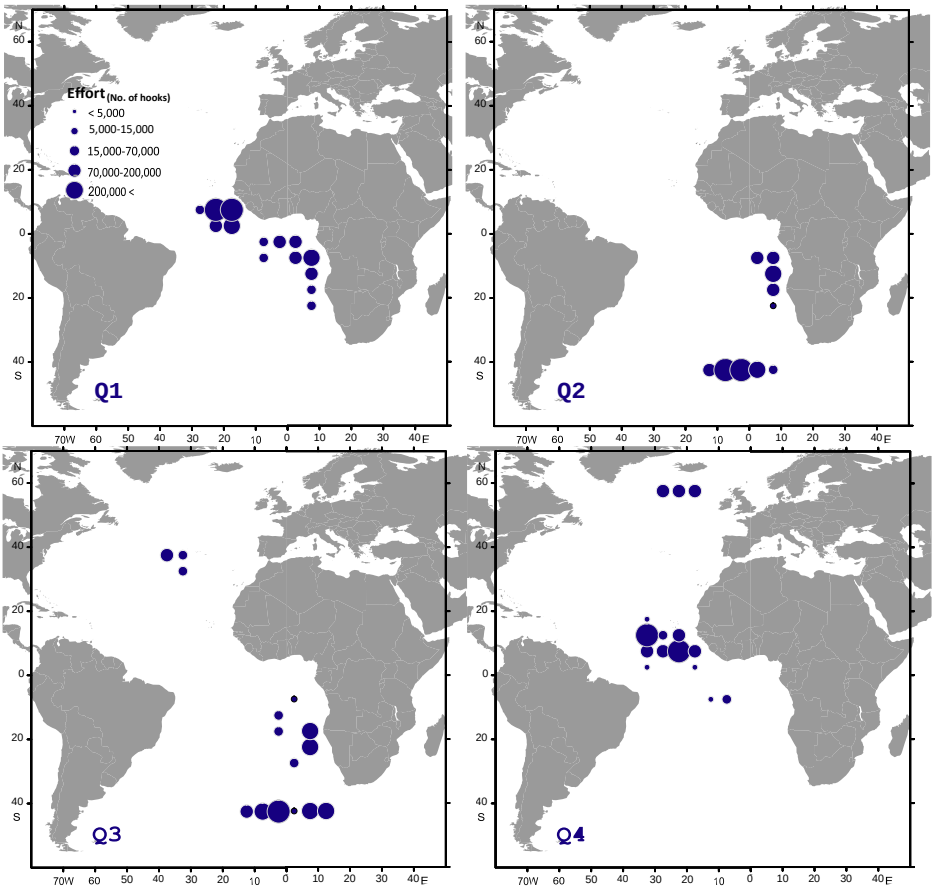


Figure 2. Quarterly distribution of the Korean longline fishing effort (No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean for 2017.

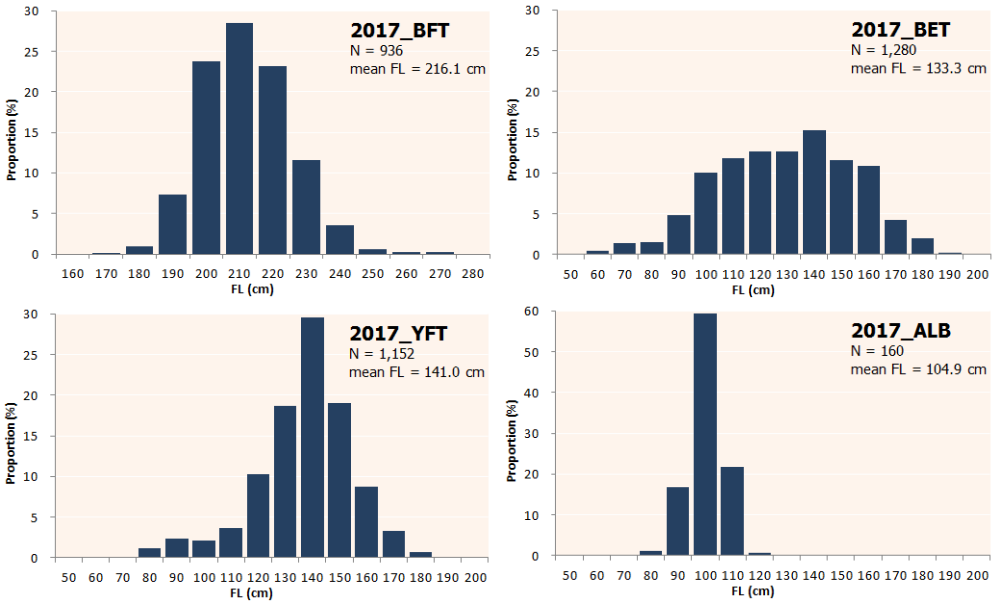


Figure 3. Length distributions of major tunas caught by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2017.

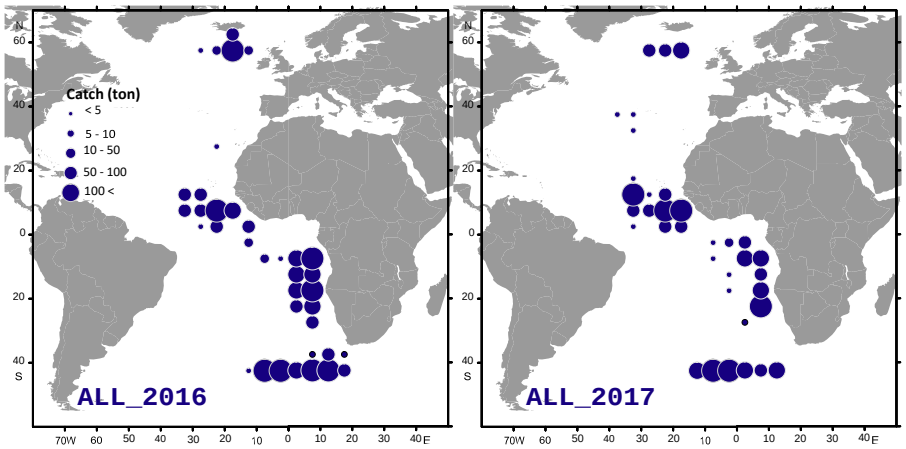


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of total catch (in weight) by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).

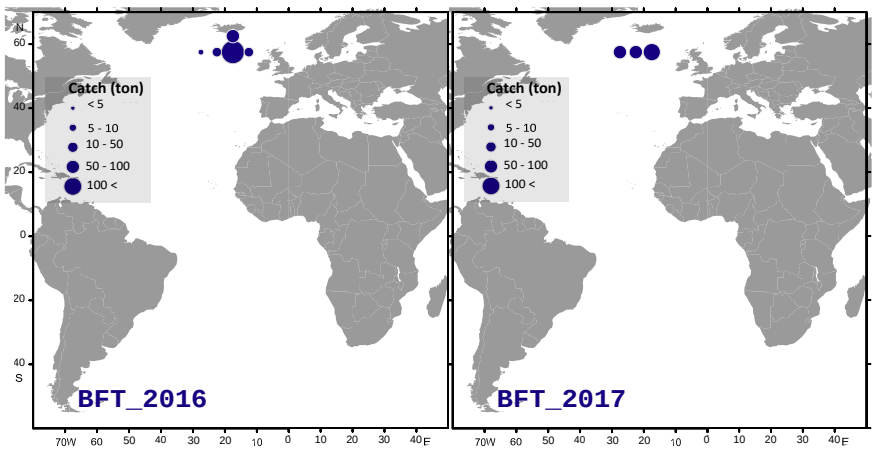


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of bluefin tuna catch (in weight) by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).

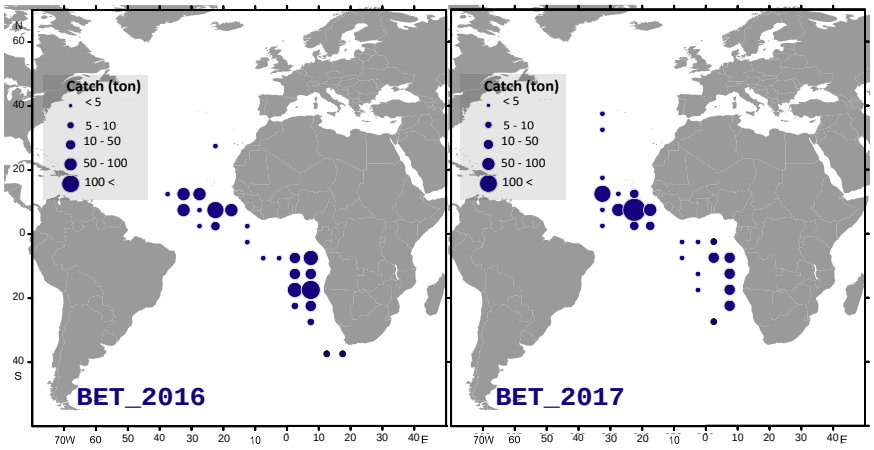


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch (in weight) by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).

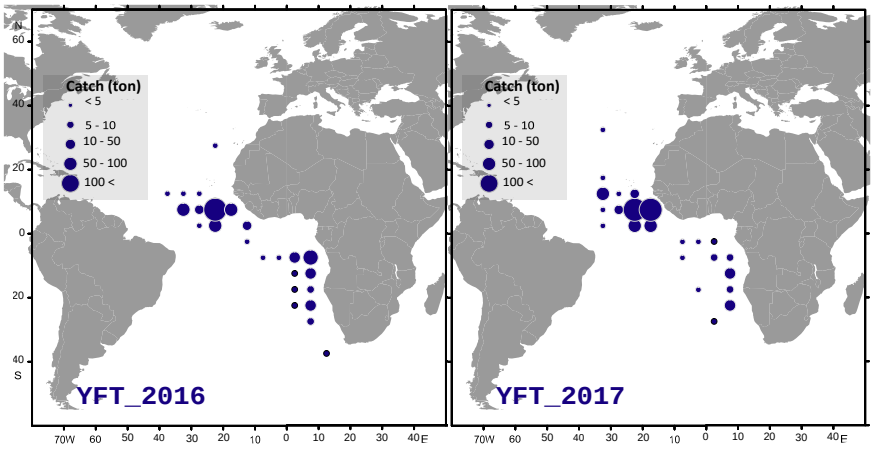


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch (in weight) by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).

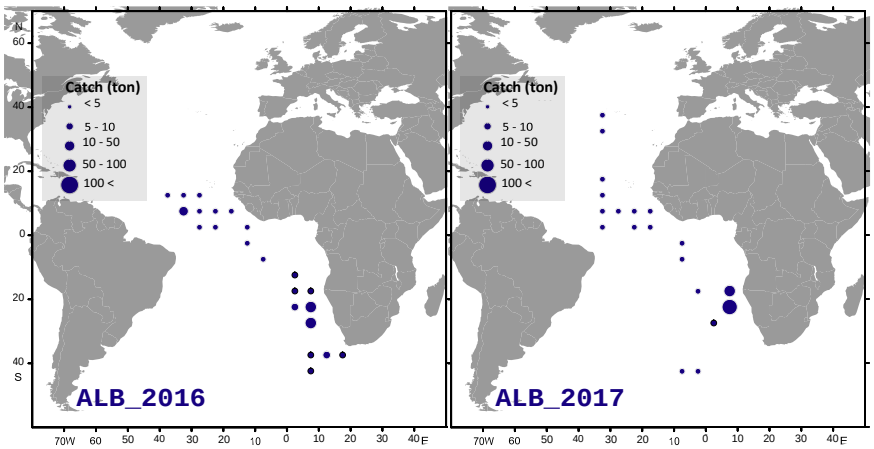


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of albacore tuna catch (in weight) by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016 (left) and 2017 (right).

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU LIBÉRIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE LIBERIA

SUMMARY

This report covers the period of one year (from January 1st to December 31, 2017) and is divided into two parts; namely, part one (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part Two (General Management Information). Nominal catch is reported for the period under review as appendix 1. Some management measures have been put in place to ensure the proper management of Liberia's tuna fisheries such as: tuna fisheries access agreement for foreign tuna fishing fleet, effective Monitoring Control and Surveillance Unit, VMS requirement for all tuna fishing vessels and a minimum of 15% Observer coverage for all tuna companies and daily reporting of catch by individual vessel to Liberia Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC). Liberia signed a Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) with the European Union (EU) in June 2015 for access and other private tuna agreements to exploit tropical tuna resources in its EEZ.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Nominal catch data is attached to this report as an appendix, signifying that there was tuna caught on vessels registered in 2017. The exploitation of tuna and tuna-like species is expected to become a major component of the revenue generating sources of Liberia. Gains have been made in the sector; Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) with European Union (EU) was concluded in 2015 June for five (5) years period starting 2016. Other private tuna companies concluded negotiation with the Government of Liberia for access to its EEZ. There are approximately about 650 canoes targeting tuna and tuna like species throughout the 114 fish landing sites along the nine coastal counties of Liberia. The catch from these artisanal vessels are caught by set and bottom gillnets, hook and line and are landed locally. These artisanal boats commonly called " fanti canoes" ranges in size of 20-40 meters long with out-boat motors of 9-40 horse power.

Liberia is endowed with tropical tuna and tuna-like species (mainly Bigeye, Yellowfin, Skipjack, Albacore and many tuna-like species such as the billfishes, small tunas, etc,). Liberia as a flag state is cognizant of its responsibilities and is making every effort to ensure proper management and conservation measures of tuna and tuna-like species and fulfilling its obligations as a CPC of ICCAT.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Research and Statistics Department of the National Fisheries & Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) collect all data and information about the marine fisheries, including aquaculture and inland fisheries. Fisheries observers, inspectors and fisheries enumerators have been trained to collect data on vessels and fish landing sites.
Fisheries observers are both trained locally and internationally for placement on tuna vessels to collect fisheries and biological datasets. All Companies vessels are required to have an active Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), compatible with the Faria Watch Dog VMS system and a minimum of 15% Liberian observer coverage. Dockside inspection team has been established to inspect all licensed tuna vessels and collect data on species landed (length frequency, total catch landed and catch composition/ port sampling) at Liberia's port or designated port out of Liberia. Data collection from the artisanal fisheries sector has improved significantly with regards to enumerators' capacity in the area of species identification.

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

Nº	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	As of the date of receipt of this report
S2	Fleet Characteristics	19/09/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	19/09/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	19/09/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Liberia did not collect side data during the period under review. Hence, the currently data collection being supported by JCAP through ICCAT will give us the require data for reporting in subsequent years
S6	Catch estimated by size	The nominal catch reported was not categorized by size distributions.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Although there are tagging activities ongoing in Cote d'Ivoire and recoveries received from vessels fishing in Liberian waters that are landing in Cote d'Ivoire, there is limited awareness done in Liberia for tag recoveries.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Liberia fisheries observer are yet to be deployed on tuna vessels. There is plan activities for deployment of Liberia observers on tuna vessels by October 2018.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Liberia is in the process of implementing this recommendation. The first phase of training for observers have been completed and all of the access agreements Liberia and EU and other private companies have the minimum requirement of 15% Liberia observers' coverage.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Liberia has not started collecting data in this regards.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No fishing vessel was authorized to do said fishing.
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Liberia is not doing Bluefin tuna farming.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	There is no Bluefin tuna fisheries in Liberia.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	There is no Bluefin tuna fisheries in Liberia.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	There is no Bluefin tuna fisheries in Liberia.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	There is no Bluefin tuna fisheries in Liberia.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	There is no Bluefin tuna fisheries in Liberia.
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels , including discards	19/09/2018 (The information are sent by vessels under the access agreements, there is no record of discard. The information transmitted to ICCAT was the total production).

Nº	Requirement	Response
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	The Liberia Fisheries Regulations of 2010 provides that vessels wishing to deploy FADs in Liberia waters must submit to the Coordinator now the Director General the characteristics of the FADs with a management plan which is approved by the Director General.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Liberia does not have tuna flag fishing vessels, this information is provided by the flag state of tuna vessels fishing in Liberia.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Liberia does not have tuna flag fishing vessels, this information is provided by the flag state of tuna vessels fishing in Liberia.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	There is a minimum coverage level of 15% observers agreed within the access agreements and there are plans for deployment of observers on vessels in those agreement by October 2018 including EU and Private companies.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Liberia doesn't have the infrastructures for tuna vessels to dock.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	No historical data on FADs are available in Liberia
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	No scientific data on tuna and related species were collected by Liberian scientist from the EEZ of other countries.
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Liberia has just begin/started collecting size data on billfishes through the ICCAT/JCAP project.
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Training of fisheries enumerators and observers had been conducted in this regard to improve the quality of data collection.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	03/07/2018 (SRCS_P_2018_043)
S51	Information on blue shark	03/07/2018 (SRCS_P_2018_043)
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Liberia is using ICCAT species guides.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	This type of data has not been collected by Liberia.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Liberia is yet to deploy fisheries observers on tuna fleets.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	40 fisheries enumerators had been trained to collect data on tuna and its related species targeted or bycatch. The issue with discard is still a problem because most of the artisanal fishermen are not literate and there is no means by which fisheries enumerators will account for discard in their reportage.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant res	Mitigation measures is been developed.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Liberia is making significant progress on its reporting obligations to ICCAT
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Progress is been made to abide by all ICCAT reporting obligations. Currently 100% of tuna vessels operating in Liberia EEZ are foreign own thus, Liberia cannot report nominal catch statistics. Currently Liberia is reporting on local artisanal catches.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted to ICCAT COC since 15/08/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No charter agreement was signed during this reporting period.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No charter agreement was signed during this reporting period.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	29/09/2018
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	29/09/2018
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No specified date. As vessels are registered/authorized, the updates are sent.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	No specified date. As vessels are registered/authorized, the updates are sent.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	For future reports, they may be sent to Transshipment@liscr.com.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Liberia through the Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA) does not have specific port for said purpose.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	24 hours notification is required for foreign fishing vessels to enter Liberia port.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	28/09/2018
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	No infringements were committed.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	If an infringement is found, the Maritime Law and Regulations provides for imposition of penalty for violations and or non-compliance.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No infringement was committed.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	The information will be transmitted to ICCAT when this type of arrangement is made.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	No agreement was sent to the Secretariat during the period under review.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	During this period there were two categories of agreements (EU-Liberia Sustainable Fisheries Partnership agreement and the Private tuna agreements). Catches from vessels of these categories are reported below. Not all the vessels under the EU-Liberia SFPA (copy of the agreement has already been transmitted to ICCAT), 20 purse seiners and 1 long-line vessels, and 20 vessels for the private tuna agreement. Please see below catch report.

<table>
<tr><th>Req</th><th>Nº</th><th>Information required</th><th>Response</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>GEN</td><td>0020</td><td>List of vessels of 20 metres or greater</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>IRCS</th><th>VesselNameCur</th><th>FlagCurCd</th></tr>
<tr><td>PJGS</td><td>Albacora Seis</td><td>CUW</td></tr>
<tr><td>H9HB</td><td>Albacora Caribe</td><td>PAN</td></tr>
<tr><td>PJXU</td><td>Albacora Neuve</td><td>CUW</td></tr>
<tr><td>EDUS</td><td>Albacora Quince</td><td>EU.ESP</td></tr>
<tr><td>EDKJ</td><td>Alboniga/ESP-15591</td><td>EU.ESP</td></tr>
<tr><td>FGPK</td><td>Avel Vor</td><td>EU.FRA</td></tr>
<tr><td>FGPI</td><td>Cap Bojador</td><td>EU.FRA</td></tr>
<tr><td>3FEM8</td><td>Cape Coral</td><td>PAN</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>CEDES</td><td>EU.ESP</td></tr>
<tr><td>D4GX</td><td>Egalabur</td><td>CPV</td></tr>
<tr><td>EFHD</td><td>Egaluze-ESP 8227</td><td>EU.ESP</td></tr>
<tr><td>PJQD</td><td>Galerna</td><td>CUW</td></tr>
<tr><td>FIUO</td><td>Gevred</td><td>EU.FRA</td></tr>
<tr><td>FGPG</td><td>Gueotec</td><td>EU.FRA</td></tr>
<tr><td>FGQC</td><td>Gueriden</td><td>CUW</td></tr>
<tr><td>PJCP</td><td>Guria</td><td>CUW</td></tr>
<tr><td>EAUN</td><td>Kurtzio ESP 10037</td><td>EU.ESP</td></tr>
<tr><td>EHNB</td><td>Mar De Sergio</td><td>EU.ESP</td></tr>
<tr><td>YSC 2005</td><td>Montealegre</td><td>SLV</td></tr>
<tr><td>YSC 2216</td><td>Montecelo</td><td>SLV</td></tr>
<tr><td>YSC 3216</td><td>Montefrisa Neuve</td><td>SLV</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Req</th><th>Nº</th><th>Information required</th><th colspan="3">Response</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><td>YSC 2004</td><td>Montelape</td><td>SLV</td></tr>
<tr><td>EHTT</td><td>Montemaior</td><td>EU.ESP</td></tr>
<tr><td>PJEW</td><td>PACIFIC STAR</td><td>CUW</td></tr>
<tr><td>FIXF</td><td>Pendruc</td><td>EU.FRA</td></tr>
<tr><td>VEML9</td><td>Playa De Azkorri</td><td>BLZ</td></tr>
<tr><td>EGWJ</td><td>Playa De Bakio</td><td>EU.ESP</td></tr>
<tr><td>EFAO</td><td>Playa De Noja-ESP 20232</td><td>EU.ESP</td></tr>
<tr><td>EAKV</td><td>Playa De Ris – ESP 27578</td><td>EU.ESP</td></tr>
<tr><td>TGSY3</td><td>Sant Yago Tres</td><td>GTM</td></tr>
<tr><td>TGQJ</td><td>Sant Yago Uno</td><td>GTM</td></tr>
<tr><td>FIYL</td><td>Sterenn</td><td>EU.FRA</td></tr>
<tr><td>V3U09</td><td>Txori Berri</td><td>BLZ</td></tr>
<tr><td>FGPJ</td><td>Via Avenir</td><td>EU.FRA</td></tr>
<tr><td>FGRS</td><td>Via Euros</td><td>EU.FRA</td></tr>
<tr><td>FGRY</td><td>Via Mistral</td><td>EU.FRA</td></tr>
<tr><td>EGVV</td><td>Zuberoa</td><td>EU.ESP</td></tr>
<tr><td>6WLH</td><td>Granada</td><td>SEN</td></tr>
<tr><td>6WLN</td><td>Western Kim</td><td>SEN</td></tr>
<tr><td>6WMC</td><td>XIXILI</td><td>SEN</td></tr>
<tr><td>EACO</td><td>Albacora SA</td><td>EU.ESP</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>GEN</td><td>0021</td><td>Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report</td><td colspan="3">All of the above vessels were licensed to fish for tuna and tuna like species for 2017</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEN</td><td>0022</td><td>Redundant</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>GEN</td><td>0023</td><td>Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries</td><td colspan="3">Recreational fisheries in Liberia have not been of great significance but it is a likely area where growth and new opportunities are arising both in marine and inland locations. Liberia manage its sport and recreational fisheries through licensing. About 22 recreational and sport vessels were licensed during the period under review, but no catch data was collected because of limited manpower capacity. NaFAA has designed a simple catch and effort data collection form that will be used by recreational fishers.</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEN</td><td>0024</td><td>Vessels involved in IUU Fishing</td><td colspan="3">No tuna vessels were involved in IUU fishing</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEN</td><td>0025</td><td>Comments on IUU allegations</td><td colspan="3">No tuna vessels were involved in IUU fishing</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEN</td><td>0026</td><td>Trade measures submission of import and landing data</td><td colspan="3">Liberia don’t have flag tuna fishing vessels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEN</td><td>0027</td><td>Data on non-Compliance</td><td colspan="3">There were no non-compliance activities for the period under reviewed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEN</td><td>0028</td><td>Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance</td><td colspan="3">There were no non-compliance activities for the period under reviewed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEN</td><td>0029</td><td>Vessels sightings</td><td colspan="3">The sighting data will be sent to the secretariat later</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEN</td><td>0030</td><td>Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings</td><td colspan="3">It was documented and will be transmitted to ICCAT later</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">SPECIES SPECIFIC</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">BLUEFIN TUNA</td></tr>
<tr><td>BFT</td><td>1001</td><td>Bluefin tuna farming facilities</td><td colspan="3">Liberia is not into BFT farming.</td></tr>
<tr><td>BFT</td><td>1002</td><td>Bluefin tuna farming reports</td><td colspan="3">Liberia is not into BFT farming.</td></tr>
<tr><td>BFT</td><td>1003</td><td>Carry over of caged fish</td><td colspan="3">Liberia is not into BFT farming.</td></tr>
</table>

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Liberia is not into BFT farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting these species, only have signed access agreements which have already been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting these species, only have signed access agreements which have already been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Liberia does not flag tuna vessels. No IUU activities for vessels targeting tuna was reported during this period.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	No tuna vessel is authorize to fish during January and February every year as recommended by the commission
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	19/09/208
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDPs was not validated and signature.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting these species, only have signed access agreements which have already been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimize ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	The use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), including deployment and retrieval, while in the Liberian fisheries waters may be conducted, as long as the required written regulatory permission of the Director General is obtained on an annual basis in accordance with Section 30 of Liberia 2010 Fisheries Regulations. This permission is dependent on the requirement that the Company submits annual reports on the number of FADs deployed and the numbers of FAD sets for each Company vessel in Liberian EEZ only. In addition, the FAD management plan of the Flag state of the authorized fishing vessels that is required by ICCAT must include the relevant information on FAD use during fishing in the Liberian fisheries waters and a copy must be submitted to the Liberian Government. Failure to submit information shall be deemed as contravention of Section 30 of the 2010 Fisheries Regulations.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not yet, still understanding the artisanal tuna fishery before development its management plan.
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	When the catches of blue marlin and white marlin increase, the recommendation will be fully implemented.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Liberia does not have catch limit for blue and white marlin and has not developed management plan. When the catches of blue marlin and white marlin increase, the recommendation will be fully implemented.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Liberia has fisheries enumerators that collect catch and effort and length frequency data from its artisanal fishery. There are 40 enumerators assigned to 20 of the 114 artisanal landing sites in Liberia. Liberia is in the process of preparing management plan for species by category including Sailfish.
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Liberia has developed the first draft of it NPOA for Sharks. For now, the Fisheries Regulations of Liberia give authority to the Minister of Agriculture now the Director General to develop and enforce any management measures for the protection and conservation of species that survivors are threaten and ratify/ sign any regional, sub-regional and international agreements on fisheries management and conservation. Liberia is member of international organizations that deal with the conservation of hammerheads sharks in international trade; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the MoU on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Sharks. Liberia is also a party to two international legally binding fisheries instruments, firstly the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which establishes a comprehensive legal regime covering all aspects of the sea, while for fisheries it establishes a regime for the conservation and management of fisheries resources and it requires states to conserve and manage living marine resources in areas within their jurisdiction and to cooperate in the conservation and management of resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ). Secondly, the 1995 Fish Stocks Agreement which rectified the inadequacies of the 1982 Convention emphasizes management

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			responsibilities through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and cooperation among parties.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	It is required that sharks species harvested whole body must be landed. Further, CITES regulation is implemented to the fullest.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	All sharks species caught are to be landed in whole. Finning at sea is not allowed. It is worth noting sharks are only target by artisanal fishers, there is no industrial sharks fishery in Liberia yet.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Liberia does not have vessels targeting Silky shark and or sharks in general.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Liberia does not have vessels targeting sharks. Only small scale fishers target sharks.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Liberia does not have vessels targeting sharks. Only small scale fishers target sharks.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Liberia does not have vessels targeting sharks. Only small scale fishers target sharks.
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Liberia doesn't have flag vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species or other ICCAT species to even include bycatch.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Liberia doesn't have flag vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species or other ICCAT species to even include bycatch.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Liberia doesn't have flag vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species or other ICCAT species to even include bycatch.
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Liberia is currently implementing a six month pilot project of electronic data collection system using ODK and mobile phones.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Nothing was done in this regard. Liberia is in a learning process to understand the working of ICCAT and will need more training.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Liberia is prepared and willing to implement other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures that are applicable .

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

Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures is a priority to the fisheries management of Liberia; as such the requisite financial and technical skills are needed. In 2017, there were 38 licensed tuna fishing vessels fishing in the EEZ of Liberia. Liberia in an effort to ensure that it tracks the implementation of ICCAT's conservation and management measures, staff have been delegated with specific responsibilities in relation to the execution of adopted recommendations of ICCAT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBYA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA LIBYE
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBIA

SUMMARY

Total catch of Bluefin tuna during the year 2018 was (1796.414 ton), Bluefin tuna was caught by using 14 Libyan purse seiners the individual quota for chosen vessels distributed on basis of national criteria. The Fishing operations for BFT took place in Libyan territorial waters and ICCAT convention areas at Mediterranean sea . All ICCAT measures of conservation were respected, VMS data and fishing reports were transmitted regularly to ICCAT. Regional observers were appointed on catching vessels for monitoring and controlling the fishing activities, All caught fishes exported to the reported farms (EU Mata and Turkey) where eBCD system was activated. No traps or farms were operated. No incident catch of (sea turtle and sharks) was recorded.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Due to current circumstances of Libya, we faced difficulties to conduct thorough information for our fishery collection data along the Libyan coast. Even though we managed to collect respectful data. Libya fishing plan 2018 included only14 purse seiners authorized for catching blue fin tuna. No any other fisheries types were targeted BFT. Libyan fishing activity of BFT took place in accordance with the ICCAT measures (Rec. 14-04 & 17-07). Total catch amount of tuna and tuna like fishes (including small tunas and sword fish) was (1794.75 ton) in 2017, The portion of Atlantic bonito , little tunny and Sword fish catch was (82 ton , 48 ton, 30 ton) respectively. Although catch amount of small tuna and sword fish decreased due to the dramatic decreased of artisanal fishing activities which targeted those species along the Libyan coast.

1.1 Bluefin tuna

Bluefin tuna is a highly migratory species along the Libyan coast during May and June making its trip from the north to south through Mediterranean in direction to return back to Atlantic. The total number of active fishing vessels during 2018 season was 14 purse seiners were selected and assigned from the list of authorized Libyan vessels to catch EBFT According to the ICCAT Recommendations. Also the vessels had registered and reported to ICCAT in the limit time in special forms updated periodically, The chosen catching vessels with individual quotas was included in the fishing plan. In addition to the fishing vessels, (10) vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels. The total catch of BFT in the Libyan waters during 2018 was (1796.414 tons). As result of resetting TAC in 2017 for next three years up to end of 2020 with respect to what was mentioned in (Rec. 17-07 /para.4&5), Initial Libyan allocated quota has increased.

Data on BFT catch during the period 2012-2018 is submitted according to **Table 1**.

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito is a highly migratory coastal pelagic fish, Feeding on small fish specially (sardines and mackerel), The length of Atlantic bonito is commonly varied between 30 to 50 cm it might reach 80 cm. Caught intensively along the Libyan coast by using Purse seines, Gillnets, Surrounding nets and Hand lines in spring and winter. During 2017 the total catch of this specie (82 ton), These amounts fell back as a result to the decrease of artisanal fishery activity.

1.3 Little tunny

Little tunny is a pelagic migratory fish in the open sea during autumn and winter, However in spring it becomes close to the coast, Feeding on small fish, Crustacean and squids. The length of little tunny is commonly varied between 30 to 40 cm it might reach 100 cm. Commonly caught in huge amounts by using Gillnets, Surrounding nets, Tawls and as a by catch of the flouted long line. Total catch of little tunny during 2017 was (48 ton), These amounts fell back as a result to the decrease of artisanal fishery activity.

1.4 Sword fish

The swordfish is a pelagic fish found in open sea, Feeds on different species of schooling fish, Spawning in summer, Caught by long line. This species is considered as high value commercial fish. The length of sword fish is commonly varied between 1.5 to 2.5 m it might reach 4 m in length with Wight of 500 kg. Total catch amount of the sword fish in 2017 was (30 ton). These amounts fell back as a result to the decrease of artisanal fishery.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Libyan fleet exploits the BFT Mediterranean stock with only purse seiners. Data collection of BFT fishery is necessary for scientific research. However during the 2017 fishing season, Daily BFT data were collected by the scientific observers and assessed in Marine Biology Research Centre (MBRC) to determine and pre-announce the closure time to the fishing season, Also there is close cooperation between MBRC and fish farms in way to have scientific approaches.

The total Libyan catch of Mediterranean Bluefin tuna in 2017 was 1634.75 tons, As mentioned above, The Libyan catch of Eastern Bluefin Tuna increased with respect to previous years. This was due to the 20% increase of the TAC, And consequently of the Libyan quota adopted by ICCAT for the year 2017.

2.1 Fishing data

Some fishery data were collected (Task I and Task II) from purse seine fishing vessels was sent on 27/7/2018, And other informations regarding the other species were collected from fishery management department of General Authority for marine wealth (some data analysed and shown in the following Figures). Regarding the information of catch from sport, Recreational fisheries, Domestic observers and Alternative programs are not applicable due to absence of these activities in Libyan fishing plan and information are unavailable.

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

Number	Information required	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT 22 /09/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT 31/07/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT 31/07/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT 31/07/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT 31/07/2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent to ICCAT 31/07/2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Reported 31/07/2018 that there was no tagging.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Sent to ICCAT 30/07/2018
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N.A. No small vessels that are unable to carry observers.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No data to report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No data to report .There were no fishing vessels That were authorised to carry out by harpoons in Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species .

Number	Information required	Response
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	N.A. No farming activities in Libya.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N.A. No farming. But there was sampling program during caging operation for Libyan tuna at Maltase farms , iccat had been informed .
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Reported in "ST01" to "ST05" Forms. Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N.A. No W-BFT fishing.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A ,No Indices was detected .
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No data to report.
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable for Libya since there is no fishing activity for the BET and YFT.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable for there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc	Not applicable. There are no Libyan vessels deploying FADs.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. There are no Libyan vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable. There are no Libyan vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. There are no Libyan vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. There are no Libyan vessels using FADs.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. There are no Libyan vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. There are no Libyan vessels authorized to fish for billfish
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Libya had, for the fourteen vessels targeting BFT in 2018, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. Shortfin mako is not found in Libyan waters and no by-catches have been made by Libyan vessels. Hence, no research has been undertaken by Libyan on this species.
S51	Information on blue shark	Libyan vessels do not target blue sharks. This species no scientific research has been conducted.
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	There were no by-catches of sharks, seabirds, turtles or marine mammals targeting BFT in 2018.but identification guide was distributed to every vessels prior to start fishing .
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	The targeting BFT in 2018 has no interaction with sea turtles
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	The targeting BFT in 2018 had no interaction with seabirds

Number	Information required	Response
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	There were no artisanal fishery conducted by Libyan vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2018.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The vessels targeting BFT in 2018 had zero by-catch.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	CPC-LIBYA has submitted the various reports requested as per Rec 14-04 and 17-07
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT 22/09/2018
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT 14/08/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not Applicable : Libya does not allow charters
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not Applicable: Libya does not allow charters
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable: Libya does not allow transhipments
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable: Libya does not allow transhipments
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable: Libya does not allow transhipments
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable: Libya does not allow transhipments
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable: no such points appointed
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable: foreign fishing vessels not allowed to land catches in Libya
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable: foreign fishing vessels not allowed to land catches in Libya
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	No Port Inspections Reports submitted
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	No apparent infringements reported
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable: No Port Inspections took place
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable: No Port Inspections took place
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable: No Bilateral arrangements for Port Inspection
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	No access agreements in place
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable: no such agreements
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Sent to ICCAT 11/04/2018
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes alterations since last year
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable: Libya does not allow such fishery
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No vessels involved in IUU fishing reported
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No vessel involved in IUU fishing reported
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	No Importation of live catches in Libya
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Sent to ICCAT 13/09/2018
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Sent to ICCAT 13/09/2018
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No vessel sightings reported
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No vessel sightings reported
SPECIES SPECIFIC			
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not Applicable: No tuna farming in Libya
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not Applicable: No tuna farming in Libya
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not Applicable: No tuna farming in Libya
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not Applicable: No tuna farming in Libya
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not Applicabl: No tuna traps in Libya
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	Sent to ICCAT 14/02/2018
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not Applicable: No tuna farming in Libya
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No modification notified
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	Sent to ICCAT 22/09/2018
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Sent to ICCAT 30/07/2018
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT 11/05/2018 – 14 vessels authorised
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT 12/05/2018 – 10 vessels authorised
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT 16/05/2018
BFT	1015	VMS messages	YES
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not Applicable: Libya did not participate in Joint Inspection Scheme
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not Applicable: Libya did not participate in Joint Inspection Scheme
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not Applicable: Libya did not participate in Joint Inspection Scheme
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not Applicable: Libya did not participate in Joint Inspection Scheme
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not Applicable: No transhipments allowed
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT 24/02/2018
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	FOUR
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	ONE
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT 24/06/2018
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable: no tagging program in Libya
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT 22/9/2018
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	YES
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Same as 2017
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	-Ministerial Decree (Minister of Agriculture ,livestock and marine wealth) # 205/2013 amending

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			the decree no. 61/2010, transposing Recommendation 13-07 which amended by Rec.14-04 to establish a Multiannual Recovery Plan for BFT in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean . - Law # 14/1989 which organizes the Fishery and Aquaculture in Libya.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not Applicable: no tagging program in Libya
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable: no such vessels in libya
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable; No Libyan vessels targeting these species
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable; No Libyan vessels targeting these species
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable; No Libyan vessels targeting these species
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable; No Libyan vessels targeting these species
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable; No Libyan vessels targeting these species
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable; No Libyan vessels targeting these species
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable; No Libyan vessels targeting these species
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable; No fads used
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable; No Libyan vessels targeting these species
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No data submitted
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	YES
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Sent to ICCAT 15.01.18
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable: No such fishery allowed in Libya
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No special permits issued
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Due to the fact that no quota had been allocated to Libya vessels on the list were not authorised to target SWO – there was no fishing season and no closure
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable: Libya not involved in this fishery
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Not submitted - no fishing by SWO vessels
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not submitted - no fishing by SWO vessels
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable: no tagging program
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	No inspection vessels in Libya for this fishery
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not submitted
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable: Libya not involved in this fishery
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels	Not submitted

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		20m+ for S. SWO	
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable: Libya not involved in this fishery
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Two per cent
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	NIL
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not submitted
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not submitted
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable: Libya not involved in this fishery
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not submitted
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable: Libya not involved in this fishery
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not submitted
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable: Libya not involved in this fishery
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable: Libya not involved in this fishery
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable: Libya not involved in this fishery
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable: Libya not involved in this fishery
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable: Libya not involved in this fishery
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Libyan vessels are not allowed to target shortfin mako sharks
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Legislation in this regard is still to be adopted
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Sent to ICCAT 22/09/2018
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Mechanisms to this effect are being evaluated

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	No reports of catches or discards of short fin mako
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	There were no by-catches of sea turtles in the Libyan fishery
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable: no incidental catches of sea birds
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Mechanisms to this effect are being evaluated
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No such systems implemented in Libya
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Libya had lodged its objection to the allocation of SWO quotas.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Nothing additional to what is stated in Section 3.

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

BFT fisheries are conducted by industrial purseiners and over the last years the management of this sector has functioned well and full controls are in place in accordance with pertinent ICCAT recommendations.

However the lingering political unrest and adverse economic situation in Libya makes it difficult for CPC-Libya to implement conservation and management measures (including collection of scientific data) in the artisanal fishery sector where catches of SWO, ALB and SHK are concerned and where the livelihood of the fishermen depends on the few catches they make.
Over the last months closer efforts of collaboration with the local fishery cooperatives and the decrease in artisanal fishery activity overall are contributing to a better dialogue wherein to start introducing slowly certain measures of governance.

Table 1.

Year	*Initial quota (t)*	*Current catch (t)*
2012	902	762.948
2013	937.65	933.2
2014	937.65	932.64
2015	1157.06	1153.45
2016	1373.28	1367.80
2017	1638.77	1634.75
2018	1800	1796.414

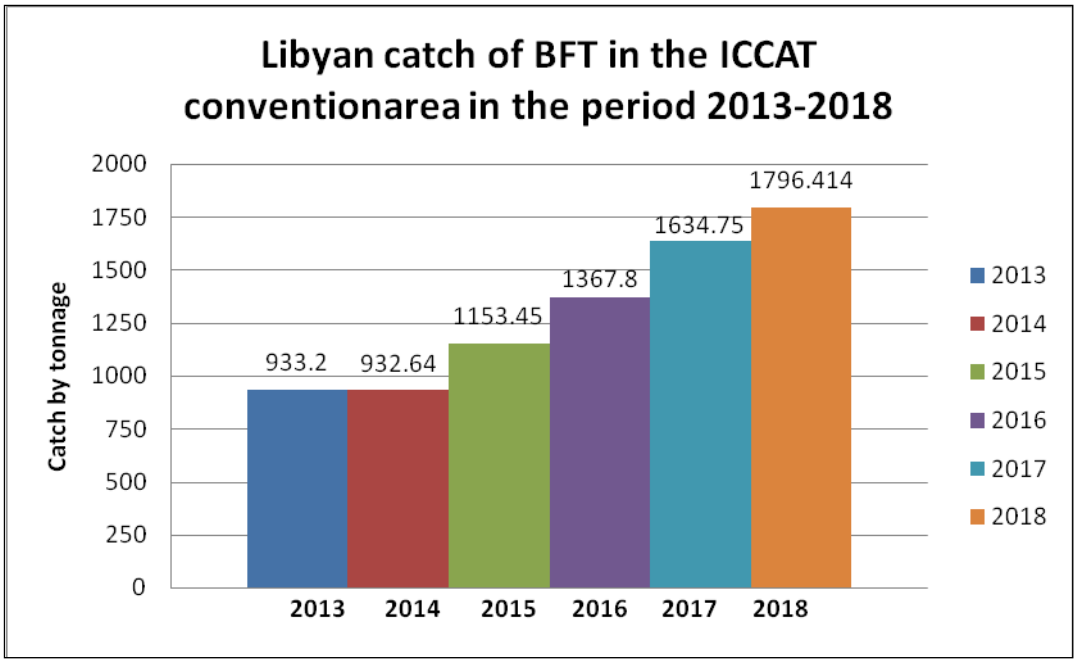


Figure 1.

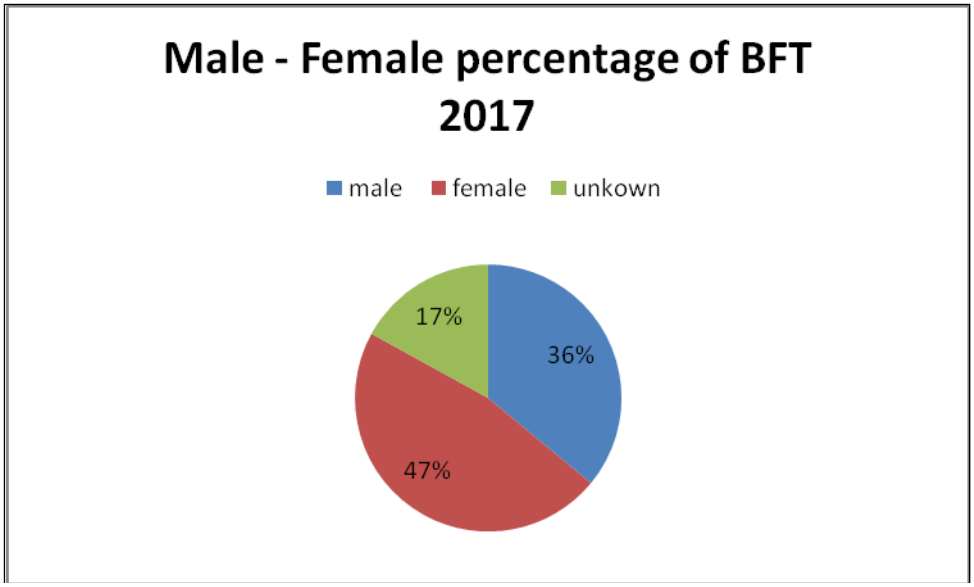


Figure 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2017 environ 47 thoniers débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2017, 11619 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 40% par rapport à l'année 2016) composée essentiellement de Sarda sarda avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour Euthynnus sp et 12% pour Auxis thazard. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière sont subi une légère diminution en 2017. Il est à noter que les débarquements des thonidés pêchés par la senne tournante en Mauritanie se font généralement la nuit ce qui n'est pas couvert par le système de suivi actuel. Un programme de suivi axé sur ces pêcheries devrait être envisagé pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons mineurs et tropicaux pendant les horaires qui n'ont pas couvert par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces des thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit en particulier d'un programme visant la collecte des données et les informations disponibles sur la présence des thons rouges dans la zone Mauritanienne en 2016 et un programme de collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces de 2000 à 2016.

RESUMEN

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

En Mauritanie la pêche est pratiquée par des flottilles hauturières, artisanales et côtières, nationales et étrangères. La gestion des pêches relève du Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime. Depuis l'année 2016, l'accès à la ressource est régi par un système de quotas accordés par ce dernier. On distingue actuellement deux régimes d'accès qui sont le régime d'acquisition réservé aux flottilles nationales et le régime de licence libre qui s'adresse aux navires de pêche étrangers travaillant dans le cadre d'accords bilatéraux.

La recherche est la mission principale de l'Institut Mauritanien des Recherches Océanographiques et des Pêches (IMROP), basée à Nouadhibou. Il joue à ce titre le rôle d'outil d'aide à la décision pour le Ministère de Tutelle qui est le Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport dresse d'une part un aperçu global sur l'activité de la pêche de thons en Mauritanie et d'autre part donne une description détaillée des prises accessoires de la flottille artisanale, côtière et hauturière ciblant les petits pélagiques. Jusqu'à 2015 la Mauritanie ne disposait pas d'une flottille thonière pour les pêches des grands pélagiques côtiers et hauturiers. Deux palangriers Mauritaniens ont effectué deux marrées dans la zone durant l'année 2016. En 2017 et 2018, aucun bateau national n'a pris de Licence thoniers.

En ce qui concerne, la pêcherie thonière travaillant dans la ZEE mauritanienne et les zones adjacentes au large, trois (3) espèces de thons hauturiers font l'objet d'une exploitation, exclusivement par des flottilles étrangères opérant dans le cadre d'accord de pêche. Les flottilles observées au cours des trois dernières années sont majoritairement originaires de l'union européenne (Espagne et France) et du Sénégal, et ne débarquent pas en Mauritanie. Un accord de pêche avec les japonais était arrivé à terme en décembre 2013 et à ce jour, il n'a pas été renouvelé.

Le nombre des thonidés (senneurs, canneurs et palangriers) travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux a atteint 52 navires en 2016 et seulement 47 navires en 2017. Trente un (31) navires ont travaillé dans le cadre de l'accord de pêche UE-Mauritanie signé en 2015 dont 21 navires de nationalité espagnole et 10 français (Les thonidés ayant travaillé dans la zone utilisent trois types d'engins de pêche : la canne, la palangre et la senne. La flottille de l'UE était composée de 8 canneurs, 3 palangriers et 20 senneurs (**Figure 1**).

Les prises de la flottille thonière sont composées majoritairement des trois principales espèces des thons tropicaux : le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) (SKJ) qui domine largement les prises, (94 % des prises de ce groupe en moyenne sur les vingt dernières années) suivi par l'albacore *(Thunnus albacares*) (YFT) et enfin le patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) (BET).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

La recherche dans le domaine des pêches est confiée à IMROP qui compte actuellement 259 personnes dont plus de 150 scientifiques (chercheurs, ingénieurs et techniciens) répartis entre les 6 laboratoires et services, implantés dans trois différentes villes. Il regroupe en son sein 17 spécialités différentes nécessaires à la bonne conduite des ses programmes de recherche (évaluation des stocks, biologie et écologie des espèces, océanographie physique et chimique, géologie, sciences sociales, statistique et informatique….).

L'IMROP dispose de deux navires de recherche (un bateau hauturier de 36 m et un Catamaran côtier de 17 m) qui lui permettent de prospecter l'ensemble de la ZEE mauritanienne. Il conduit chaque année quatre campagnes de prospection (2 démersales et 2 pélagiques) en vue de suivre l'état de la ressource halieutique. Ces campagnes se limitent pour le moment aux profondeurs en deçà de 500 mètres. Elles ne couvrent que partiellement la zone de distribution des thons hauturiers.

Il mène également des missions mensuelles de l'évaluation de l'état de l'environnement marin à travers un suivi des paramètres hydro-chimiques.

Du fait que la Mauritanie n'a adhéré à l'ICCAT que récemment, l'IMROP n'a pas développé un programme de recherche spécialisé dans ce domaine dans ses plans quinquennaux antérieurs. En revanche dans son nouveau plan quinquennal 2014-2018, ces ressources font l'objet d'une attention toute particulière notamment par la constitution d'une équipe de modélisateurs et de statisticiens. Plus globalement et pour des besoins scientifiques et conformément à sa mission, l'IMROP met en œuvre un certain nombre de système de collecte de données et de suivi des pêcheries y compris celles des thons.

Les données statistiques sur l'effort et les captures de la pêche hauturière et côtière sont obtenues à l'aide des données consignées dans des journaux de pêche qui sont obligatoires depuis 2015 pour l'ensemble de la flottille pontée. Ces données sont saisies dans une base gérée par les Gardes Côtes Mauritaniennes, structure civile affilée au Département des Pêches. Elles sont ensuite transmises à l'IMROP qui les intègre à sa base de données puis les compile et en produit les statistiques de l'effort et des captures de la pêche industrielle.

L'IMROP a mis en place à son niveau d'autres systèmes de collecte de données complémentaires. Il est doté d'un corps d'observateurs scientifiques qu'il déploie régulièrement sur les flottilles actives en Mauritanie. Une base de données créée à cet effet est gérée par les services de l'IMROP. Il est à noter que les flottilles thonières ne font pas encore l'objet de suivi par le programme d'observation en mer de l'IMROP.

Pour ce qui est de la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière, l'IMROP conduit depuis 1980 un système de suivi des activités de la pêche artisanale. Ce système a connu deux temps importants. Un premier système basé sur le comptage matin et soir des embarcations visualisées au niveau des points de débarquement pour estimer l'effort de pêche du jour a été mis en œuvre jusqu'en 2005. A partir de 2006, il a été remplacé par un second système qui tient compte de la très forte dynamique de la pêche artisanale et côtière. Quatre principales enquêtes sont réalisées dans le cadre du ce système :

- Enquête retour de mer durant laquelle, tous les jours ouvrables, les enquêteurs collectent les données sur les caractéristiques des embarcations qui débarquent ce jour, l'origine géographique du produit débarqué, les caractéristiques de la sortie et procèdent à des mensurations d'échantillons.

- Recensement mensuel du parc actif catégorisé dans chaque site de pêche,

- Enquêtes lot auprès des usines où les enquêteurs, pour chaque lot enquêté, prélèvent le nom scientifique de l'espèce, sa catégorie ou taille, son poids total, le nombre d'individus de cette espèce, les fréquences de taille de l'échantillon.

- Récupération des registres des usines où pour chaque usine et par mois, les enquêteurs prélèvent la catégorie d'achat (espèces/catégories), l'origine (Pêche Artisanale (PA), Pêche côtière (PC) et la Pêche Hauturière (PH)) et le poids total.

Lors de l'enquête lot initiée en 2010, plusieurs espèces de thonidés ont été échantillonnées pour étude des structures des tailles. Malgré l'absence d'un programme spécifique pour l'étude de ces espèces, le nombre mesurés par le *scomberomorus tritor* et le *sarda sarda* était représentatif.

2.1 Réalisation du programme de récupération des données historiques et prélèvement des échantillons biologiques aux fins d'études sur la croissance et la maturité des thonidés mineurs en 2017

L'IMROP a soumis un programme de recherches pour la récupération des données historiques et le prélèvement des échantillons biologiques aux fins d'études sur la croissance et la maturité des thonidés mineurs. L'appui financier de l'ICCAT accordé en 2017 a concerné les deux volets affichés dans ce programme de recherche. Le premier volet de ce programme concerne la récupération des séries historiques des données de capture et de l'effort relatives aux thonidés mineurs ainsi que la révision des estimations des données de la pêche hauturière à partir des données observateurs. Les données mobilisées sont analysées et discutées dans un atelier de validation à l'IMROP. Pour l'échantillonnage biologique, il s'agit de récupérer des échantillons biologiques sur ces espèces en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance et d'évaluer la maturité (taille/âge à la première maturité, période de reproduction). L'accent a été mis en 2017 sur les deux principales espèces débarquées à savoir : Bonite à dos rayé (*Sarda sarda*) et Auxide (*Auxis thazard*). Un rapport détaillé sur les résultats obtenus sur les deux activités a été soumis à l'ICCAT en janvier 2018.

La collecte des données a été faite au niveau des points de débarquements situés dans la zone de Nouadhibou et Nouakchott mais aussi lors des embarquements des observateurs à bord des chalutiers hauturières pélagiques.
Un rapport détaillé sur ce programme sera soumis à l'ICCAT conformément à la convention signée entre ICCAT-IMROP.

2.2 La pêche hauturière de petits pélagiques

Cinq espèces de la famille des Scombridés sont pêchées de façon accessoire par lea flottille hauturière ciblant les petits pélagiques. Il s'agit de la sarde (*Sarda sarda*), de l'auxide (*Auxis rochei et Auxis thazard*), et de la thonine (*Euthynnus alletteratus*).

Dans le journal de pêche, ces espèces sont déclarées sous la rubrique divers-thons et ne sont donc pas ventilées par espèce. Les prises réalisées par ce segment sont présentées pour la période 2006 à 2017 (Tableau 3).

Sur la base des données des observateurs embarqués à bord de ces navires, la ventilation de cette rubrique « divers thons » a été conduite afin de disposer de résultats par espèce. De 2006 à 2017, la répartition par espèce a été très variable. La sarde (s*arda sarda),* domine largement les captures (67 % en moyenne) sur la série 2006-2017 mais la baisse constatée au cours de la période 2013 – 2014 est responsable du déclin des captures pour ce groupe, en raison principalement de la chute drastique de l'effort de pêche industriel pélagique étranger suite à l'introduction de nouvelles zones de pêche jugées très contraignantes pour les flottilles étrangères. La contribution moyenne des autres espèces de thons mineurs varient de 12% pour *l'Auxis sp* à 21 % pour *Euthynnus sp.*

2.2 La pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière

C'est le seul segment qui peut être considéré comme une pêcherie domestique. Dans cette flottille, les thons sont presque exclusivement côtiers. Leurs captures ont doublé entre 2012 et 2013 passant de 800 tonnes à 1660 tonnes environ (Tableau 2). Une baisse importante est observée en 2014 où les captures des petits pélagiques ciblées par la pêche artisanale et côtière étaient faible dans la zone nord de la Mauritanie. En 2016, les captures réalisées par la pêche artisanale et côtière ont atteint environ 14500 tonnes constituées principalement de 92% d'*Acanthocybium Solandri.* La présence des autres espèces était marginale. Cette importante quantité du thésard noir observé en 2016 n'a pas été enregistrée en 2017. Cette espèce ne représente en 2017 qu'environ 6 %.

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

	Information requise	Réponse
	GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces	
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	(20/09/2018)
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Pas de flottille nationale
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Seulement les prises accessoires
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Seulement les prises accessoires
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Seulement les prises accessoires
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Seulement les prises accessoires
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Pas encore
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	NON
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	NON
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	NON
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Pas concerné
	THON ROUGE	
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	NON
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Pas concerné
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	NON
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non observé
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	NON
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Pas concerné
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	décrit dans le rapport scientifique
	THONIDÉS TROPICAUX	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Seulement prises accessoires dans le rapport
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	NON, pas concerné
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés trimestriellement, par type de DCP ; nombre de balises/bouées et nombre moyen suivi et perdu	NON, pas concerné
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1º, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Pas de flottille
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	pas d'embarquement des observateurs nationaux
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	pas d'embarquement des observateurs nationaux
	ISTIOPHORIDÉS	

S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Rien
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de Tetrapturus spp.	Rien
	REQUINS	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Aucun
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Aucun
	AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Aucun
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Aucun
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	Aucun
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Aucun
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Aucun

En Mauritanie, la surveillance et le contrôle en mer constituent la tâche principale des Gardes Côtes mauritaniennes (GCM) qui veillent au respect de la réglementation (nationale et internationale) en vigueur en Mauritanie par les unités autorisées à opérer dans les eaux sous sa juridiction.

Etant donné que la Mauritanie, n'a pas encore de flotte thonière nationale, l'inspection concerne essentiellement le contrôle les unités de pêche, à travers le dénombrement des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons de ces unités, et la conformité des captures avec les clauses des licences détenues par ces unités et avec les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT. C'est ainsi que la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons des chalutiers pélagiques est suivie.

Lors la conférence de l'ICCAT tenue à Cap Town (Afrique du Sud), la Mauritanie a obtenu un quota de 100 tonnes d'espadon qui devrait être exploitées par la pêche artisanale côtière. Du fait du retard de la délivrance du certificat de capture par les Gardes de Côtes Mauritaniennes jusqu'à fin 2015, aucune flottille n'a été développée pour exploiter ce quota.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	La Mauritanie a délivré en 2016 deux licences, pour expérimenter l'exploitation des thons, à deux navires battant pavillon national. Ces deux navires se sont confrontés à des difficultés lors de leur enregistrement sur la liste de l'ICCAT car ils ne détenaient pas des numéros IMO. De ce fait, ils étaient dans l'obligation d'arrêter leur activité après leur première marée. Cette marée a été échantillonnée lors des débarquements et les données ont été transmises à l'ICCAT. En 2017 aucun bateau national n'a pris la Licence thonier.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	La Mauritanie a délivré en 2016 deux licences, pour expérimenter l'exploitation des thons, à deux navires battant pavillon national. Ces deux navires se sont confrontés à des difficultés lors de leur enregistrement sur la liste de l'ICCAT car ils ne détenaient pas des numéros IMO. De ce fait, ils étaient dans l'obligation d'arrêter leur activité après leur première marée. Cette marée a été échantillonnée lors des débarquements et les données ont été transmises à l'ICCAT.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	22/09/2017
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Néant : pas de flotte nationale
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Néant : pas de flotte nationale
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Néant : pas de flotte nationale
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Néant : pas de flotte nationale
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Néant
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Néant
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspections au port	La Mauritanie ne détient pas de flotte thonière nationale et pour le moment les navires étrangers qui opèrent dans la zone débarquent en dehors des ports Mauritaniens. Des demandes ont été formulées par certains armateurs thoniers (européens et japonais) pour les autoriser à débarquer à Nouadhibou. L'étude du dossier est en cours et la liste des points focaux sera envoyée à l'ICCAT.

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	La Mauritanie ne détient pas de flotte thonière nationale et pour le moment les navires étrangers qui opèrent dans la zone débarquent en dehors des ports Mauritaniens. Cependant pour le débarquement des thoniers, seuls les deux ports de Nouadhibou et de Nouakchott peuvent être sollicités.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	La Mauritanie ne détient pas de flotte nationale pour la pêche du thon et les thoniers étrangers ne débarquent pas pour le moment en Mauritanie. Les procédures actuellement en vigueur préconisent pour les autres flottilles (nationale et étrangères) un délai de 48 heures pour la notification de débarquement.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Néant
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Néant
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	La Mauritanie membre de la CSRP et de la COMHAFAT adhère à l'accord sur les mesures du ressort de l'état du port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Néant
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Néant
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale
GEN	0022	*Redondant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Pas de pêcheries sportive et récréative en Mauritanie
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Néant
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Néant
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Pas de flottille nationale
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Pas concerné
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Pas concerné
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Néant
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Néant
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1006	*Redondant*	
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2017	Néant

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Néant
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	Néant
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2016	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1026	*Redondant*	
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	Pas de flottille nationale
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Néant
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Pêche IUU non constatée
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Néant
TRO	2005	*Redondant*	
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Pas de concerné
TRO	2008	*Redondant*	
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Soumissions (4e Trim 2017, 1er Trim & 2e Trim 2018): 11/04/2018; 01/06/2018 & 25/09/2018, respectivement

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Pas concerné
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Pas de flottille nationale
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Pas concerné
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Pas concerné
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Pas concerné
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	Pas concerné
SWO	3009	Choix de la fermeture de saison pour le MED-SWO.	Pas concerné
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Pas concerné
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Pas concerné
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage	Pas concerné
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Pas concerné
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Néant, pas de liste spécifique aux thons et espèces apparentées
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Néant
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Pas concerné
ALB	4001	*Redondant*	
ALB	4002	*Redondant*	
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Pas concerné
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas concerné
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Néant
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Pas concerné
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Néant
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre	Non capturé par la flottille nationale

Catégorie	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
		la Rec. 12-04/15-05 par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en oeuvre la Rec. 16-11	Non capturé par la flottille nationale
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Néant
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Espèces non capturées par la flottille nationale
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taupe bleu	Espèces non capturé par la flotte nationale
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Néant
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2018, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	10/08/2018
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	Pour la gestion des requins, la Mauritanie se réfère à la réglementation de l'ICCAT et de la CITES pour toutes les espèces non spécifiées dans sa réglementation.
SHK	7007	Volume de requin-taupe bleu capturé et retenu à bord ainsi que rejets morts au cours des six premiers mois de 2018	01/10/2018
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Pas de flottille nationale ciblant les thonidés.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Néant
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Néant
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Pas concerné
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Néant

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

En Mauritanie, la surveillance et le contrôle en mer constituent la tâche principale des Gardes Côtes mauritaniennes (GCM) qui veillent au respect de la réglementation (nationale et internationale) en vigueur en Mauritanie par les unités autorisées à opérer dans les eaux sous sa juridiction.

Etant donné que la Mauritanie, n'a pas encore de flotte thonière nationale, l'inspection concerne essentiellement le contrôle les unités de pêche, à travers le dénombrement des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons de ces unités, et la conformité des captures avec les clauses des licences détenues par ces unités et avec les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT. C'est ainsi que la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons des chalutiers pélagiques est suivie.

Lors la conférence de l'ICCAT tenue à Cap Town (Afrique du Sud), la Mauritanie a obtenu un quota de 100 tonnes d'espadon qui devrait être exploitées par la pêche artisanale côtière. Du fait du retard de la délivrance du certificat de capture par les Gardes de Côtes Mauritaniennes jusqu'à fin 2015, aucune flottille n'a été développée pour exploiter ce quota.

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

A partir de 2015, la Mauritanie a élaboré et mis en œuvre une nouvelle réforme de son secteur des pêches ; introduisant ainsi le paradigme du système de gestion par quota. Ce système repose sur les connaissances scientifiques les plus récentes et fiables disponibles, permettant de définir un TAC global, puis par groupes d'espèces ou espèces qui sont ensuite répartis par opérateur.

D'ores et déjà, au niveau de la pêcherie des thons un gap d'information existe quant au suivi du niveau de l'exploitation des différents groupes de la pêcherie thonière aussi bien en termes d'espèces capturées accessoirement par les opérateurs non minus de concession sur le thon (licence thon) qu'en termes de quantité (données agrégées au niveau du journal de pêche et autre déclarations de débarquement).

Cette situation constatée et signalée par nos services de gestion chargés du suivi régulier de l'exploitation des concessions de droit d'usage allouées dans le cadre de la nouvelle réforme du système de gestion, constitue une insuffisance qui pourrait impacter la durabilité de la pêcherie des thon.

Tableau 1 : Nombre d'individus mesurés par espèces des thonidés (base enquête lots).

Étiquettes de lignes	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	2017	Total général
Scomberomorus tritor	69	3	35	234	12	35	388
Sarda sarda	24	17	7	123	7	65	243
Auxis thazard	8				5		13
Auxis rochei	3				2		5
Total général	104	20	42	357	26	100	649

Tableau 3. Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers réalisées par la pêche hauturière de petits pélagique (ventilées par espèce suivant les données observateurs scientifiques embarqués de l'IMROP)

	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Auxis thazard	246	140	377	307	1842	1899	627	97	212	493	950	1337
Euthynnus sp	849	574	1100	1803	2418	0	1656	257	529	1303	2511	3533
Sarda sarda	1139	686	1666	1688	7253	13929	3163	491	1022	2489	4796	6747
Total (Tonnes)	**2234**	**1400**	**3144**	**3798**	**11513**	**15828**	**5446**	**845**	**1763**	**4286**	**8259**	**11619**

Tableau 4. Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers de la pêche artisanale et côtière (ventilées par espèce suivant les données enquêtes de l'IMROP)

.	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Acanthocybium Solandri	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,28	1575,33	44	161	13346	268
Auxis thazard	1,4	0,0	0,0	2,8	3,6	0,0		0,00			199	0
Katsuwonus pelamis							0,0	0,01		1	14	0
Orcynopsis unicolor							5,28	3,33			31	30
Sarda sarda							616,59	0,01	45	70	427	3495
Scomberomorus tritor							122,93	84,77	399	545	498	697
Thunnus obesus	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,00	1	10	14	0
Total (tonnes)	**508**	**591**	**490**	**223**	**201**	**114**	**809**	**1663**	**489**	**787**	**14530**	**4489**

Tableau 5. Evolution des captures de la pêche artisanale des principales espèces de requins concernées par le suivi de l'ICCAT de 2006 à 2017 (bases de données de l'IMROP)

Années	*Sphyrna lewini*	*Sphyrna makarran*	*Sphyrna zygaena*	Total général
2006	190	0	1	190
2007	266	0	22	288
2008	124	0	1	126
2009	113	23	15	151
2010	350	53	12	415
2011	60	14	1	76
2012	126	23	0	148
2013	53	0	0	53
2014	22	0	0	22
2015	60	0	0	60
2016	65	0	5	70
2017	136	0	104	240
Total général	**1566**	**113**	**161**	**1839**

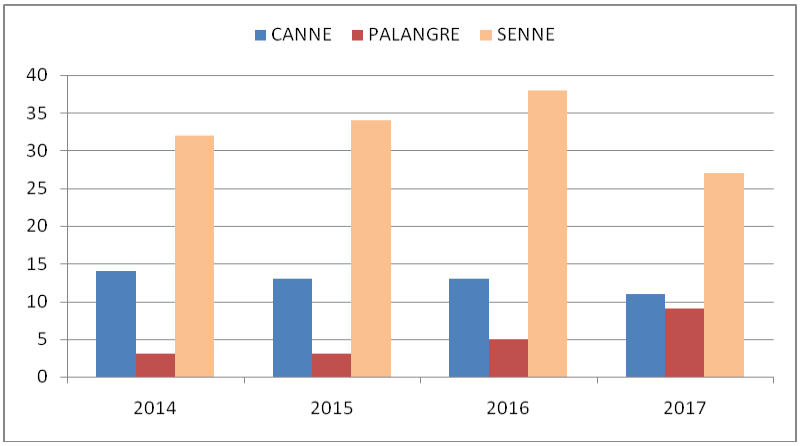

CANNE
PALANGRE
SENNE
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
2014
2015
2016
2017

Figure 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MÉXIQUE
INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO[1, 2]

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

*El presente informe describe las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) con palangre en el Golfo de México, y las especies que integran la captura incidental, haciendo énfasis en el cumplimiento a las regulaciones nacionales y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). La pesca de atún aleta amarilla o rabil en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura a través del palangre. Además de la especie objetivo, se capturan incidentalmente otras especies como: el barrilete o listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el patudo o bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*), el atún aleta azul o atún rojo del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*), tiburones y pez espada, entre otros. El marco legal normativo que regula esta pesquería en México incluye a la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (LGPAS), y la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de Jurisdicción Federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe la cual se actualiza periódicamente para incorporar las s regulaciones adoptadas por CICAA. La Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA) a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA) es la autoridad nacional encargada de implementar las políticas, programas y normatividad que faciliten el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola de México. Por su parte, el Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuacultura (INAPESCA) es el responsable de desarrollar la investigación científica y recopilar las estadísticas sobre la pesca del atún con palangre en el Golfo de México.*

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Tipo de pesquería

El palangre tipo americano es el único arte de pesca que utiliza México para la captura dirigida al atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) en el Golfo de México.

1.2 Cobertura de estadísticas

El Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuacultura (INAPESCA) a través de la Dirección General Adjunta de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DGAIPA) se encarga de la compilación de los informes de viajes de pesca por parte del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo con una cobertura del 100% en 2017.

1.3 Esfuerzo pesquero

El esfuerzo pesquero de la flota palangrera mexicana del Golfo de México dirigido a la captura de atún aleta amarilla durante 2017 registró 29 barcos que realizaron 375 viajes en los que se realizaron 3,575 lances en 7,156 días de pesca con un intervalo de 3 a 41 días, se utilizaron 2,174´910 anzuelos.

El número de viajes por barco fue de 12.93, el número de días por barco fue de 246.75, el número de lances por barco fue de 123.27, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 74,996 el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 608, el número de días por viaje fue de 19.08.

[1] Verónica Esquivel Medina, Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca. Directora General de Planeación, Programación y Evaluación. Av. Camarón Sábalo 1210, esq. Tiburón. Fracc. Sábalo Country Club, C. P. 82100. Mazatlán, Sin., México. vesquivelm@conapesca.gob.mx
[2] Ramón Isaac Rojas González, Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuacultura. Dirección General Adjunta de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico. Pitágoras 1320 Col. Santa Cruz Atoyac, C. P. 03310, México, D. F. ramon.rojas@inapesca.gob.mx

La distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido durante 2017 se observa amplia en el Golfo de México, particularmente se registró el mayor esfuerzo pesquero en anzuelos en el suroeste de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) de México, frente a las costas del Estado de Veracruz.

Para la representación por trimestre se registraron en el primer trimestre 413,694 anzuelos (19%) en el segundo trimestre 640,774 anzuelos (29%), en el tercer trimestre 609,089 anzuelos (28%) y en el cuarto trimestre 511,353 anzuelos (24%). En lo que respecta al número de lances en el primer trimestre se registraron 696 lances (19%), el segundo 1,064 lances (30%), en el tercero 990 lances (28%) y el cuarto 825 lances (23%). Se presentan variaciones espaciales del esfuerzo pesquero entre trimestres, siendo el primero y cuarto los que registran distribución amplia, mientras que el segundo y tercero presentan una distribución más concentrada en la parte suroeste de la ZEE.

1.4 Captura

Durante 2017 se registró una captura embodegada de 1,241 t de atún aleta amarilla, 60 t de marlín azul, 34 t de atún aleta azul, 51 t pez vela, 64 t de pez espada y 28 t de otras especies de peces en la que se incluye al aceitoso, dorado, barracuda, principalmente (**Tabla 1**).

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El INAPESCA a través de la DGAIPA mantiene en mejora continua al Sistema de Información de Atún del Golfo de México (SIA), que facilita la integración y el manejo de la información que genera el Programa Nacional de Observadores del Fideicomiso de Investigación para el Desarrollo del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines y otros en torno a Especies Acuáticas Protegidas (FIDEMAR). El SIA ha permitido dar seguimiento al conocimiento biológico-pesquero de las especies que conforman la captura incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla. El SIA se relaciona a compromisos internacionales ante la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) por parte de México como miembro activo desde 2002. Dentro de los compromisos se encuentra el proveer de información estadística relacionada con captura (Tarea I), esfuerzo (Tarea II) y estructura de tallas (Tarea II) y las reuniones intersesionales del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). La cobertura de observadores a bordo continúa con el 100% en los viajes vía la pesca.

2.1 Datos pesqueros y evaluación de poblaciones

Durante 2017 se proporcionaron datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a la Secretaria de CICAA. En correspondencia con las recomendaciones de CICAA sobre atún aleta azul o atún del Atlántico, pez espada, patudo, marlín blanco y marlín azul. Asimismo, se continuó con el programa de pelágicos mayores para el periodo 2016-2018, con el objetivo de asegurar la sostenibilidad de los pelágicos mayores en las pesquerías en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Se participó en la Reunión 2017 intersesiones del Grupo de especies del 25 al 29 de septiembre de 2017 en Madrid, España, así como en la Reunión 2017 del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) del 02 al 06 de octubre de 2017 en Madrid, España.

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

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	29/09/2018
S2	Características de la flota	13/07/2018
S3	Estimación de captura nominal- Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	13/07/2018
S4	Captura y esfuerzo – Tarea II	13/07/2018
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	13/07/2018
S6	Captura estimada por talla	13/07/2018
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable
S10	Información recopilada en el maro de programas nacionales de observadores	22/06/2018
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	29/08/2017
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum	No aplicable

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar	18/05/2018
ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplicable
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplicable
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques BET/YTF/SKJ, incluidos descartes	13/07/2018
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto)	No aplicable
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP	No aplicable
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes, Estado del pabellón y asociado PS/BB	No aplicable
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	13/07/2018
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	13/07/2018
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	No aplicable
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	No aplicable
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especie	30/08/2017
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	13/07/2018
S51	Información sobre tintorera	
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la Zona del Convenio	No aplicable
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	16/02/2018
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especie a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	30/08/2017

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	30/08/2017

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

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

	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Se describen las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacore*) con palangre en e l Golfo de México, así como de las especies que integran la captura incidental destacando el cumplimiento con respecto a las regulaciones nacionales e internacionales. Asimismo, se describe el cumplimiento y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	30/08/2018
GENB	0003	Tablas de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	17/07/2018
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	28/08/2018
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	28/08/2018
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	28/08/2018
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable

	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplicable
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	20/02/2018
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	26/02/2018
GEN	0022	*Redundante*	
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Se sigue trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA https://www.gob.mx/conapesca donde se puede encontrar información sobre el número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcaciones, entre otros datos.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
		INFORMACIÓN ESPECÍFICA DE LAS ESPECIES	
ATÚN ROJO			
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1006	*Redundante*	
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2018	No aplicable
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04/17-07, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04/17-17	No aplicable
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2017	10/01/2018
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable

	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplicable
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	Se enviaron en tiempo y forma 12 informes mensuales correspondientes a 2017.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30	Se implementó la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, la cual establece que las capturas incidentales de atún aleta azul o rojo únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen como mínimo un peso de 30 kg o bien, una longitud de 115 cm.
BFT	1026	*Redundante*	
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	13/08/2018
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	21-06-2018
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	21-06-2018
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	La NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, establece que todos los embarques de atún aleta azul (Thunnus thynnus) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, además de los documentos con los que se acredite su legal procedencia, deberán usar el programa electrónico de documentación de captura de atún rojo (eBCD) de la CICAA.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	27/02/2015
ESPECIES TROPICALES			
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	20/02/2018 y 01/08/2018
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	18/05/2017
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplicable
TRO	2005	*Redundante*	
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	14/03/2018
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	28/03/2017
TRO	2008	*Redundante*	
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	13/06/2018

	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25)	México con realiza la pesca con DCP. No aplicable
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	29/08/2017
PEZ ESPADA			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	14/03/2018
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	28/03/2017
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	20/08/2018
SWO	3008	*Redundante*	
SWO	3009	*Redundante*	
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del mediterráneo	No aplicable
SWO	3012	Resumen de implementación del programa de marcado	No aplicable
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del Norte	13/07/2018
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplicable
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplicable
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplicable
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable
SWO	3020	Plan de pesca para el pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable
ATÚN BLANCO			
ALB	4001	*Redundante*	
ALB	4002	*Redundante*	
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del mediterráneo	No aplicable
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable

	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplicable
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplicable
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplicable
ISTIOFÓRIDOS			
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlínes	El Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentable, estable que para las especies denominadas marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).
BIL	5002	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 15-05 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	El Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentable, estable que para las especies denominadas marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dicha especie, siendo que su captura ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, la cual es regulada por la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente. La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería. México continua manteniendo su cobertura de observadores a bordo de 100% en los viajes de pesca, cuya información se provee a ICCAT la cual incluye descartes muertos y vivos como parte de la presentación de Tarea I y Tarea II.
TIBURONES			
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006. Sobre la pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas existen las especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección

	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
			de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la NOM-*029-PESC-2006, y asimismo, en 2014 se llevó a cabo la actualización de la NOM-023-PESC-1996, por la NOM-SAG-PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006. Sobre la pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas existen las especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la NOM-*029-PESC-2006, y asimismo, en 2014 se llevó a cabo la actualización de la NOM-023-PESC-1996, por la NOM-SAG-PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	28/09/2018
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	28/09/2018
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2017, la información detalladas sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 014-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10-07; 10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 Y 15-06)	30/08/2017
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	28/09/2018
SHK	7007	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes muertos durante los primeros seis meses de 2018	De conformidad con la circular N° 5866, la información podrá ser enviada antes del 12 de octubre de 2018.
OTRAS ESPECIES/ CPATURA FORTUITA			
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	28/09/2018
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	28/09/2018

	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	28/09/2018
MISCELÁNEA			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	28/09/2018
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre objeciones a las Recs. De ICCAT	

Sección 4. Implementación de otras Medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICAA

Datos y talla mínima

96-14 párrafo 1. Recomendación sobre el cumplimiento en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte. (Párrafo 1)
Los datos fueron reportados en tiempo y forma por México en la Tarea I. De lo que se desprende que no se excedieron los límites de captura en 2017 en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte.

97-01. Recomendación para incrementar el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de talla mínima. (Párrafo 2)
El 16 de abril de 2014 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación la *"Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe"* misma que en su numeral 4.6 establece que las capturas que incidentalmente se obtenga de atún aleta azul o rojo *(Thunnus thynnus)* únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo un peso de 30 kilogramos o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm. Los ejemplares con peso o talla inferior a la establecida deben ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia.

Documentos estadísticos

01-21 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6).
México no realiza capturas de patudo en el área.

01-22 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el pez espada (Párrafo 6).
México no realizó exportación de pez espada. Los datos estadísticos se presentan en Tarea I.

Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales.

15-05. Recomendación para un mayor reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja azul y aguja blanca.

En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dichas especies, siendo que su captura ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, por lo que se ha establecido una cuota de captura incidental por semestre para pez espada y marlines con valores específicos (porcentajes), contribuyendo con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las citadas especies.

El 4 de agosto de 2016 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el "Acuerdo por el que se establece la cuota de captura para el aprovechamiento del marlín azul *(Makaira nigricans)* y el marlín blanco *(Tetrapturus spp.)*, en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar caribe para los años 2016, 2017 y 2018", establece una cuota de captura anual de marlín azul de 70 t y 25 t de marlín blanco durante los citados años, a distribuirse entre la captura incidental de la flota palangrera atunero y la flota deportivo-recreativa en las aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar caribe, con base a lo estipulado en las recomendaciones de la CICAA.

Adicionalmente, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables, en su artículo 68, las especies marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas, dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, se encuentran destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).

Asimismo, la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, establece en el numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

En el numeral 4.7, se establece que las especies de marlín (géneros *Makaira y Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

Otra de las medidas adoptadas por México para conducir a la recuperación de las especies de aguja blanca y azul es la penalización del comercio de dichas especies capturadas en la pesca deportivo recreativa, esto con fundamento en el Artículo 55 fracción IX de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables donde se establece que la SAGARPA procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca deportivo-recreativa.

03-04. Recomendación sobre el pez espada del mediterráneo.
México no realiza actividades pesqueras en dicha área.

16-03 Recomendación de ICCAT para la conservación del pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 11)
México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para el año 2017, la cual no ha sido superada.

Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables y la Norma Oficial Mexicana vigente NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, las cuales regulan el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Respecto al establecimiento de una talla mínima para la captura de esta especie, México se encuentra en proceso de armonización de la regulación nacional hacia el cumplimiento de dicha resolución donde se señala que para proteger al pez espada pequeño, se adoptarán las medidas necesarias para prohibir la captura y desembarque en todo el Atlántico de pez espada con un pero en vivo inferior a 25 kg, o en su alternativa 125 cm de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla (LJFL). Sin embargo, se podrá conceder un margen de tolerancia a los buques que hayan capturado ejemplares pequeños de forma incidental, con la condición de que estas capturas incidentales no superen el 15 % del número de peces espada por desembarque de la captura total de pez espada de dichos buques.

06-08. Resolución sobre la pesca de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico. (Párrafo 1)
México no realiza actividades pesqueras en la zona al norte de 10°N y entre 30° W y 45°W.

05-05. Recomendación para enmendar la recomendación [Rec. 04-10] sobre la conservación de tiburones capturados en asociación con las pesquerías que son competencia de ICCAT.
México ha tomado las medidas normativas necesarias para requerir que los pescadores utilicen integralmente la totalidad de las capturas de tiburones. Asimismo anualmente se comunica información sobre la implementación de estas medidas y se ha realizado seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo.

07-06. Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones. (Párrafo 4)
En México se han adoptado medidas de regulación pesquera que promueven se mantenga el rendimiento máximo sostenible las poblaciones capturadas de tiburón.

En primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, dentro de la cual se enuncia no aumentar el esfuerzo pesquero sobre el recurso la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente, además implementa medidas de protección a especies de tiburones que se encuentra en condiciones de protección a nivel internacional como el caso del tiburón ballena *(Rhincodon typus*), tiburón peregrino (*Cetorhinus maximus*), tiburón blanco *(Carcharadon carcharias)* pez sierra (*Pristis perotteti, P. pectinata y P. microdon*) mantarraya gigante (*Manta bisrostris, Mobula japanica, M. thurstoni, M munkiana,, M hypostomata y mobula tarapacana*). Cualquier ejemplar de estas especies capturado incidentalmente deberá de ser regresado al agua.

Estas especies no podrán ser retenidas, vivas, muertas, enteras o alguna de sus partes y en consecuencia, no podrá ser objeto de consumo humano ni comercialización.

Además de forma complementaria a la Norma la SAGARPA publicó por medio de un Acuerdo por el que se establece una veda permanente para la pesca de tiburón blanco (*Carcharodon carcharias*) en aguas de jurisdicción federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos publicado el 27 de enero de 2014 en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

En la última actualización de la Carta Nacional Pesquera, publicada el 24 de agosto de 2012 se establece como medida de manejo adicionales, que desde 1993, no se expiden nuevos permisos para captura de tiburón, excepto en el caso de que se sustituyan embarcaciones descartadas o renueven permisos para no incrementar el esfuerzo de pesca existente, aun así, se considera que el estatus de la pesquería aprovechada se encuentra al máximo sustentable.

09-07. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación de los tiburones zorro capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.
A efecto de reducir la mortalidad por pesca sobre las poblaciones de tiburón zorro (*Alopias* spp.) se estableció en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, un límite máximo permisible de 45 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra es revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería.

México ha cumplido con las recomendaciones del SCRS de CICAA, referentes a la conservación del Tiburón Zorro Ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*), mediante la instrumentación de los programas de investigación que ha llevado a cabo en el INAPESCA, así como el control de las estadísticas de captura obtenidas a través del programa de observadores a bordo y de los reportes de las bitácoras de los propios productores. Con ésta información se tienen avances para establecer la línea base respecto al estado de distribución y abundancia de estas especies con objeto de establecer medidas de ordenación para la protección de las mismas.

10-06. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre marrajo dientuso del Atlántico capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1)
México comunica en los datos de Tarea I el seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones de la CICAA, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Por su parte el Proyecto de Modificación a la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, publicado a consulta el 11 de febrero de 2015, establece la incorporación del tiburón mako *(Isurus oxyrinchus*) dentro de la prohibición de su retención, almacenamiento o transporte.

10-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae) capturados en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 3, 5, 6)
El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

13-11. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT. (Párrafo 8)
Se incluyeron dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Por otro lado, se ha promovido mediante talleres de capacitación, el uso de instrumentos y mecanismos para eliminar la captura incidental de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de atún y otras. De igual manera, se trabaja en fomentar la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.

11-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)
El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. Asimismo, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

11-09 Recomendación de ICCAT para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en la pesquería de palangre de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)
La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso. Dentro de los registros del Programa de observadores, no se ha observado y registrado la presencia de aves marinas en las maniobras de pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México.
Otros

05-11 . Resolución de ICCAT sobre Sagassum pelágico (Párrafo 1)
No aplica.

General

12-07. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre un sistema ICCAT para unas normas mínimas para la inspección en puerto. (Párrafo 7)
México no tiene embarcaciones que entren, desembarquen o transborden sus capturas en puertos que no sean los propios en el área regulada por esta Comisión.

No obstante la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura y Pesca Sustentable establece disposiciones para reglar las descargas en puertos, las cuales establecen que los interesados en descargar en puertos extranjeros, con embarcaciones de matrícula y bandera mexicanas, deberán cumplir para ello los requisitos que establezcan el reglamento de esta Ley y los Tratados o Acuerdos Internacionales de los que México sea parte, así como con los requisitos y permisos que para este efecto los países les requieran. Los permisos respectivos los expedirá la Secretaría únicamente a personas de nacionalidad mexicana.

99-07. Resolución sobre la mejora de estadísticas de las pesquerías de recreo. (Párrafo 2)
México destina exclusivamente 9 especies de forma exclusiva a la pesca deportiva dentro de una franja costera de 50 millas medidas desde la línea a partir de la cual se mide el Mar Territorial: 6 de ellas pertenecen a los denominados "Picudos" (contándose 4 especies distintas de Marlín; Pez Vela y Pez Espada) y 3 especies afines (sábalo o chiro; pez gallo y dorado), dentro de una franja de 50 millas náuticas contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial.

Se ha seguido trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx, donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.

Por otra parte, se han tenido avances importantes en el fomento y regulación de la pesca deportivo-recreativa, actualmente la totalidad de los trámites para obtener un permiso de pesca se realiza totalmente por medios electrónicos. Los prestadores de servicios turísticos de pesca deportivo recreativa están obligados a presentar bitácoras de pesca donde informen las incidencias de la operación, así como el número de ejemplares capturados.

Asimismo, mediante programas de observadores a bordo se realiza el seguimiento de una parte representativa de esta actividad, con objeto de contar con elementos para la toma de decisiones administrativas y regulatorias.

05-08. Resolución sobre anzuelos circulares (párrafo 1-2)
México lleva a cabo la promoción e investigación para el uso de anzuelos circulares (16/0), con objeto de que sean utilizados en los lances que se efectúan con palangres pelágicos, considerando su adecuada selectividad y la reducción en la captura incidental.

Cabe destacar, que en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, se establece el uso de palangres o cimbras de deriva con anzuelos rectos o circulares para pesca de tiburones y rayas, sin embargo en el numeral 4.7.1 se hace obligatorio el uso del anzuelo tipo circular con un tamaño mínimo igual o superior a 64 mm de largo por 22 mm de abertura, en las profundidades más someras de operación, inferiores a 40 metros, frente a la costa occidental de la Península de Baja California. Lo anterior, considerando que dicha profundidad es donde existe mayor probabilidad de que una tortuga marina pueda ser capturada incidentalmente. A nivel nacional el uso de anzuelos circulares en pesquerías de palangre pelágico ha sido propuesto como un método para reducir la captura incidental de tortugas marinas y otras especies prioritarias para la conservación.

Adicionalmente, la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 establece en su numeral 4.2 que la pesca comercial de túnidos con el sistema de palangre, únicamente podrá realizarse mediante el uso de embarcaciones mayores, operando un palangre atunero de superficie a la deriva por embarcación. Las características del palangre autorizado son las siguientes: a) Longitud máxima de 60,000 metros, b) 100% de anzuelos circulares No. 16/0, c) Un máximo de 800 anzuelos por palangre.

01-18. Resolución acerca del alcance de la pesca IUU
A nivel nacional existen diversas disposiciones encaminadas a combatir tanto la pesca ilegal como la pesca IUU.

De manera permanente existe la disposición de utilizar la guía de pesca para regular la movilización de los productos pesqueros, así como el incremento de las operaciones de inspección y vigilancia en aguas de jurisdicción nacional, a través de las unidades de superficie de la CONAPESCA y la Secretaría de Marina-Armada de México.

Cabe mencionar, que en materia pesquera y acuícola, se han definido cinco ejes estratégicos de política pública en materia pesquera y acuícola, entre ellas el Cumplimiento y Observancia Normativa, precepto en que se incluye el rubro de Inspección y Vigilancia, para prevenir la pesca ilegal e inducir el uso sustentable de los recursos marinos.

Entre las acciones que se realizan se incluyen los recorridos marítimos a bordo de unidades de superficie. Estas operaciones permiten controlar y verificar las pesquerías que se desarrollan en las aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal, que es en donde la flota atunera palangrera doméstica del Golfo de México concentra sus actividades. De esta forma además, es posible detectar las incursiones de buques extranjeros sin autorización para pescar dentro de la ZEE de nuestro país.

La ventaja de las fiscalizaciones en el mar, en comparación con las que se realizan en puerto, es que permiten supervisar las características de los equipos de pesca y su manipulación, la revisión de la documentación requerida para la actividad (permiso o concesión, bitácora de pesca, certificado de matrícula), la inspección ocular del producto pesquero almacenado a bordo y la verificación de los sistemas utilizados para el manejo del producto pesquero desechado.

Otras actividades que se llevan a cabo son la verificación documental y de producto en los puertos de descarga, la constatación del registro de su producción, a través de los avisos de arribo, las inspecciones en los centros de acopio, la revisión de las guías de pesca de los documentos y demás documentos con los que se acredite la legal procedencia de los embarques de producto en tránsito y tratándose de embarques de atún aleta azul o rojo *(Thunnus thynnus)* que se realicen con destino a la exportación, la comprobación del "Certificado de Exportación del Atún Aleta Azul o Rojo".

03-16. Recomendación para adoptar medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada
Se ha publicado la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-PESC-2007, para reglamentar la utilización del Sistema Satelital de Monitoreo de Embarcaciones Pesqueras, la cual es de observancia obligatoria para quienes realicen actividades de captura en embarcaciones pesqueras con motor estacionario (intraborda), potencia nominal superior a 80 Hp, con cubierta corrida y eslora superior a 10 m, que operen en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Océano Pacífico, Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva, así como para aquellas embarcaciones de bandera mexicana que realicen actividades de pesca en alta mar.

Asimismo, en la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables se señala que en las acciones de inspección y vigilancia de actividades pesqueras que se realicen en sistemas lagunarios, estuarinos, mar territorial y la zona económica exclusiva, la Secretaría podrá utilizar sistemas de localización y monitoreo satelital. Para estos efectos, dicha autoridad determinará, mediante disposiciones reglamentarias o en las concesiones y permisos, las embarcaciones que requieran el equipo especializado de monitoreo, para la operación de dichos sistemas.
03-12. Recomendación respecto a los deberes de las Partes contratantes y partes, entidades o entidades pesqueras no contratantes colaboradoras en relación con sus barcos que pescan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT.
Los barcos bajo su bandera de México cumplen con las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión.

A través de la LGPAS se controla a los barcos autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del convenio, se ha establecido que las actividades de pesca comercial requieren la expedición de un permiso y/o concesión, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos que se establezcan en esta Ley y en sus disposiciones reglamentarias.

De tal manera que el concesionario o permisionario deberá tener siempre a bordo el documento que demuestre que la embarcación está autorizada para operar, la cual deberá tener matrícula y bandera mexicanas y estar registrada en el Registro Público Marítimo Nacional, en los términos de la Ley de Navegación, así como en el Registro Nacional de Pesca y Acuacultura. Las embarcaciones pesqueras que establezca el reglamento de la presente Ley deberán llevar un libro de registro que se denominará bitácora de pesca.

Asimismo, se tiene establecido y mantiene actualizado un registro de barcos de pesca autorizados a enarbolar su bandera y autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del Convenio.

05-09. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicar las estadísticas (Párrafo 3).
México ha facilitado a la CICAA las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo con las observaciones relativas a la fuente de información y trabaja continuamente para la aplicación de medidas correctivas a través del trabajo directo de sus instituciones involucradas con el Programa de Observadores a Bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental.

16-15 Recomendación sobre un programa para el transbordo. (ANEXO 3 Párrafo 6).
El control de los transbordos en el mar se lleva a cabo conforme a lo establecido en el Artículo 73 y 41 Fracción XV de la LGPAS, a través de la Secretaría, mediante el otorgamiento de permisos para descargar en puertos extranjeros o transbordar especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, siempre y cuando los interesados proporcionen, adjunta a la solicitud del permiso y presenten información del número y fecha de la concesión, permiso al amparo del cual se realizó la captura; las especies y su volumen a descargar o transbordar; la fecha y lugar de traslado o transbordo; los datos que identifiquen la embarcación a la que se transbordarán los productos, y el puerto de destino final. Cabe mencionar, que, a pesar de que dicho supuesto está contemplado en la ley, a la fecha es obligatorio para todo titular de un permiso o concesión el realizar el arribo de la captura en puerto.

De igual manera el Artículo 74 de la LGPAS se establece que se requiere permiso para la descarga en puertos mexicanos, que realicen embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera extranjera, de productos pesqueros vivos, frescos, enhielados o congelados provenientes de la pesca comercial.

10-10. Recomendación de ICCAT para establecer normas mínimas para los programas de observadores científicos de buques pesqueros (Párrafo 5).
México ha proporcionado a la Comisión en tiempo y forma los informes sobre el programa nacional de observadores a bordo, describiendo cada uno de los apartados solicitados, así como la proporción de material adjunto (manual, fichas, guías de identificación, etc.).

11-10 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre recopilación de información y armonización de datos sobre captura fortuita en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1 C y 1 E)
La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.

Por otro lado, las acciones emprendidas para reducir los descartes en la pesquería son el establecimiento de un límite máximo permisible de 45 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra será revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería según lo establecido en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, así mismo para cada embarcación se ha autorizado una tasa anual de captura incidental de atún azul o rojo *(Thunnus thynnus*), marlin (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus),* pez espada *(Xiphias gladius*), pez vela *(Istiophorus albicans*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no debe ser mayor del 20% de su captura nominal (captura total que incluye lospeces liberados vivos), obtenida durante un año calendario. Para verificar esta disposición todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-SAG/PESC-1996, donde se establece que las especies de marlin *(*géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus)*; pez vela *(Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada *(Xiphias gladius)* que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

11-15 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre penalizaciones aplicables en caso de incumplimiento de las obligaciones en materia de comunicación (Párrafo 1)
México ha mantenido una mejora continua sobre los procedimientos en materia de comunicación para las especies capturadas incidentalmente, particularmente sobre tiburones.

11-16 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre acuerdos de acceso (Párrafo 5)
No se ha registrado ninguna actividad al respecto.

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

No aplica.

Tabla 1. Captura desembarcada de atunes y especies afines por la flota palangrera mexicana en 2016.

Código	Captura (t)	Captura (ejemplares)
YFT	1241	34323
BFT	34	134
BET	3	73
SKJ	6	1235
BLF	4	889
ALB	0	15
WAH	15	1196
BUM	60	1321
SAI	51	3102
SWO	64	1665
WHM	12	670
FAL	7	121
SMA	5	67
THR	3	39
BSH	0	1
OCS	0	8
SPN	1	24
OTRO[a]	23	2589
OTRO[b]	6	100
OTRO[c]	2	109

Otro[a], otros peces; Otro[b], otros tiburones; Otro[c] otros peces picudos.

RECOMENDACIÓN DE CICAA SOBRE MEDIDAS DE ORDENACIÓN PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN DEL PEZ VELA DEL ATLÁNTICO 16-11

DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS PROGRAMAS DE RECOPILACIÓN DE DATOS Y ACCIONES EMPRENDIDAS PARA IMPLEMENTAR LA REC. 16-11:

En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dicha especie, siendo que su captura ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, la cual es regulada por la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, estableciendo en su numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros Makaira y Tetrapturus) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.

México continua manteniendo su cobertura de observadores a bordo de 100% en los viajes de pesca, cuya información se provee a ICCAT la cual incluye descartes muertos y vivos como parte de la presentación de Tarea I y Tarea II.

Los datos que se recopilan son los siguientes:

- **Información del crucero:** número de crucero, nombre del técnico científico, nombre del capitán de pesca, nombre del barco, salida (fecha y puerto pesquero), llegada (fecha y puerto pesquero).

- **Artes de pesca:** palangre longitud total (millas), longitud del reinal (brazas), longitud del orinque (brazas), diámetro de la línea madre (mm), tipo de palangre, diámetro del hilo del reinal (mm), tipo y número de anzuelo, carnada (tipo y condición: vivo o muerto).
- **Equipo de barco:** diámetro del carrete principal (m), navegador (s/n), videosonda (s/n) radar (s/n), radio goniómetro (s/n), número de ganchos, número de arpones, número de radioboyas, número de banderines, número de boyas luminosas y diagramas de palangre.
- **Informe diario:** fecha, sucesos de turno, hora del suceso, latitud, longitud, observado por, distancia, velocidad del barco, temperatura del agua, nubosidad, número de Beaufort, visibilidad, número de lance.
- **Hoja de muestreo:** número de crucero, fecha de inicio de cobrado, posición de inicio de cobrado (latitud y longitud), número de lance, número de anzuelos, número de ejemplar, talla (cm), peso (kg), sexo (h/m), madurez sexual, peso eviscerado, código de especies.
- **Informe de captura (embodegada, liberada viva y descartada muerta):** número de crucero, número de lance, especie, número de ejemplar, peso (kg), código de especies.
- **Registros de Observaciones de Mamíferos Marinos:** fecha, número de crucero, hora de avistamiento, estimación inicial del número y de la composición por especie de la manada entera, notas de avistamiento e identificación.
- **Registro de Tortugas Marinas:** número de crucero, número de registro, fecha, número de lance, latitud, longitud, especie, identificación, dimensiones (cm), condición de la tortuga, asociada con objetos flotantes u otra fauna, marcas, comentarios adicionales.
- **Registro de Avistamiento de Tortugas Marinas:** número de crucero, fecha, hora, latitud, longitud, suceso, número de lances, número de tortugas, características de identificación de tortugas y especies asociadas, comentarios.

Protocolo establecido de recopilación y tratamiento de datos:

- El Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuacultura (INAPESCA) y el Programa de observadores a bordo mantienen una estrecha colaboración para llevar a cabo la obtención de información a bordo de embarcaciones palangreras en el Golfo de México, para ello se cuenta con el manual de observadores a bordo así como de cursos de capacitación, además del seguimiento a la información en los informes de barco.

Requisitos de información de observadores:

- En cada viaje de pesa el programa de observadores provee los informes de crucero para llevar a cabo su llenado siguiendo los protocolos de capacitación y manual de observadores, estos incluyen desde características del arte de pesca, actividades de pesca, captura, esfuerzo, entre otros.

Para mayor referencia se anexan los formatos utilizados por los Observadores para la recopilación de información:

ANNUAL REPORT OF MOROCCO[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MAROC
INFORME ANUAL DE MARRUECOS

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 9563 tm au cours de l'année 2017 contre 9703 tm au cours de l'année 2016 en termes de volume soit une réduction de 1,5 %. Toutefois, le quota du thon rouge alloué par l'ICCAT a été consommé à 100 %. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le listao, les thonidés mineurs, et des requins et squales. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique - INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et l'espadon. Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte et d'analyse de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) les thonidés mineurs, et les requins pélagiques notamment dans les zones situées au Sud du Royaume du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RESUMEN

Ière Partie (Information sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Exploitation des thonidés

Les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les pêcheurs marocains sont :
- le thon rouge,
- l'espadon,
- le thon obèse,
- le listao
- l'albacore,
- les requins,
- les thonidés mineurs (bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, etc.) ainsi que bien d'autres espèces .

Ces espèces sont exploitées par un armement national diversifié, constitué de navires de pêche armés à la senne, à la palangre et à la ligne à main. Des madragues sont également mises en service pour l'exploitation du thon rouge. Les débarquements sont effectués au niveau des ports, des villages de pêcheurs et des points de débarquement aménagés le long des côtes marocaines.

[1] Département de la Pêche Maritime (DPM/DDARH) & Institut National de Recherche Halieutique (INRH).

1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs (Bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, palomette, etc.) sont principalement pêchés sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Quelques unités artisanales capturent accessoirement le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine durant les mois de juillet à Octobre. Des espèces de thonidés mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L'espadon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au sud de Dakhla.

Quant au germon, thon obèse et à l'albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique au moyen de navires côtiers, dans les eaux de la ZEE marocaine.

Pour ce qui est des requins capturés en association avec les espèces de thonidés, leurs principales zones de pêche se situent dans les côtes atlantiques.

1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces voisines sont pêchées essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

- La madrague :

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et accessoirement les thonidés mineurs. En 2017, 12 madragues ont été autorisées à caler, dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet de chaque année.

- Ligne à main et palangre de surface :

Elles sont utilisées principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux qui comptent dans leur flottille des centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du Détroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques, de longueur inférieure à 7m et de TJB < 3 tonneaux.

Cette activité de pêche, utilisant ces engins de pêche, capture des grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions sud du Maroc. Cette activité est presque continue durant toute l'année, avec un arrêt d'activité de 2 à 3 mois par an.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre dérivante de surface et la ligne. D'autres espèces sont également capturées par ces engins, notamment les thonidés mineurs et les espèces de requins.

- Senne tournante *:*

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dits sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique durant les périodes autorisées, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par d'autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à noter que cette technique réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de thonidés tropicaux (listao).

Elle est également pratiquée par deux navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée, dans le cadre d'opérations de pêche conjointes.

1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

Le Royaume du Maroc a procédé au titre de la saison 2017 à l'autorisation de l'installation d'un établissement d'engraissement de thon rouge vivant, sur la façade Atlantique, dénommé « BLUE FARM » enregistré sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002.

Au titre de l'année 2017, le quota individuel alloué à la ferme est de 1 000 000 Kg.

La ferme marocaine a été approvisionnée à partir de thon rouge vivant provenant des madragues ESSAHEL/AT002MAR00011 (500 000 kg/2510 pièces), PRINCIPE/AT002MAR00002 (100 000 kg/546 pièces) PUNTA NEGRA/AT002MAR00005 (207 677 g/1000 pièces), et LOS CENIZOSOS/AT002MAR00004 (192 323 kg/991 pièces) dont le transfert et la mise en cage ont été réalisées en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant après engraissement dans la ferme BLUE FARM, ont été réalisées en présence aussi de l'observateur régional ICCAT.

Les déclarations de mise en cage et le rapport d'élevage avec un taux de croissance provisoire ont été transmis au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais requis conformément aux dispositions et exigences de l'ICCAT.

Cette expérience a été couronnée de succès en enregistrant un gain en poids de + 57,3 %, lequel taux est supérieur à celui prévu initialement par les promoteurs (44%) et au taux conventionnel identifié par le Comité Scientifique de l'ICCAT, qui est de 35%. Ceci est dû essentiellement aux conditions écologiques du milieu marin très favorables.

Chapitre 2 : Statistiques et recherche

2.1 Données de la Tâche II

Les données de la Tâche II des thonidés et espèces apparentées exploités dans les eaux marocaines pour l'année 2017 sont résumées dans le **tableau 7**.

2.2 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Il ressort des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs des palangriers ciblant les thonidés et espèces voisines, ce qui suit :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys Coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec environ 70% de la capture totale en effectif . Ces espèces sont rarement rencontrées lors des opérations de pêche. A titre indicatif, ces tortues peuvent être prises dans les palangres une fois sur toutes les 10 marées réalisées.

- Quand la tortue est prise vivante dans leurs palangres, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage de l'hameçon de l'animal avant sa remise dans l'eau. Si la tortue est morte ou a déjà avalé l'hameçon, les pêcheurs coupent la ligne la plus proche de l'hameçon puis relâchent la tortue en mer.

- Concernant les oiseaux de mer, aucune information n'est actuellement disponible sur les prises accidentelles de ces espèces, bien que les pêcheurs signalent que ces derniers sont souvent observés dans le ciel, mais ils ne sont jamais pris dans leurs engins.

2.3 Données de capture de la pêche sportive et récréative en Méditerranée

Aucune capture d'espèces de thonidés par la pêche sportive n'a été enregistrée en 2017.

2.4 Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport

En 2017, les 02 navires thoniers senneurs marocains, Mediouna /AT000MAR01418 et Azrou 1/ AT000MAR00081 ont opéré dans le cadre de la JFO 2017-010, avec les navires turques. Aucune mortalité accidentelle ni mise à mort de poisson pour échantillonnage n'a été enregistrée durant les opérations de transfert et de transport impliquant ces navires. En conséquence aucun échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge n'a pu être réalisé.

2.5 Echantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevés pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes

En 2017, les données de taille de 1115 individus de thon rouge estimées par la caméra stéréoscopique lors des opérations de transfert dans les cages d'engraissement, ont été obtenues auprès de la société Bluefarm. Ces données sont en cours de saisie dans des formulaires standards (ST06) et seront communiquées au DPM pour envoi au secrétariat ICCAT.

La longueur à la fourche des individus mis en cage variait entre 149 cm et 331 cm avec une longueur moyenne de 221 cm.

2.6 Activités de recherche

En 2017, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué sa contribution en matière de recherche sur les thonidés, visant une amélioration des connaissances sur la biologie, la structure des stocks ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés et espèces apparentées. En témoignent notamment les documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine aux réunions de préparation des données de thon rouge et de l'espadon tenues à Madrid ainsi qu'aux réunions d'évaluations de ces deux stocks et celles des groupes d'espèces du SCRS (septembre 2017).

Aussi, durant l'année 2017, l'INRH, à travers son centre Dakhla a collaboré pour la deuxième année consécutive, dans le cadre du projet de recherche ICCAT sur les thonidés mineurs (SMTYP), et ce à travers la collecte, traitement et analyse des données biologiques de la bonite à dos rayé, exploité au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance et la taille de première maturité pour des fins d'évaluation de ce stock dans le cadre de l'ICCAT.

Conformément au paragraphe 1c de la Rec. 06-07, il a été précédé également à l'échantillonnage de taille de plus de 300 spécimens de thon rouge engraissé lors des opérations de mise à mort dans les fermes d'engraissement.

Afin de jouer pleinement son rôle en tant que laboratoire de référence en matière d'études biologiques des thonidés, le laboratoire des ressources halieutiques du centre régional de l'INRH à Tanger, chargé des grands pélagiques, devrait être équipé de moyens et d'équipements scientifiques nécessaires pour accomplir ses missions. Des objectifs que l'on pourrait atteindre en partie à travers nos implications dans des projets et programmes de recherche internationaux tel que le GBYP, d'une part, et par le renforcement des capacités des chercheurs marocains, à travers des formations pointues en matière de biologie et de nouvelles méthodes d'évaluation des stocks, d'autre part.

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

Nº	Exigence	Réponse
	GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces	
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 27/07/2018
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 27/07/2018
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 01/03/2018 et 27/07/2018
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 01/03/2018 et 27/07/2018
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 01/03/2018 et 27/07/2018
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Envoyé à l'ICCAT 27/07/2018
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable, pas d'activités de marquage en 2017
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	En raison du caractère artisanal des pêcheries thonières, il est difficile de mettre en place un programme d'observateur scientifique. Toutefois, une méthode alternative est décrite en réponse à l'exigence S11
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 27/07/2018
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de sargasse
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries palangrières ni au harpon en Méditerranée
	THON ROUGE	
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 27/07/2018
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des	Les données de taille envoyées à l'ICCAT le

Nº	Exigence	Réponse
	systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	27/07/2018en utilisant le formulaire ST06
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Communiquées à l'ICCAT en tant que ST01-T1FC, ST02-T1NC, ST03- T2CE, ST06-T2FM 27/07/2018
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock de thon rouge ouest
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock de thon rouge ouest
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest
	THONIDÉS TROPICAUX	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Les données de prise et effort relatives au thon obèse et à l'albacore soumises en tant que statistiques Tâche II le 01/03/2018.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1ºx1º, par type de DCP, etc	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1º, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP dans la ZEE d'autres CPCs.
	ISTIOPHORIDÉS	
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Aucun programme scientifique dédié aux istiophoridés n'est actuellement en place en raison de leurs faible débarquements
	REQUINS	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable. Le Maroc déclare les prises de requins par espèce.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Deux documents SCRS ont été présentés sur la taupe bleue à la réunion intersession le 02/07/2018
S51	Informations sur le requins peau bleue	Un document SCRS sera présenté à la prochaine réunion intersession du GT-requins
	AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable. Aucun guide n'est actuellement disponible pour ces espèces.

Nº	Exigence	Réponse
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Cf. Section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Aucun programme d'observateur scientifique n'est actuellement sur place. Cf. Section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Détermination de la composition spécifique et l'estimation des prises accessoires et des rejets des pêcheries artisanales sont assurées à travers le réseau national de suivi des échouages et des enquêtes auprès des pêcheurs.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Une réflexion est en cours de développement dans le cadre des travaux de recherche pour réduire les prises accessoires des requins dans la pêcherie palangrière ciblant l'espadon. Aucun rejet des prises accessoires n'est actuellement enregistré dans cette pêcherie.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

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

4.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Département des Pêches maritimes interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel, modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 03 octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux marocaines.

4.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, la circulaire n° 001 du 01/02/2005, fixant les conditions d'octroi et de prorogation des autorisations de reconversion, de refonte et de remplacement des navires de pêche permet, d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la pêcherie du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions de la recommandation ICCAT [17-07] amendant la Recommandation [14-04] en matière de limite de la capacité à celle des madragues, des fermes et des navires autorisés au 1er juillet 2008.

4.3 Le contrôle des activités de pêche

Le contrôle des activités de pêche a pour principaux objectifs de veiller à la stricte application de la réglementation en vigueur, de sanctionner les contrevenants et permet par la même occasion de contribuer à la gestion de la ressource, en complément aux instruments déjà mis en place tels que les mesures techniques, les limitations de captures et d'effort de pêche.

Un contrôle strict s'étend à l'ensemble de la filière pêche et notamment à l'exercice de la pêche, les activités de transbordement, de débarquement, de commercialisation, de transport et de stockage des produits de la pêche ainsi que l'enregistrement des débarquements et des ventes.

Le contrôle en mer consiste à vérifier les caractéristiques de l'engin de pêche (contrôle de la conformité de l'engin et du maillage par rapport à l'espèce cible et la zone géographique), à inspecter l'activité de pêche elle-même (journal de bord, légalité de l'activité de pêche par rapport à la période de pêche et au quota), et la cargaison (taille minimale, quantités par espèces).

Les informations statistiques recueillies lors des contrôles permettent aussi de suivre les niveaux de capture.

L'organisation du contrôle est faite de la manière suivante :

4.3.1 Contrôles en mer

Il est effectué par les autorités maritimes de contrôle et par les membres du corps des observateurs nationaux (observateurs scientifiques).

Les moyens mis à la disposition des contrôleurs sont : les navires de surveillance, les avions et le suivi par satellite (GPS).

Le contrôle est effectué à bord des navires et à la capture. Les indications reportées dans le journal de bord sont contrôlées ainsi que le respect des mesures techniques et réglementaires en vigueur.

Au niveau des madragues, il faudrait rappeler la présence permanente des observateurs nationaux dont la mission est le contrôle des tailles, espèces, des autorisations... Ainsi, 100% des madragues sont couvertes par des observateurs nationaux du Département des Pêches Maritimes. A la fin de la saison de pêche, après la levée de la madrague, l'observateur présente un rapport détaillé sur l'activité de celle-ci.

4.3.2 Contrôles à terre

Ils sont effectués par les délégués du Département des Pêches Maritimes, les délégués de l'Office National des Pêches et par les Observateurs nationaux qui forment les Commissions de suivi et de Contrôle.

Ces inspections sont soient ciblées, soit aléatoires. Elles sont réalisées au débarquement, lors du transport du produit, à la transformation et lors de la commercialisation.

Les documents pouvant servir au contrôle sont : les déclarations de débarquement, les documents de transport qui sont également vérifiés par les autorités de contrôle de la circulation routière et les notes de ventes.

D'autres mesures sont mises en œuvre et qui entrent dans le cadre de l'application des dispositions du plan d'action national pour l'abandon du filet maillant dérivant et la reconversion des flottes qui l'utilisent.

Tous ces dispositifs sont renforcés par la promulgation du Dahir N° 1-14-95 du 12 mai 2014 portant promulgation de la loi n° 15-12 relative à la prévention et la lutte contre la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et modifiant et complétant le dahir n° 1-73-255 du 27 chaoual 1393 (23 novembre 1973) formant règlement sur la pêche maritime. Des textes d'application de cette Loi sont publiés et d'autres sont en cours d'adoption.

4.4 Système de repérage et de suivi par satellite des navires de pêche (DRS/GPS)

Dans le cadre d'une gestion rationnelle des ressources halieutiques et dans le but d'assurer un meilleur suivi de l'activité de la flotte sur un grand espace géographique, le Département des Pêches Maritimes a mis en place toute une structure pour l'utilisation des systèmes de suivi et de transmission de données par satellite.

Aussi, et dans le but de contribuer efficacement à contrecarrer la pêche illégale, non-réglementée et non-déclarée (INN) dans la zone de Convention de l'ICCAT, des outils de contrôle supplémentaires ont été mis en place pour compléter les systèmes électroniques déjà mis en place par les autorités chargées du contrôle des activités de pêche.

Enfin, il faudrait rappeler que le Département des Pêches Maritimes abrite et coordonne les activités du Centre National de Surveillance des navires de pêche (CNSNP).

4.5 Données commerciales

Au niveau des exportations, des recoupements sont effectués avec les services de l'Office des changes, organisme étatique chargé d'édicter les mesures relatives à la réglementation des opérations de change en autorisant à titre général ou particulier les transferts à destination de l'étranger et en veillant au rapatriement des avoirs obligatoirement cessibles (recettes d'exportations de biens et services), et de l'administration des douanes qui sont sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances afin de vérifier l'authenticité des quantités déclarées à l'exportation et les croiser avec le montant des devises rapatriées.

Toutes ces procédures ont été mises en place pour renforcer davantage les dispositifs de contrôle des opérations commerciales des espèces thonières.

Tableau 1 : Statistiques générales.

Espèces (code ICCAT)	*TOTAL ™ 2017*	
Espèce/Zone	*Atlantique*	*Méditerranée*
Albacore (YFT)	110	3
Germon (ALB)	20	0
Thon obèse (BET)	410	0
Thon rouge (BFT)	1702,7	438,5
Bacorette (LTA)	12	0,3
Listao (SKJ)	750	0
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	1416,8	46
Auxide (FRI)	200	0
Palomette (BOP)	450,3	2,7
Espadon (SWO)	900	1000
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0,3	0,1
Makaire Bleu (BUM)	82	0
Makaire noir	0	0
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0	0
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	0	0
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0	0
Requin griset (SBL)	48,3	0
Requin HÂ (GAG)	38,5	6
Requin marteau commun (SPZ)	0	0
Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)	0	0
Requin perlon (HXT)	0,5	0
Requin sombre (DUS)	0	0
Taupe bleue (SMA)	450	0
Peau bleue	1 475	0
Taupe commune (POR)	0	0
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	0	0
Autres thonidés	0	0

SOUS TOTAL (Tm)	8 066,40	1 496,60
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	**9 563,00**	

Tableau 2 : Données statistiques des pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'espadon (SWO).

BFT	*Engins*	*Volume*
Atl	Trap	1702,7
Atl	PS	00
Atl	LL	00
Atl	Gill	00
Méd	Hand (HL)	184,5
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	254
Méd	LL	00
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		1702,7
Tot-Méd		438,5
Tot		**2141,2**

SWO	*Engins*	*Volume*
Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	00
Atl	Gill	00
Atl	HL	150
Atl	LL	750
Méd	LL	1000
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	Hand	00
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		900
Tot-Méd		1000
Tot		**1900**

Tableau 3 : Données de la pêcherie des thonidés mineurs.

Espèces		*Bacorette (LTA)*	*B. Sarda (BON)*	*Auxide (FRI)*	*Palomette (BOP)*	*Total*
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	450	120	250,2	820,3
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL	8	650	30	130	818
Atl	PS	4	316,8	50	70	440,8
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	1,8	1,7
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	LL	0	35	0	0,5	35,5
Méd	PS	0,3	11	0	0,5	11,8

Tot-Atl		12	1416,8	200	450,2	2079
Tot-Méd		0,3	46	0	2,8	49,1
Total		**12,3**	**1462,8**	**200**	**453**	**2128,1**

Tableau 4 : Autres espèces.

	Engins	*Voilier (SAI)*	*Makaire bleu (BUM)*	*Albacore (YFT)*	*Germon (ALB)*	*Thon obèse (BET)*	*Listao (SKJ)*	*TOTAL*
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Atl	PS	0	22	25	15	0	150	**212**
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Atl	Hand	0	20	0	0	310	400	**530**
Atl	LL	0	40	85	5	100	200	**630**
Méd	LL	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	PS	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Tot-Atl		0	82	110	20	410	750	**1372**
Tot-Méd		0	0	3	0	0	0	**3**
Total		**0**	**82**	**113**	**20**	**410**	**750**	**1375**

Tableau 5 : Requins et squalidés débarqués en 2017.

	Engin	*Grand requin blanc (WSH)*	*Grand requin marteau (SPK)*	*Requin griset (SBL)*	*Requin HÄ (GAG)*	*Requin marteau commun (SPZ)*	*Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)*	*Requin perlon (HXT)*	*Requin sombre (DUS)*	*Taupe bleue (SMA)*	*Peau bleue*	*Taupe commune (POR)*	*Autres Squales & Requins*	*Total*
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Atl	PS	0	0	13,3	16	0	0	0	0	130	875	0	0	**1034,3**
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Atl	LL & Hand	0	0	35	22,5	0	0	0,5	0	320	600	0	0	**978**
Méd	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	PS	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Tot-Atl		0	0	48,3	38,5	0	0	0,5	0	450	1475	0	0	**2012,3**
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**
Total		**0**	**0**	**48,3**	**44,5**	**0**	**0**	**0,5**	**0**	**450**	**1475**	**0**	**0**	**2018,3**

Tableau 6 : Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

	Atlantique	*Méditerranée*	*Total*
Thon rouge	1702,7	438,5	2141,2
Thon obèse	410	0	410
Thon germon	20	0	20
listao	750	0	750
Thon albacore	110	3	113
Makaire blanc	0,3	0,1	0,4
Makaire bleu	82	0	82
Espadon	900	1000	1900
Petits thonidés	2079	49,1	2128,1
Autres thonidés	0	0	0
requins & Squalidés	2012,3	6	2018,3
TOTAL	**8066,4**	**1496,6**	**9563,00**

Tableau 7. Récapitulatif des données Tâche II disponibles pour l'année 2017 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport).

Espèce/stock	*Type données*	*Code engin*
Thon rouge Atlantique Est (BFT)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	Trap & HL
	- Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraissé	Trap
Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	LL
Espadon de l'Atlantique Nord(SWO)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	LL
Albacore (YFT)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ;	LL
Thon obèse (BET)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille	LL
Taupe bleu (SMA) et peau bleu (BSH)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille	LL
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	– Données mensuelles de capture/effort ; Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille	LL

ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NAMIBIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE NAMIBIA

SUMMARY

*Namibia, as a member of ICCAT, strives to fully implement all ICCAT Conservation and Management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and any other RFMO's or International Organisation. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documents. In 2017, Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by boats operating in Namibian waters. Data obtained from log sheets supplied to fishing vessels, as well as data collected by Fisheries Inspectors deployed at all landing points and those data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels were analysed and the results were submitted to ICCAT in July 2017 (Task I and Task II). The landings for some species, namely; Albacore (ALB), Big-eye Tuna (BET) Short fin Mako (SMA) , Long fin Mako (LMA) (YFT), Blue Sharks (BSH), and Oil fish (OIL)have significantly decreased in 2017, while those of Swordfish (SWO), have increased in 2017 when compared to 2016 (**table 1**). Other species, such as Skipjack tuna (SKJ) were also recorded in 2017. Fisheries observers were also deployed on board large pelagic vessel to observe and monitor the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the offenders. Furthermore, Namibia had deployed Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours, to ensure strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, including those adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia has also ratify in June 2017 to the FAO Port State Measures agreements.*

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

During 2017, 5 bait boats and 11 longline vessels operated in the Namibian waters. A summary of the catches landed by both the bait boat and longline vessels since 2014 is shown in **Table 1** below.

As shown in **Table 1**, catches of Albacore, Bigeye Tuna, Blue shark, Shortfin Mako and Oilfish decreased in 2017 when compared to 2016, while those of Swordfish and Blue Marlin increased. Catches of Yellowfin Tuna remained the same for both 2017 and 2016. Catches of Skipjack, Striped Marlin and Mola Mola were also recorded in 2017. There was a decrease in the number of Bait Boat vessels and longline vessels that operated during 2017 as compared to the previous 3 years.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Namibia collects statistical data from its Large Pelagic fishing fleet, through information gathered from the log-sheets supplied to Masters of fishing vessels, landings data supplied by the fishing companies, as well as data collected at sea by Fisheries Observers (RESDAT). All this data is then worked-up into the ICCAT excel worksheets and submitted annually to ICCAT by the end of July.

2.1 Logsheets

The following information is noted on each of these log-sheets:

- Vessel License No
- IRCS

- Captain's name
- Trip No
- Year and Month of the trip
- log-sheet Serial No
- the date & time of set/shoot plus lat & long
- date & time of haul/catch plus lat & long,
- effort (hooks/poles)
- number of each species in the catch
- Captain's estimate of the catch (in kg) for each species.

The information collected on these log-sheets will enable one to calculate the catch per unit of effort for each set and for any specified period of time.

2.2 RESDAT Form 1A and 2C

These forms are filled in by the Fisheries Observers on board commercial fishing vessels in which the Observer notes station- and catch information (form 1A), as well as biological data (form 2C). Information, such as total catch in kg, number of fish sampled, weight in kg, length, sex, Vessel ID, Trip No, Station No, Date and First Sampler No and Sampler name is recorded for tunas (albacore, yellow fin tuna, and big eye tuna) and tuna-like species (Swordfish and Skipjack) on forms 1A and 2C. For large pelagic sharks, sex is also noted on Form 2C (Biological data).

2.3 Observer programme

Namibia deploys Fisheries Observers on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels, as well as foreign chartered fishing vessels operating within the Namibian EEZ and in International waters, that have enough space to accommodate fisheries observers. Their primary duties are as follows:

- Observe compliance to fisheries legislations governing fishing operations
- Ensure correct and accurate logbook completion,
- Ensure accurate reporting of areas of operation, catches and quantities,
- Observe processing methods onboard fishing vessels to ensure that no discarding of commercial fish species takes place,
- Collecting research scientific data, such as species identification, length measurements, sexing and collection of Otoliths, as indicated on the biological sampling forms supplied by the Ministry's scientists.

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

Nº	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	20 October 2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	20 October 2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	20 October 2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	20 October 2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	20 October 2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	20 October 2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 20/07/2018.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	None
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Namibia does not catch

Nº	Requirement	Response
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Pelagic Sargassum.
		Not applicable. Namibia does not to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels , including discards	Task I data for BET and YFT, as well as Task II data for BET, sent on 20/07/2018. However, Namibia does not target BET or YFT and these species are only caught as by-catches
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 20 October 2018.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 20 October 2018
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable.
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 20 October 2018
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	NPOA for sharks Sent on 07 July 2014
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 20 October 2018
S51	Information on blue shark	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 20 October

Nº	Requirement	Response
		2018
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	See Field Guide to the Living Marine Resources of Namibia, by G. Bianchi etal, FAO, Rome (1999)
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	NPOA for Seabirds, together with regulations, currently in force.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Namibia does not have an artisanal fishery for ICCAT managed species.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	NPOA for sharks Sent on 07 July 2014

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information Required	Response
GEN	1	Annual Reports (Commission)	Namibia submitted the annual Scientific Report and the annual Commission Report on 03 October 2018. As a member of ICCAT, Namibia strives to fully implement all ICCAT Conservation and Management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by necessary documents.
GEN	2	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Namibia submitted Task I data for all ICCAT species caught during the reporting period. For some species, Task II data could not be provided, due to limited sampling by Fisheries Observers. To improve the quality of these data and increase sampling coverage, especially for sharks, onboard observers are to be given refresher courses in future on how to collect these data. Namibia also requires assistance from ICCAT in further training of her Observers to collect the much needed scientific data, including from sharks. Inspectors also need further training to prevent and discourage the targeting and exporting of species prohibited by ICCAT, such as Hammerheads, Silky and Thresher sharks.
GEN	3	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	30-Jul-18
GEN	4	Vessel Chartering - summary report	30-Jul-18
GEN	5	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	30-Jul-18

GEN	6	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit Transhipment at sea and in-port of any commercial species.
GEN	7	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit Transhipment at sea and in-port of any commercial species.
GEN	8	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit Transhipment at sea and in-port of any commercial species.
GEN	9	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit Transhipment at sea and in-port of any commercial species.
GEN	10	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Sent on 24 February 2014
GEN	11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Insert date sent to ICCAT (day/month/year)
GEN	12	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	48 hours is required. Submitted in the past and no changes were made in 2014 and thereafter.
GEN	13	Copies of port inspection reports	Indicate number of reports sent
GEN	14	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	No infringements were recorded during 2the reporting period.
GEN	15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No infringements were recorded during 2the reporting period.
GEN	16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during the reporting period.

GEN	17	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such bilateral arrangement
GEN	18	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during the reporting period.
GEN	19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during the reporting period.
GEN	20	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	20
GEN	21	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year
GEN	22	*Redundant*	
GEN	23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such techniques for ICCAT managed fisheries
GEN	24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No IUU fishing vessel was observed during the reporting period.
GEN	25	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No IUU fishing vessel was observed during the reporting period.
GEN	26	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	27	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. No non-compliance was reported the reporting period.
GEN	28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No non-compliance was reported the reporting period.
GEN	29	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sightings were reported the reporting period.
GEN	30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sighting was
SPECIES SPECIFIC			
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms

BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms

BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT farms
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.

TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Submitted on 02 February 2011 and no changes made after that.
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET/YFT/SKJ.
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia did not import any SWO during 2017.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean or north Atlantic
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the north Atlantic
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean

SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the north Atlantic
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	15 January 2018 , 19 September 2018
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the north Atlantic
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Namibia does not target ALB in the Mediterranean
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Namibia does not target ALB in the North Atlantic
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	15 January 2018 , 19 September 2018
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Namibia does not target ALB in the North Atlantic
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable.
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead	Namibian laws already prohibit discarding of any species at sea. Task I sent on 20 July 2018 includes BUM that was landed.

		discards of marlins	
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See section 5.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable. Namibia does not target Atlantic Sail Fish in the Atlantic
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	No hammerhead sharks were recorded during the reporting period. However, Namibia has notified her Fisheries Inspectors and officials dealing with exports/imports that no export or import of Hammerhead sharks is permitted in Namibia. In addition, Namibia is also a member of CITES which has added Hammerhead sharks to its Appendix II list during the CoP 16 meeting, held in Bangkok, Thailand in March 2013. The implementation date for this listing was 14 September 2014 and this had also strengthened Namibia's case to curb any possible illegal export of Hammerheads, as all the prospective exporters or importers will be asked to produce the CITES permits which can only be issued by the government.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. No catches of silky sharks have been reported in Namibian waters during the reporting period.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Namibia shall strive to reduce the number of long line vessels targeting sharks in the future. During 2017, the number of long line vessels did not increased.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. No catches of silky sharks have been recorded in Namibian during the reporting period.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their	There is a need for improvement on this. Although the sharks landed were reported in Task I data sent on 20 July 2018, no Task II was reported due to lack of sampling by onboard observers. Action to be taken to address this includes conducting training and refresher course for onboard observers and Fisheries Inspectors. ICCAT assistance on training of

		implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	NPOA for sharks Sent on 07 July 2014
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	0 (t)
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. No sea turtles catches were recorded in ICCAT managed fisheries in Namibia during the reporting period.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Namibia has an NPOA for seabirds, together with regulations in place.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As part of Namibian domestic laws, dumping at sea is prohibited and all by-catches have to be landed. The on-board observers are tasked to monitor this and report any violations to the Fisheries Authorities. By-catch fees are applicable for commercial species to avoid deliberate targeting of by-catch species that are commercially attractive.
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such pilot systems in place.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Namibia did not raise an objection to any of the ICCAT recommendations during the reporting period.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

All Namibian licensed Large Pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by necessary documents. For vessels operating under a charter arrangement, Namibia validates the documents for those on the ICCAT record. Re-export certificates for foreign catches landed in Namibian ports are also issued.

Management measures in force in the large pelagic fishery are: the ICCAT Catch Documentation Scheme, TACs for Albacore and Swordfish, catch limit on big eye tuna as by-catch in the Albacore fishery and a sharing arrangement quota on Albacore and gear restrictions for long-line & bait boat vessels only. In addition, value-added processing as a license condition for bait boat vessels and limited entry (number of licences) for the long-line fishery are the other management measures in place.

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

One of the challenges is the limited availability of trained Observers and scientists to collect and analyse the much needed biological and research scientific data from commercial fishing activities, especially from the shark fisheries. There is also limited capacity, both in terms of availability of resources and research vessels, to carry out dedicated scientific research on sharks and other ICCAT managed species and this is complicated by the fact that these species are highly migratory and trans-boundary. Last, but not least, there is a need to put in place measures to assess the extent of turtle and other by-catch species that may go unreported. SCRS could assist CPCs in developing and implementing such measures.

Table 1. Landings (in mt) of ICCAT species caught by bait boats and longline vessels operating in Namibia during the period 2014 to 2017.

Year	*Bait Boat vessels*	*Longline Vessels*	*Albacore (ALB)*	*Swordfish (SWO)*	*Big-eye Tuna (BET)*	*Yellowfin Tuna (YFT)*	*Blue Shark (BSH)*	*Shortfin Mako (SMA)*	*Blue Marlin (BUM)*	*Bluefin Tuna (BFT)*	*Oilfish (OIL)*	*Thresher sharks (THR)*	*Longfin Mako (LMA)*
2014	6	15	1057	395	240	15	2471	950	36	13	0	9	0
2015	13	24	1062	225	465	42	2137	661	8	0	21	11	230
2016	7	19	994	466	359	53	2775	799	32	17	19	13	32
2017	5	11	366	717	123	53	1357	194	57	0	16	0	0

Table 2. Level of observer coverage during July 2014 to June 2017.

	Tuna P&L		Tuna Longline		Sharks		Swordfish Longline	
	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips
July 14 to June 15	46	34 (73.91%)	6	1 (16.67%)	42	13 (30.95%)	85	22
July 15 to June 16	20	14(70%)	0	0	77	22 (28.57%)	2	2
July 16 to June 17	15	15(100%)	6	0	93	22 (28.57%)	3	0

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Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

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

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
	GENERAL - todas las especies	
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S2	Características de la flota	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S6	Captura estimada por talla	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
	ATÚN ROJO	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas).	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
	información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	
	TÚNIDOS TROPICALES	
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, por tipo de DCP	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
	ISTIOFÓRIDOS	
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
	TIBURONES	
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Nicaragua cuenta con un Plan de Acción Nacional de Tiburones PAN-Tiburones. Se anexa el documento integro.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no realiza investigaciones del marrajo dientuso).
S51	Información sobre tintorera	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no cuenta con información sobre tintorera).
	OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS	
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Para la identificación de tiburones y tortugas marinas Nicaragua utiliza diferentes guías de identificación. Principalmente las guías de la FAO. Para tiburones ver sitio: *www.fao.org/3/a-i6349s.pdf* para la identificación de las tortugas marinas Nicaragua cuenta con una estrategia para la conservación de las tortugas del Océano Pacifico y esta elaborando un documento similar para las tortugas del caribe
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

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

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Nicaragua, a pesar de no contar con flota atunera en el Atlántico (Ni propia ni fletada) anualmente estará enviando los informes anuales de acuerdo a los formatos establecidos por la ICCAT y por las vías correspondientes.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Nicaragua, a pesar de no contar con flota atunera en el Atlántico (Ni propia ni fletada) anualmente estará enviando los informes anuales de acuerdo a los formatos establecidos por la ICCAT y por las vías correspondientes.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Nicaragua estará transmitiendo las tablas con la información de cumplimiento en las fechas establecidas y de acuerdo a los formatos establecidos por la ICCAT y por las vías correspondientes.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0022	*Redundante*	
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	En Nicaragua actualmente se está elaborando una normativa de regulación de la pesca deportiva y de recreo.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplicable. (no se tienen reportes de este tipo de actividad en el Atlántico de Nicaragua).
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No aplicable. (no se tienen reportes de este tipo de actividad en el Atlántico de Nicaragua).
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. (No existen reportes de avistamientos).
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. (No existen reportes de avistamientos).
		INFORMACIÓN ESPECÍFICA DE LAS ESPECIES	
ATÚN ROJO			
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene granjas para atunes).
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene granjas para atunes).
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable. (en Nicaragua no se realiza esta actividad).
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable. (en Nicaragua no se realiza esta actividad).
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable. (en Nicaragua no se realiza esta actividad).
BFT	1006	*Redundante*	
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2018	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico por lo tanto no elabora planes de pesca e inspecciones).

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable. (en Nicaragua no se realiza esta actividad).
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico por lo tanto no elabora planes de pesca e inspecciones).
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04/17-07, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04/17-07	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2017	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable. (No se realiza este tipo de operaciones).
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico por lo tanto no elabora planes de pesca e inspecciones).
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene Inspectores ni agencias).
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera ni almadrabas en el Atlántico).
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo).
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1026	*Redundante*	
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo)
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo)
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo)
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo)
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo)
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable. (En Nicaragua no se han reportado este tipo de casos).

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo)
ESPECIES TROPICALES			
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable. (En Nicaragua no se han reportado este tipo de casos).
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atunes del Atlantico)
TRO	2005	*Redundante*	
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	El reporte anual y la información estadística de pesca incidental de tiburones y otras especies asociadas al atún serán remitidas en fecha 09/Oct/2018.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	El reporte y documento estadístico sera firmado y enviado por la autoridad pesquera de Nicaragua.
TRO	2008	*Redundante*	
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25).	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni cuota de atún rojo en el Atlántico).
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
PEZ ESPADA			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. (En Nicaragua no se tienen registros estadísticos de capturas de pez espada del Atlantico).
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. (En Nicaragua no se tienen registros estadísticos de capturas de pez espada del Atlántico).
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del Mediterráneo).
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera deportiva para el pez espada del Mediterráneo).
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo).
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del Mediterráneo).
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del Norte).
SWO	3008	*Redundante*	
SWO	3009	*Redundante*	
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atunes en el mediterráneo).
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del Mediterráneo).
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atunes).

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene buques pesqueros en el mediterráneo)
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene buques pesqueros en el mediterráneo)
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene buques pesqueros en el Norte)
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene buques pesqueros en el Sur)
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del Norte).
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del Sur).
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no envía informes de inspección porque no tiene flota pesquera de atunes en la zona ICCAT).
SWO	3020		
ATÚN BLANCO			
ALB	4001	*Redundante*	
ALB	4002	*Redundante*	
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el atún blanco del Mediterráneo).
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el atún blanco del Atlántico norte).
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el atún blanco del Atlántico sur).
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el atún blanco del norte a bordo).
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el atún blanco del sur a bordo).
ISTIOFÓRIDOS			
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para atunes en la zona ICCAT por lo tanto no realiza notificaciones de muertes de marlines).
BIL	5002	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 15-05 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera atunera en la zona ICCAT).
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera atunera en la zona ICCAT y no tiene programas de recopilación de datos de istioforidos).
TIBURONES			
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Las capturas incidentales de tiburones martillo realizadas por embarcaciones industriales y pescadores artesanales son utilizadas para consumo local.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo	Las capturas incidentales de tiburones realizadas por embarcaciones industriales y pescadores artesanales son utilizadas para consumo local.

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
		no se introduce en el comercio internacional	
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	Nicaragua cuenta con el Plan de Accion de Tiburones PAN – Tiburones donde se establece el seguimiento a las estadísticas de captura de todas las especies de tiburones.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	Nicaragua cuenta con el Plan de Acción de Tiburones PAN – Tiburones donde se establece el seguimiento a las estadísticas de captura de todas las especies de tiburones.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2018, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10 -07,10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06).	El reporte anual y el documento estadístico será firmado y enviado por la autoridad pesquera de Nicaragua en la fecha establecida.
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	Nicaragua cuenta con el Plan de Acción de Tiburones PAN – Tiburones donde se establece el seguimiento a las estadísticas de captura de todas las especies de tiburones.
SHK	7007	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes muertos durante los primeros seis meses de 2018	Nicaragua no cuenta con información estadística de captura y descartes del marrajo dientuso.
OTRAS ESPECIES/CAPTURA FORTUITA			
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Nicaragua cuenta con el Plan de Acción de Tiburones PAN – Tiburones promovido por la FAO, donde se establece el seguimiento a las estadísticas de captura de todas las especies de tiburones.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con un plan de acción para el manejo de las aves marinas.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	Debido a que Nicaragua no cuenta con una flota pesquera en la zona ICCAT aun no realiza acciones para mitigar capturas fortuitas ni realiza investigaciones relacionadas con este tema.
MISCELÁNEA			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Nicaragua no cuenta con un sistema electrónico para documentos estadísticos.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Nicaragua aún no ha solicitado aclaraciones ni tiene objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NIGERIA[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NIGÉRIA
INFORME ANUAL DE NIGERIA

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

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	At present, Nigeria has no tuna fishing vessel operating in the inshore waters and Exclusive Economic zone and has no fishing Access Agreement with any country. All registered fishing vessels operating in the Nigerian inshore waters are targeting shrimps and other fin fish that are not ICCAT fisheries. Nigeria cooperates with the authorities of any foreign State and regional fisheries management organisation as appropriate in the investigation of illegal unreported and unregulated fishing activities of foreign vessels and those flying the flag of Nigeria.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	It is mandatory for all fishing vessels operating in the Nigerian inshore waters and exclusive economic zone to have by-catch reduction and turtle excluder devices fitted at the cod- end mesh size of the trawl nets. Shark finning is prohibited in Nigeria. All sharks incidentally caught are to be landed with fin attached and are locally consumed.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	27/07/18
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Nigeria was not involved in vessel chartering.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable to Nigeria.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	No transhipment at sea and in port in Nigeria within the reported period.
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No report of such carrier vessels in Nigeria.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable to Nigeria.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Apapa port Lagos. Federal Department of Fisheries Victoria Island Lagos.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable to Nigeria.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable to Nigeria.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Nigeria is not involved in

[1] H. A. Okpe, Desk Officer (ICCAT), Federal Department of Fisheries, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			ICCAT fisheries for now.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	None
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No infringement was reported.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable to Nigeria.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Nigeria is not involved in any access agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable to Nigeria.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Nigeria has no vessel targeting ICCAT fisheries.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable to Nigeria.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not sport and recreational fisheries in practice in Nigeria.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No reported cases of IUU fishing within the period covered by this report.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
		SPECIES SPECIFIC	
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Nigeria is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	Nigeria not is involved in ICCAT fisheries for now.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Not applicable
‘BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Nigerian is not involved in any joint fishing operation.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Nigeria has no tuna fishing vessel.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No Joint Inspection Scheme within the period of this report.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No bluefin tuna transhipment port in Nigeria.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No bluefin landing port in Nigeria.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable.
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Nigeria has no tuna fishing vessel.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable to Nigeria.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No report of IUU fishing activity.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Nigeria has no tuna fishing vessel.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable to Nigeria.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Nigeria is not involved in tuna fishing.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Nigeria does not deploy FADs for tuna fishing.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable as Nigeria has no tuna fishing vessel.
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	This section is not applicable to Nigeria.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable to Nigeria.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	None.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable to Nigeria.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	
ALBACORE			This section is not applicable to Nigeria.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	
BILLFISH			This section is not applicable to Nigeria
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Refer to GEN 0001 and GEN 0002 above for relevant information.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and	Refer to GEN 0001 and GEN 0002 on this report.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Inspection of all fishing vessels having sharks as by-catch on board are carried out by fisheries inspectors at the jetties who document all statistical data.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANNUAL DE NORUEGA

SUMMARY

Norway was allocated a quota of 52,48 tonnes of Eastern bluefin tuna (Tunnus thynnus) for 2017. The quota was exhausted in a directed ICCAT fishery and as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries. Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were made along the coast and offshore waters of Norway from 58° to 70°N during July-October 2017. Norway put a lot of effort to obtain biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from all individual Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2017. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on tuna and tuna-like species and aims at incorporating the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective. Norway participated at the SCRS annual science meeting in 2017.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Only one Norwegian vessel, a purse seiner, was authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2017. This vessel caught a total of 46,44 tonnes in eight hauls, giving an average of 5,8 tonnes for each haul. Furthermore, 4,423 tonnes of bluefin tuna were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries in 2017. Hence, a total of 50,863 tonnes of bluefin tuna was caught by Norway in 2017.

Some specimens of Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*) were caught in commercial (58 kg), sports and recreational fisheries along the Norwegian coast in 2017, as well as one specimen of Bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were made along the Norwegian coast and offshore waters from 58° - 70° N during July-October 2017, suggesting that the species is now performing regular annual feeding migrations into Norwegian waters to a larger and larger extent. Norway continue to put a lot of effort into obtaining relevant biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from all individual Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in directed fishery and as bycatch in other fisheries in 2017. Biological sampling of length, weight, age and stomach content were obtained from practically all 233 individual bluefin tuna caught in the directed fishery. More than 200 individuals were sampled for genetics. Furthermore, 14 individuals taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries had length and weight information in addition to genetic samples taken. The average weight was around 207 kg and most Atlantic bluefin tuna had eaten 0-group (10-18 cm) Northeast Atlantic (NEA) mackerel. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on bluefin tuna and aims at incorporating the data into an ecosystem perspective and as input to assessment models. Norway participated at the SCRS annual science meeting in Madrid in October 2017. Updated web pages have been established at the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) dealing with Atlantic bluefin tuna, swordfish and bonito research, catch and management. Scientists have been much involved in public outreach including science and popular science reports as well as presentations and interviews in relation to bluefin tuna catches, observations and science made in 2017.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	14/09/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	21/06/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	21/06/2018

No.	Requirement	Response
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	21/06/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	21/06/2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	21/06/2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Norway has neither released nor recovered any tags in 2017.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Norway started fishing for bluefin tuna in 2014 and carried out a limited exploratory fishery in 2014, 2015 and 2016. One vessel conducted the Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna in 2017 and a national scientific observer from the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research was on board the vessel for 15 of the 24 days the vessel was fishing actively for bluefin tuna. The Norwegian Institute of Marine Research has collected biological data from nearly 100 % of the bluefin tuna catches in 2017, and forwarded these data to AZTI 02/10/2017.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Norway started fishing for bluefin tuna in 2014 and carried out a limited exploratory fishery in 2014, 2015 and 2016. One vessel conducted the Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna in 2017 and a national scientific observer from the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research was on board the vessel for 15 of the 24 days the vessel was fishing actively for bluefin tuna. The Norwegian Institute of Marine Research has collected biological data from nearly 100 % of the bluefin tuna catches in 2017, and forwarded these data to AZTI 02/10/2017.
S12	Information and data on pelagic *Sargassum*	There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish on Sargassum. Hence, no data on pelagic Sargassum was collected.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries or harpoons in the Mediterranean in 2017.
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	There were no pelagic trawlers, longline vessels, baitboats or towing vessels involved in the Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna in 2017. Furthermore, Norway was not involved in farming of bluefin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels , including discards	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT.

No.	Requirement	Response
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs in ICCAT fisheries.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels deploying FADs.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels fishing for tropical tunas.
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for billfish.
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Norway had, for the one vessel targeting BFT in 2017, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks on a species specific level.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. Shortfin mako is not found in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels. Hence, no research has been undertaken by Norway on this species.
S51	Information on blue shark	Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely found in our waters and hence, no scientific research has been conducted.
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	There were no by-catches of sharks, seabirds, turtles or marine mammals by the one vessel targeting BFT in 2017.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	The one vessel targeting BFT in 2017 had no interaction with sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	The one vessel targeting BFT in 2017 had no interaction with seabirds.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	There were no artisanal fishery conducted by Norwegian vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2017.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The one vessels targeting BFT in 2017 had zero by-catch. Norway has a general obligation to land all catches.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Please see enclosure 1
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Norway has complied with its reporting obligations, including Task I and Task II data. Applicable reporting is detailed below. Non-applicable reporting is also specified below.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	21/06/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regard to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regard to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Forwarded 27/06/2013 and 28/2/2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Forwarded 27/06/2013 and subsequently amended when relevant.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Forwarded 27/06/2013.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	There has not been any allegation of infringements brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange programmes to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regard to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		to access agreements, including all catches	any access agreement with regard to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Two purse seiners were authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2018: "Hillersøy", ICCAT Record Number: AT000NOR00001, and "Salvøy" ICCAT Record Number: AT000NOR00005
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Forwarded 07/10/2015 The information provided has not changed.
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for sport and recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in 2017.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Norway has not registered any vessel involved in presumed IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	There is no relevant information to report regarding the Norwegian import and landing data in 2017.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. Norway has not registered any data regarding suspected non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Norway does not have information on vessels sightings as referred to in Recommendation 94-09.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels.
		SPECIES SPECIFIC	
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Norway did not have any trap targeting BFT in 2017.
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	For 2018 forwarded to ICCAT 14/02/2018.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	A revised fishing plan was forwarded to ICCAT 06/03/2018. The only change made was in the table. The headline "under/overcapacity", was changed to "undercapacity.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	Forwarded to ICCAT 26/09/2018.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Forwarded to ICCAT 21/06/2018
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	One vessel (a purse seiner) was authorized to

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			fish for BFT in 2017. Information regarding this was forwarded to ICCAT 24/04/2017. The vessel was given ICCAT number: AT000NOR00004.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian bluefin tuna other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels are involved in joint fishing operations for BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	VMS messages for the Norwegian purse seine fishing for BFT were forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat every hour during the required period.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. In 2017 only one Norwegian vessel was authorized to fish for BFT, and it was operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. In 2017 only one Norwegian vessel was authorized to fish for BFT, and was operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. The Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landings by the vessel targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. In 2017 only one Norwegian vessel was authorized to fish for BFT, and was operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. The Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landing by the vessel targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. In 2017 only one Norwegian vessel was authorized to fish for BFT, and was operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. The Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landing by the vessel targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable. Norway has not designated any port for transshipment of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Forwarded 24/02/2016, 27/2/2017 and 28/2/2018
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Weekly catch reports were forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Monthly catch reports were forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	The Norwegian BFT fishery was closed 14/09/2017. ICCAT was notified of the closure 15/09/2017.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. No BFT specimen at such low individual size has been recorded in Norwegian fisheries. Nevertheless, the Norwegian Sea-

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			Water regulations contains a prohibition against fishing for bluefin tuna less than 30 kg/115 cm.
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Forwarded 28/09/2017
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	The Norwegian Regulations relating to Catch Documentation for bluefin tuna, bigeye and swordfish were forwarded to ICCAT 08/05/2009.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Norway did not tag BFT in 2017.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Norway has no information indicating that vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels have carried out targeted fisheries for BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Registration of the vessel MS Bluefin for the 2017 fishery was forwarded to ICCAT 24/04/2017. Updated information on exporters and importers has subsequently been added to the eBCD system at time of changes.
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2017.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2017 and no IUU allegation has been brought against any Norwegian vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2017.
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Forwarded to ICCAT 29/09/2017 and 31/03/2018
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to catch bigeye in 2017.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalize ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to catch bigeye in 2017.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to catch bigeye in 2017.
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Forwarded to ICCAT 29/09/2017 and 31/03/2018
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean were issued in 2017.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for SWO in 2017.
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for ALB in 2017.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for north Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for ALB in 2017.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for south Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for ALB in 2017.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for ALB in 2017.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for ALB in 2017.
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for marlins in 2017.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for marlins in 2017.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorised to fish for marlins in 2017.
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Norwegian vessels do not catch hammerhead sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Norwegian vessels do not catch silky sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable. Norwegian vessels do not catch shortfin mako sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Silky sharks were not caught as by-catch in Norwegian ICCAT fisheries in 2017.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Forwarded to ICCAT 10/10/2017. There has been no by-catch of shark species in the Norwegian ICCAT fisheries. With reference to paragraph 2 in Recommendation 16-13, Norway asked the Shark Species Group to confirm that Norway may be exempted from the submission of the check sheet in Recommendation 16-13. As there was uncertainty in the Shark Working Group regarding the adoption of the exemption criteria, the Shark Working Group could not give a confirmation of the exemption from REC 16-13. In light of this, Norway submitted the Shark check sheet 10 October 2017.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely found in Norwegian waters and hence, no scientific research has been conducted.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Not applicable. Norwegian vessels do not catch shortfin mako sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. There were no by-catches of sea turtles in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2017.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. There were no by-catches of sea birds in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2017.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. There were no by-catches of ICCAT species in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2017.
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable, there is no pilot electronic statistical document system in Norway.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Please see Appendix 1.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Bluefin tuna is the only tuna species in ICCAT's Convention Area to which Norway is a coastal state. Norway has no long distance fisheries for other tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention Area.

In light of the critical stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted in 2007 regulations providing for a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. The regulations also stipulated that in case of incidental by-catches of bluefin tuna in fisheries for other species, all bluefin tuna fit for survival should be immediately released back to the sea, whereas dead or dying bluefin tuna should be landed. Any wilful or negligent contravention of these provisions would be subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law. These regulations were repealed in 2014, and following ICCAT Recommendation 13-07 Norway opened up for a limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in the Norwegian Economic Zone in 2014. Norway continued the limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in 2015 and 2016.

In 2017 Norway regulated the bluefin tuna fishery as an ordinary fishery, and opened initially up for a targeted fishery for one longliner and one purse seiner. However, the longline quota was transferred to the purse seiner. The bluefin tuna quota allocated to Norway was 52,48 tonnes in 2017. The purse seiner caught 46,44 tonnes whereas 4,18 tonnes were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries.

Norway adopted 20 March 2009 a regulation relating to catch documentation for Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). The regulation which entered into force 6 April 2009, establishes a catch documentation scheme whereby the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries will issue catch documents for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish upon landing. Furthermore, when bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish landed in Norway is subject to domestic trade, the regulation stipulates that each consignment shall be accompanied by a valid catch document issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. The regulation further stipulates that import of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by catch documents validated by the responsible authority in the flag State. The importer shall immediately send a copy of the valid catch documents to the Directorate of Fisheries. This also applies to foreign vessels landing bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish in Norway. Furthermore, export of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by a catch document validated by the Directorate of Fisheries. Re-exports shall be accompanied by valid catch documents and re-export documents issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. When issuing catch documents and re-export documents the Directorate of Fisheries shall use the relevant ICCAT documents. The Customs Authorities and the Directorate of Fisheries may carry out controls according to this regulation. Any wilful or negligent contravention of the regulation is subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law.

All fishing operations in waters under Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction are subject to resource control. This control is directed at the entire production chain, from the moment of capture in the sea, at the landing site, through storage and sale/export. Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard annually performs around 2000 inspections of Norwegian and foreign vessels operating in Norwegian waters. Vessels over 15 meters are required to carry satellite transponders that permit their activities to be tracked 24 hours a day, all year round. Once catches have been landed, the landing data are crosschecked against the fishing rights of the vessel.

Annex

Objection against Recommendation [16-09] by ICCAT to Supplement "Recommendation 14-04 by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation 13–07 by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean"

Norway lodged 11 January 2011 an objection against Recommendation 10-04 due to the lack of transparency in the decision-making process. Norway also stated that we could not support the procedure by which lack of compliance resulted in a new allocation key for bluefin tuna. This change was made without any preceding agreement on sanctions towards parties that do not comply with ICCAT regulations or any discussion in Panel 2 or in the Plenary regarding the criteria for such changes.

At the ICCAT annual meeting in 2016, Norway reserved its position with respect to Recommendation 16-09, which, as we understand it, is intended to rectify the situation caused by the reduction of Algeria's quota under Recommendation 10-04. We would in this regard recall that Norway has consistently supported Algeria's claim to have their quota restored to the 2010 level. As Norway did not take part in the elaboration of recommendation 10-04 nor was informed about this process, and in addition has lodged a formal objection against this recommendation, there is no objective reason why Norway should now bear any responsibility for rectifying the situation this recommendation has led to. It remains our view that payback to Algeria should rest with those parties responsible for the reduction of Algeria's quota.

Norway did in 2014 endorse Recommendation 14-04, although we did reserve our position during the annual meeting, as this Recommendation *de facto* implies a reduction of the parties' respective shares. In fact, the allocation key for sharing between the parties is only applied after deduction from the TAC of additional quotas allocated to some parties. Recommendation 16-09 provides for a further reduction of the parties' shares additional to the one contained in Recommendation 14-04, irrespective of the parties' responsibility for recommendation 10-04. Hence Recommendation 16-09 also entails a further reduction of the Norwegian share of eastern bluefin tuna which at the outset is extremely small (0,2311278 %). In practice, such annual additional reductions of our share would lead to an unacceptable phase-out of our quota.

In view of the above, Norway would, in accordance with article VIII (3) a) in the ICCAT Convention, lodge a formal objection against Recommendation [16-09] by ICCAT to Supplement "Recommendation 14-04 by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation 13–07 by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean".

We would in this connection also recall Resolution [12-11] by ICCAT regarding the presentation of objections in the context of promoting effective conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT, Article 2 second bullet point, as Recommendation 16-09 discriminates in fact and law against Norway. We would further refer to article 3 of the said Resolution and inform ICCAT that Norway does not intend to deviate from the quota allocated under Recommendation 14-04. Hence, the question of alternative management and conservation measures consistent with the objectives of the Convention is not relevant.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA

SUMMARY

In 2017-2018, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2017-2018. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of tuna fishery is carried out by federal state unitary enterprises: the Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad, and the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography ("VNIRO"), Moscow. These institutions collect fishery and biological statistics, analyze collected data, carry out operative fishery monitoring, prepare proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessels operation. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on "Tropical Tunas". Research carried out in 2017-2018 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2017 trawl fishing vessels caught 62 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 388.5 of frigate tuna *A.thazard*, 433 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 109.5 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 666 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as a by-catch in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (ECA).

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2018 in the ECA, trawl vessels caught 21 t of frigate tuna, 118 t of bullet tuna, 129 t of Atlantic black skipjack and 358 t of Atlantic bonito.

Section 2: Research and statistics

In 2017 AtlantNIRO observers were sampling biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (area SJ71 according to ICCAT classification). Fish length, weight, sex and maturity stages of gonads as well as stomach fullness were measured. Species from the group "Small Tunas" occurred in trawls as a by-catch, individually or up to several tonnes. The material on frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, oceanic skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in amount of 3726 specimens for mass measurements, 2103 specimens for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in catches within the area of 16º 12´-28º 11´N in January, June-December. Fish length varied from 27.0 up to 38.0 cm, the average length was 34.2 cm. During the mentioned period immature (44%) and partially spawned (45%) tuna specimens dominated in the catches.

Frigate tuna occurred in the catches within the area of 16º 30´-24º 32´ N in May-November. In the observation period fish length varied from 27.0 up to 36.0 cm, the mean length was 33.0 cm. The species was represented by immature (60%), partially spawned (30%) and maturing (10%) tunas.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred in the catches within the area of 16º 12´-18º 31´ N in May and June. Fish length varied from 29.0 up to 52.0 cm. The mean length was 37.6 cm. Immature tuna made up 21% and partially spawned tuna - 70 %.

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Oceanic skipjack occurred in the catches within the area of 21º 20´-28º 18´ N in October-December. Fish length varied from 36.0 up to 50.0 cm. The mean length was 46.0 cm. Species was predominantly presented by immature (79 %) and maturing (11%) specimens.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	20/09/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	27/07/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	27/07/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	27/07/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	27/07/2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	27/07/2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Russia does not carry out the specialized fishery for fish species in the Convention area after 2009. Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawl by-catch. Appropriate data on these species is annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of tables Task I and Task II. In this regard, many of the recommendations have no concern with Russia or they are partially related with it (27/07/2018)
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Observers collect data on by-catch during trawl fishing (27/07/2018)
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Observers covered 11% of trawlers with tunas by-catch 20/09/2018
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. There was no fishery carried out in the region
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. No fishery carried out in the Mediterranean Sea
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. No fish farming for tuna
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. No fish farming for tuna
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. There were no fishery and BFT observer programmes
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There were no fishery and BFT research programme
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. There were no fishery
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. There were no fishery and information resulting from GBYP

TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Data on oceanic skipjack by-catch in 2017 in the trawl fishery (27/07/2018)
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimize impact)	Not applicable. FADs were not used
S44	Number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable. FADs were not used
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. No specialized fishery and support vessels
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Observer data on fish by-catch. Submitted to the ICCAT (27/07/2018)
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. Data was collected by observers at sea
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. FADs were not used when trawl fishing
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Tunas presented in the trawl by-catch when fishing in the EEZ of another CPC (27/07/2018)
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. There was no fishery of billfish carried out
SHARKS		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Non-specialized fishery. Sharks were rarely encountered in the trawler by-catch.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	(27/07/2018)
S51	Information on blue sharks	(27/07/2018)
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Field guide on sharks of the Eastern-Central Atlantic was prepared for the usage of AtlantNIRO observers
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. In 2017 observers didn't encounter turtles in the trawler catches.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. In 2017 observers didn't encounter sea birds in the trawl catches.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. There was no artisanal fishery carried out
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Observers onboard the vessels recorded species of fish by-catch. Data were collected on the number of by-catch by species, length and species biology (27/07/2018)

Part II (Management implementation)

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

In 2017-2018 Russia did not carry out a specialized tuna and tuna-like species fishery. Small tunas and Atlantic bonito occasionally occurred as a by-catch during trawling for small coastal pelagic species. During fishery in the areas where tunas and tuna-like species are supposed to occur in by-catches, the ICCAT requirements and recommendations concerning restrictions on tuna fishery and a ban on fishery of quoted species were observed.

3.1. Vessels list

In 2017 13 large-capacity trawlers were listed in the ICCAT Record that periodically operated in the area of the Eastern-Central Atlantic, and in the by-catch of which small tuna species and Atlantic bonito presented. In 2018 18 large-capacity trawlers are in the ICCAT Record.

3.2. Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

In compliance with the ICCAT Recommendation on VMS equipment improvement [Rec. 04-11], the Satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) was installed onboard all the vessels.

3.3. Closure of fishing season

In compliance with Recommendations [Rec. 04-01, 11-01, 15-01, 16-01], in 2017-2018 no fishery was carried out by the Russian vessels from 01 to 30 November and from 01 January to 28 February in the areas specified in the Recommendations.

3.4. FADs limitation

In compliance with Recommendations [Rec. 15-01, 16-02], the data on recommended number of FADs applicable while surface fishing gears fishery are submitted to fishery organizations.

3.5. Observer program

In compliance with the Recommendation [16-04], Russia has been implementing the observer program “Small tunas in trawl fishery”. The observers have been collecting biological data on fishery vessels in the eastern Atlantic within the exclusive economic zones since 2006. In 2017-2018 observers presented onboard trawling vessels in the ICCAT Convention area, who carried out monitoring of fishing activities and collected fishery and biological data. In 2017 the work of observers covered 11% of trawlers. Observers carried out the following types of activities: identifying species composition of tunas, their quantity in the by-catch, assessing of length and biological state of species. Data on vessels technical characteristics, fishing gears, the fishing parameters, and fishery coordinates were collected. Presence of observers onboard trawling vessels that collect material concerning tuna and tuna-like species in by-catches on a regular basis enhances the quality of the statistics. Statistical data were submitted to the ICCAT in the form of tables Task I and Task II.

3.6. Bigeye tuna and the other species of the tropical group

Russia does not have a specialized fishing fleet for bigeye tuna. In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 15-01, 16-01], the annual bigeye tuna by-catch obtained by Russia in the course of purse-seine and the other types of fishery can not exceed 1575 t. In 2017 and 2018 bigeye tuna was absent in by-catches. The Recommendation of ICCAT 17-01 which prohibits catch discarding in the purse-seine fishery for tuna was submitted to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and ship owners as well.

3.7. Program for electronic catch documentation of bluefin tuna catch (eBCD)

In the framework of the eBCD program [Rec. 17-09] 3 Russian organizations were registered to import bluefin tuna, one request was declined (see the Annex 1).

3.8. Albacore and bluefin tuna. Swordfish species

In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 15-03, 15-04, 15-05, 15-10, 16-03, 16-04, 16-06, 16-07, 16-08, 16-09, 16-10, 16-11, 17-04, 17-02, 17-03, 17-05, 17-07], the data on fishery regulation of albacore *Thynnus alalunga* and bluefin tuna *T. thynnus*, blue *Makaira nigricans* and white marlins *Tetrapturus albidus*, swordfish *Xiphias gladius* and Atlantic sailfish *Istiophorus albicans* were submitted to organizations concerned.

3.9. *Transshipment program*

In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 06-11, 06-15], in 2017-2018 landings of catches were carried out in port.

3.10. *Vessel Registration*

In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 12-06, 13-13, 14-01, 16-15] information concerning registration required of all types of vessels whose activities are related to tuna and tuna-like species fishery, processing, landing, transshipping, and retaining was sent to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and the East Atlantic Fishery Association of Russia. In 2017 13 trawlers were listed in the ICCAT Record, that were operating in the area of the Eastern-Central Atlantic all year round, and in the by-catch of which small tuna species and Atlantic bonito presented.

3.11. Oceanic sharks

In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 09-07, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 15-01, 15-06, 16-12, 16-13, 17-08], the information concerning a ban on fishery, landing, transshipping and retaining onboard any part or whole carcass of oceanic sharks in the ICCAT Convention area was submitted to fishery, transportation and other organizations concerned. The list on sharks includes: bigeye thresher shark *Alopias superciliosus* and the other Alopias spp., hammerhead shark of Sphyrnidae fam., oceanic whitetip shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*, silky shark *Carcharhinus falciformis*, Porbeagle shark *Lamna nasus*, blue shark *Prionace glauca*, shortfin mako *Isurus oxyrinchus*. Based on the work results of the observers in 2017, statistical data on occurrence of sharks and their biological state in the trawler catches in the Eastern-Central Atlantic are presented (see Annex 2). Statistics are sent to the ICCAT in the form of Task I and Task II Tables.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	In 2017, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2010-2017. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on "Tropical Tunas". Research carried out in 2017-2018 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials. 20/09/2018
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section No. 0001 20/09/2018
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	27/07/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There was no vessels chartering
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There was no vessels chartering

GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. There were no specialized tuna fishery and transhipment at sea and in-port carried out
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. There was no specialized tuna fishery and transhipment at sea carried out
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. There are no carrier vessels authorized to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no LSPLVs vessels and any modifications of vessels
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. Russia did not carry out specialized tuna fishery. Port inspection was not carried out. Russian ports are located in the inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Russian ports opened for foreign vessels. The Baltic Sea: Kaliningrad, Saint-Petersburg, Vyborg. The Black Sea: Sochi, Tuapse, Feodosia, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Anapa, Yalta (Executive order of the Russian Federation Government dated 29 September, 2014 № 1912-p). 20/09/2018
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	30 days
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for port inspection	Not applicable. No specialized fishery carried out by Russia. Foreign countries and their vessels did not have any requests relating to the port inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out in Russia.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out in Russia. There were no agreements on the port operations.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	18 of currently authorized vessels. Trawlers are registered at the ICCAT website
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	This table (CP10-IntAc20) corresponds to 2017 and 2018 (01/10/2018)
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out

GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There were no sport and recreational fishery carried out
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. There were no vessels involved in IUU fishing
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. There were no vessels involved in IUU fishing
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. There are no Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. No data on non-Compliance
EN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	20/09/2018
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. There were no specialized fishing vessels
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. There were no specialized fishing vessels
		BLUEFIN TUNA	
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery (traps)
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	Not applicable. There were no specialized fishery and plans
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. There is no specialized farming fishery
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery for bluefin tuna
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Not applicable. There was no specialized tuna fishery
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. There were no specialized fishery, plans
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out

BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery (including traps)
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. There is no E-BFT fishery
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Russia does not carry out bluefin tuna fishery. In the framework of eBCD program, 3 Russian organizations are registered by eBCD system administrator to import bluefin tuna, and 1 request was declined (see Annex 1) (day/month/year)
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Validation not required as per 13 c) of Rec.11-20
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Submitted as required 22/01/2018
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Submitted as required 22/01/2018
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Russia does not carry out bluefin tuna fishery and is not involved in tagging.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Russia does not participate in the E-BFT fishery
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Submitted as required 22/01/2018
		TROPICAL TUNA	
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. There were no Russian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2016. There is no specialized fishery
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. There were no Russian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2016. There is no specialized fishery
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No data on IUU vessels
TRO	2004	Annul Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	(27/07/2018)
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery tropical tunas carried out
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	No. There was no specialized fishery carried out
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable. There were no specialized fishery and bigeye catches obtained
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimize ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out. No FADs were used.

TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable. There were no fishery and plans
		SWORDFISH	
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. There were no specialized fishery carried out
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery MED-SWO
WO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. There are no sport/recreational vessels
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. There was no harpoons or longline fishery carried out
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. There was no fishery carried out
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. There are no vessels less than 7m
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
SWO	3010	List of authorized ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. There were no specialized fishery and ports for MED-SWO
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and tagging programme
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There were no specialized fishery and inspection vessels
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery inspectors [and agencies]
SWO	3015	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. There were no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ for N. SWO
SWO	3016	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. There were no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ for S. SWO
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. There was no specialized fishery carried out
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. There were no specialized fishery and inspection carried out
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean	Not applicable. There were no specialized fishery and fishing plan
		ALBACORE	
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorized to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. There are no fishery carried out and list of Vessels
ALB	4004	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There are no fishery and list of Vessels
ALB	4005	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There are no fishery and list of Vessels
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. There is no by-catch obtained

ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. There is no by-catch
		BILLFISH	
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. There are no fishery and dead discards of marlins carried out
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. There are no fishery and regulations
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable. There were no fishery and collection programmes
		SHARKS	
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	ICCAT resolutions and recommendations for ban on hammerhead sharks species trade were submitted to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and to the vessel owners as well.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	ICCAT resolutions and recommendations for ban on silk shark trade were submitted to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and to the vessel owners as well.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	There was no specialized fishery carried out and catches obtained. ICCAT resolutions and recommendations to monitor catches and to conserve, and manage shortfin mako sharks were submitted to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and to the vessel owners as well.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Monitoring and control on sharks by-catch in the trawl fishery were carried out in the Eastern-Central Atlantic area. Appendix 2. Detailed information on sharks is provided in the statistical tables Task I and Task II (27/07/2018)
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Monitoring and control on sharks by-catch in the trawl fishery were carried out in the Eastern-Central Atlantic area. Appendix 2. Detailed information on sharks is provided in the statistical tables Task I and Task II (27/07/2018)
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Blue shark occurred in the trawl fishery in the Eastern-Central Atlantic area. Appendix 2. Detailed information on sharks is provided in the statistical tables Task I and Task II (27/07/2018)
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Monitoring and control on sharks by-catch in the trawl fishery were carried out in the Eastern-Central Atlantic area. Shortfin mako occurred in the trawl fishery in the Eastern-Central Atlantic area in 2017. Appendix 2. Detailed information on sharks is provided in the statistical tables Task I and Task II (27/07/2018). During the first six months of 2018 there were no shortfin mako sharks in the by-catch

		OTHER SPECIES/BY-CATCH	
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Russia does not carry out longline and purse-seine fishery in the Convention area. Based on the observer data, turtles did not occur in the trawl by-catches.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Russia does not carry out longline and purse-seine fishery in the Convention area. Based on the observer data, sea birds did not occur in the trawl by-catch.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Statistical data on fish by-catch of the group "Small Tunas" were submitted to the ICCAT. (27/07/2018)
		MISCELLANEOUS	
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	The ICCAT pilot electronic statistical document systems
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	There are no objections to the ICCAT Recs. After 2009 Russia does not carry out the fishery for fish species in the Convention area. **Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawler by-catch**. Relevant data on this species are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of tables Task I and Task II. In this regard, many recommendations have no relation to Russia or can be partially related to it.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The work of observers was arranged on a year-round basis onboard trawling vessels carrying out specialized fishery for small pelagic species (horse mackerel, sardinella, mackerel and other species). Tuna and Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the catches. The observers assessed amount of total catches, species composition and proportion of various species in the catches, collected data on fish length and biological state. A group of observers onboard the vessels kept records reflecting fishery activities of vessels and biological data on target species of the fishery. The observers prepare reports summarizing the results of their activities onboard the vessels. Statistical data are submitted to the ICCAT.

Annex 1

Confirmed

Date	**User**	**Access eBCD system as:**	**Name**	**ICCAT No / N. Registration No**	**Country**	**Status**
1/24/2018 7:36:42 AM	Bahri,Ouahid (OBAHRI)	Importer	La Maree	1027700400881	Russian Federation	
1/2/2018 9:55:27 AM	De Leonardo,Giancarlo (GDELEONARDO)	Importer	Azhur	1167746857343	Russian Federation	
4/25/2018 11:42:49 AM	Rahim'yanov,Nail' (NRAHIM'YANOV)	Importer	Seafood Line	1097746406581	Russian Federation	

Declined

Date	User	Access eBCD system as:	Name	ICCAT No / N. Registration No	Country	Status
2/26/2018 8:37:44 AM	Aliiev,Timur (*)	Importer	Silpo-Food LLC	40720198	Russian Federation	

Annex 2

Observer data on sharks by-catch by the Russian trawlers and some parameters of sharks in 2017

Species (English name)	Species (Latin name)	Months	Measure-ment Analysis	Coordinates	Fish length TL from-to cm	Mean length TL	Sex M F
Blue shark	*Prionace glauca*	8,9,10,11	16 / 16	21º31´-21º52 с.ш´	79-135	96,9	10 / 6
Shortfin mako	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	6,8,10,11	7 / 7	21º21´-21º48 с.ш´	91-142	115,9	4 / 3
Scalloped hammerhead	*Sphyrna lewini*	5, 8, 9	3 / 3	21º25´-21º49 с.ш´	97-139	113,7	1 / 2
Smooth hammerhead	*Sphyrna zygaena*	6, 8, 10	4 / 4	21º25´-21º49 с.ш´	67-210	122,3	3 / 1

ANNUAL REPORT OF SAO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE SAO TOMÉ ET PRÍNCIPE
INFORME ANUAL DE SAO TOMÉ Y PRÍNCIPE[1,2]

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

Il est important de dire que le pays apporté quelques améliorations dans sa flottile mais il n'a pas encore atteint le niveau souhaité car il se tourne encore vers la pêche artisanale et semi-induvial. À l'heure actuelle, le pays compte 2305 navires artisanaux exploitant ZEE dans la zone de pêche artisanale, à 12 à 15 milles au large de la côte. Dans la pêche d'espèces de grande valeur commerciale, la pêche du de thon et similaires est d'une importance majeure pour le STP. La pêche du de thon et similaires est faite en PTS par des navires artisanaux, ceux qui ont la capacité de capture la plus élevée sont les Cariocos, les bateaux et certains bateaux de pêche semi-Industril, dont 75 bateaux utilisant PSS et TROL et 10 semi-navires applications industrielles utilisant TROL. En 2017, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé dans les espèces à quota et les recommandations ont également été appliquées dans la mesure du possible. En outre, compte tenue de l'importance des thonidés et les espèces capturées en association dans l'économie nationale et dans le souci d'une meilleure gestion du stock existant, une connaissance de la biologie et un renforcement du personnel enquêteur est indispensable. Aussi, s'avère-t-il urgent de permettre à Sao Tome y Principe d'être désormais partie prenante dans le programme de suivi des statistiques par la présence d'observateurs à la plage. Dans le cadre du programme de recherche intensive sur les Istiophoridés, la collecte des statistiques (captures et effort de pêche en nombre de sortie) et l'échantillonnage sont toujours menés au niveau des principaux ports de la pêche artisanale.

RESUMEN

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

La Sao Tome y Principe, pays membre de la Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique (CICTA), a le devoir de produire le rapport annuel dont l'objectif est de fournir des informations pertinentes sur les activités de pêche relatives aux thonidés. Aussi, adhère-t-elle pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières. Dans cette optique, le présent rapport expose les actions menées au cours de 2017 dans le cadre des statistiques de pêche et de la mise en oeuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport est essentiellement axé sur la pêche artisanale et semi- Industriele a STP. Une quantité totale de 2332,1 t constituée de thonidés, billfish, requins a été débarquée aux différents quais et ports par la pêche artisanale qui exerce dans le milieu marin.
En Total de 388 t pour BET, 211 t de BON, 12,6 t de BUM , 467 t de FRI, 249 t de LTA, 11 t de MAW, 219 t de SAI, 269 t de SKJ, 64,5 t de SWO, 172 t de WAH, 13 t de WHM et 256 t de YFT.

En 2017, les captures de thonidés et espèces apparentées de l'Atlantique de toutes les flottilles diminué en 15% par rapport à 2016. Cette diminution des captures est due par les diferente facteur entre eux : la améliorations mises en œuvre dans le nouveau système de collecte d'informations et aussi car STP n'existe pas aucunne flotte de pêche exclusivement destinée à la pêche au thon et au espèces apparentées. Il est important de noter que la pêche au thon est pratiquée de manière incidental.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

En ce qui concerne les thons et les espèces apparentées, les évaluations des stocks sont effectuées à différentes échelles régionales par la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT), qui regroupe plusieurs dizaines d'États membres. Les estimations des captures dans la ZEE de São Tomé et Príncipe rencontrent de nombreuses difficultés.

[1] I. Da Conceição, Département de la recherche et de la statistique de la Direction des Pêches – E-mail : ilair1984@gmail.com
[2] J.E. Aurelio, Département de la pêche industrielle.

En plus des prises minimales effectuées par la pêche artisanale nationale, aucun atterrissage n'est effectué à São Tomé et Príncipe, et le pays n'a jusqu'à présent pas d'installations de surveillance de l'air ou de la mer, alors que le VMS) n'a été partiellement opérationnel que depuis 2015.

L'estimation de la valeur des captures réalisées dans la ZEE de São Tomé et Príncipe ne peut donc être que extrêmement partielle et repose essentiellement sur les déclarations de flottilles étrangères et leur validation par ICCAT, ce qui exclut une proportion importante de palangriers.

La D. Peche a STP avec le soutien de ICCAT a développé et mis en place un système d'enquête et de collecte des statistiques au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement situés le long du littoral Santomien. Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont recueillies par des enquêteurs (appuyés par des aides de plage) suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement par le D. Pesche. Il s'agit d'enquête au débarquement visant à recueillir des données de capture et d'effort en nombre de sortie des pirogues.

Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-Istiophorus albicans) est toujours réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.

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

	Information requise	**Réponse**
	GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces	
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	11/09/2018
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	16/03/2018
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	16/03/2017
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	
S6	Prise estimée par taille	
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable .
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	São Tomé-et-Principe a un programme d'observateurs à bord mais manque encore d'améliorations et de formation.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année) ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
	THON ROUGE	
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Non applicable
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable

S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
	THONIDÉS TROPICAUX	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1º, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	
	ESPADON	
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	
	ISTIOPHORIDÉS	
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	*Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), l'*échantillonnage des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus platypterus)* est intensifié dans les principaux sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. Les individus capturés a São Tomé e Principe sont généralement des adultes. La collecte des données de capture et d'effort et des échantillons est aussi menée au niveau de sites de débarquement des pêcheries artisanales.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de Tetrapturusspp.	Non applicable
	REQUINS	
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	

S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année) ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant, ou bien une brève description (250 mots max. dans cet encadré)
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
	AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant, ou bien une brève description (250 mots max. dans cet encadré). Si le texte est plus long, il faudra le joindre en appendice.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Veuillez indiquer la/es date(s) d'envoi à l'ICCAT ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant, ou bien une brève description (250 mots max. dans cet encadré).

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

Cadre stratégique du secteur

Le RDSTP a un plan directeur des pêches pour la période 2010-2025. Ce document, élaboré en 2009 dans le cadre du soutien sectoriel prévu dans l'Accord de partenariat dans le secteur de la pêche pour la période 2006-2010 n'a pas encore été validé mais constitue néanmoins un cadre d'orientation pertinent pour la Direction des pêches et d'autres institutions intéressées. Ce plan directeur comporte 8 axes stratégiques:
i. Renforcement du cadre législatif et juridique
ii. Réforme des structures institutionnelles et du cadre
iii. Développement de la pêche artisanale
iv. Améliorer l'approvisionnement du marché intérieur
v. Promouvoir les exportations vers les marchés régionaux et européens
vi. Lutte contre la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée (INN)
vii. Améliorer la gestion des connaissances et des ressources
viii. Protection de l'environnement marin et côtier

Le Systeme VMS

Le système de surveillance des navires (VMS) pour le suivi continu des navires de pêche a été installé dans la salle de contrôle et d'inspection de la Direction des pêches en décembre 2015 par la société portugaise Xsealence.
Le VMS utilise des images satellitaires pour fournir, à intervalles réguliers, des informations sur l'emplacement, la route et la vitesse des navires vers les autorités compétentes. Chaque fois qu'ils sont dans les eaux communautaires, les navires de même taille provenant de pays tiers doivent disposer d'un dispositif de positionnement intégré à bord installé à bord.

Parmi les responsabilités contractuelles, la société a fait ce qui suit:
- Conception du système VMS adapté à la réalité de São Tomé et Príncipe;
- Acquisition et installation du système (logiciels, matériel, antenne et boîte Monicap);
- Formation des opérateurs de système VMS;
- Paiement des coûts de communication par satellite pendant 3 ans (2015 - 2018);
- Garantie de soutien, maintenance et supervision du système, pendant les 3 années, y compris les voyages à Lisbonne - São Tomé-lisboa;

Le système a fonctionné dans ses capacités et les navires européens communiquent généralement leurs positions respectives, les entrées / sorties, les vitesses, les captures, les cours, etc. Nonobstant cela, nous sommes tenus de respecter certaines limitations ou difficultés rencontrées au moment de la vérification des données, de l'exactitude et de la ponctualité au moment de la réception de leurs données. Dans ce sens, nous avons vu, sur la base des techniques et des technologies utilisées dans les autres pays avec plus d'expérience et en vue de combler ces difficultés de communication, nous pouvons conclure ce qui suit:
- Notre système VMS iridium + GPS actuel n'est pas capable de recevoir des données d'autres systèmes qui fonctionnent dans le même but;
- Retard dans la réception des déclarations d'entrée dans notre ZEE, ce qui peut induire une prise de décision corrective précipitée;
- Impossibilité de détecter tout navire même dans notre ZEE, s'il décide de ne pas transmettre les données en temps voulu;
- Manque de moyens pour vérifier la fiabilité des informations transmises;

Nous pouvons conclure que ces difficultés ou anomalies sont dues au fait qu'il existe entre trois et quatre technologies dans le même but et que parfois elles ne se synchronisent pas.

Proposition de solution basée sur le régime de contrôle des pêches:
Surveillance combinée
Les technologies modernes de contrôle des pêches ne remplacent pas les méthodes traditionnelles de contrôle et de surveillance, telles que les inspecteurs à bord et les inspections des navires.
Utilisés correctement, ces nouvelles technologies aident à guider l'action, en la rendant plus efficace et en réduisant les coûts. Lorsqu'ils transmettent des données provenant de différents systèmes, les autorités compétentes peuvent appliquer des stratégies de contrôle axées sur les risques et détecter les activités illégales qui pourraient autrement ne pas être détectées. Une utilisation correcte et efficace des technologies modernes réduit considérablement le coût total de la surveillance et de la surveillance des pêches.
Système d'identification automatique (AIS)
L'AIS est un système autonome et permanent d'identification et de surveillance des navires utilisé à des fins de sécurité maritime, ce qui permet aux navires d'échanger électroniquement des données sur leur identification, leur position, leur parcours et leur vitesse avec d'autres navires les autorités sur le terrain.
Système de détection de navire (VDS)
VDS, un système de détection des navires qui utilise des images satellites pour localiser et identifier les navires de pêche en mer. Selon la législation de l'UE (règlement 1224/2009), les autorités de pêche devraient avoir la capacité technique d'utiliser VDS.
La fonction de base du VDS est de permettre l'identification des navires et la détection de leur position en mer.

Observer à bord

Dans le cadre du programme d'embarquement des observateurs de l'Union européenne, le pays a bénéficié de 6 places d'embarquement. La sélection des observateurs reposait sur des exigences bien établies et après une formation théorique, ils sont expédiés sur les navires selon un calendrier reçu de la coordination de l'embarquement des observateurs scientifiques à bord des senneurs français appelés OCUP. Les kits d'observateurs sont donnés par l'entreprise responsable du programme d'observateurs et sont retournés au port après leur retour de la pêche

Inspection de la pêche

Aspect juridique
Le service d'inspection des pêches fonctionne avec beaucoup de difficultés, mais le pays a une loi de pêche nº 9/2001 et le règlement de pêche nº 28/2012.
Accords de surveillance existants:
Accord de collaboration entre la Direction des pêches et la Garde côtière
Accord de surveillance avec la République gabonaise;
Accord de patrouille avec le Portugal qui est effectué annuellement avec un navire portugais;
Aspect opérationnel

Le pays n'a pas de navires de logistique et de patrouille pour inspecter notre ZEE (160 000 km2). Les opérations de patrouille / surveillance ont commencé en 2016 avec le soutien du navire "Bob Baker" d'Ong Seasheper, qui est réalisé en collaboration avec les autorités gabonaises pendant environ 30 jours dans les eaux maritimes des deux pays.

En 2016, ils se sont approchés de trois navires de pêche et ont entraîné l'arrestation et la punition d'un navire esclave pour ne pas communiquer l'entrée / sortie à notre zee, le traitement du requin à bord (séparation de la tête et des ailerons du corps), etc.

La deuxième phase de l'opération Albacora, lancée en septembre de cette année, est sur le point de se terminer. Bien que n'étant pas une période de pêche, l'équipage embarqué de Bob Barker a inspecté 2 navires dans la ZEE / STP et l'un des navires n'a pas déclaré d'entrée et les démarches sont menées pour se conformer à la légalité.

La conclusion de l'inspection se fait une fois par an avec le soutien du navire Bob Baker dans le cadre de l'accord de surveillance avec le Gabon et les inspecteurs ne sont pas formés, n'ont aucun trousse d'inspection.

Aux termes de l'accord de pêche STP / U.E. il y a 28 senneurs et 6 palangriers totalisant 34 navires, dont 26 ont demandé un permis de pêche pour 2017.

En vertu de l'accord avec AGAC / STP, il y a 12 senneurs. L'Union européenne et l'AGAC disposent de 7 navires auxiliaires qui soutiennent l'opération de pêche et placent les DCP dans nos eaux maritimes.

En 2012, la loi sur la pêche a été votée et promulguée.

Un plan national de lutte contre la pêche illicite, non réglementée, non déclarée (INN) a été adopté en 2012.

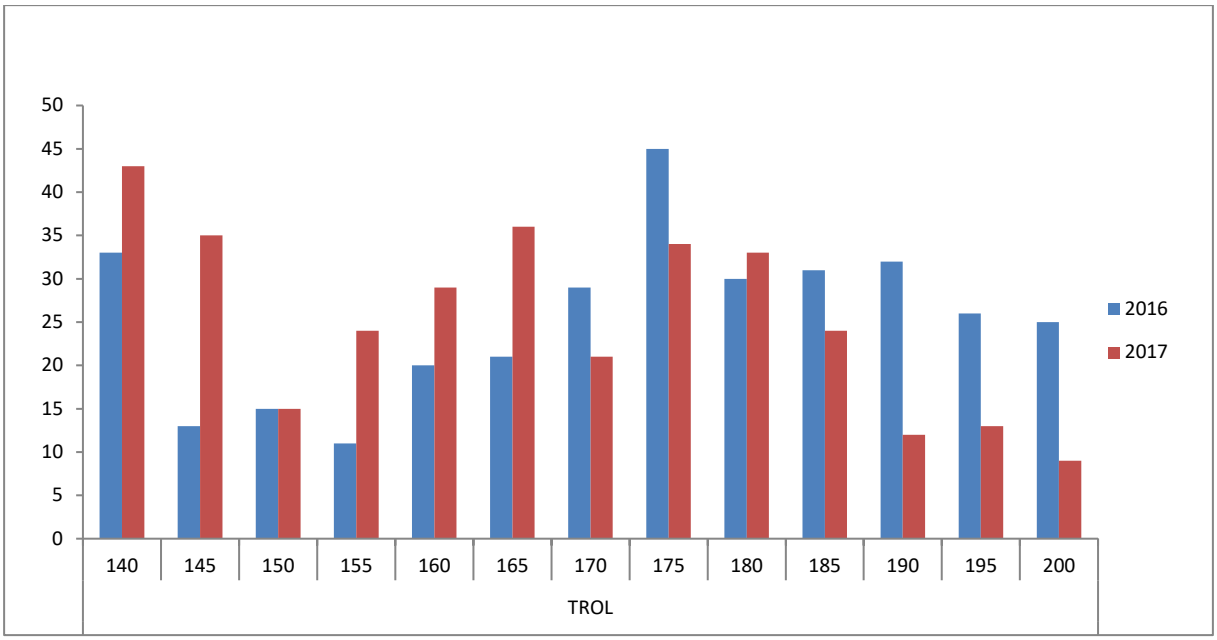


Figure 1 : Variation de la taille du poisson (Billfish) mesurée dans les années 2016 et 2017.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SENEGAL
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL [1, 2,3]

SUMMARY

En 2017, la flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée de cinq (5) canneurs et cinq (5) senneurs qui exploitent essentiellement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique notamment l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis) et un (2) palangriers et de 3 petits cordiers qui ciblent l'espadon. Cependant, une partie des pêcheries artisanales qui utilise les engins de pêche tels que la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne, la senne tournante et les filets capturent les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier) et les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau, bonite, auxide etc.) et les requins. En 2017, les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 32 051 tonnes. La capture totale des cinq (5) canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 3349 t dont 2779 t de listao, 289 t de thon obèse, 240 t d'albacore, et 41 t d'auxide. Les Prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 28 702 t, avec 96% effectué sous objets flottants (DCP). L'effort de pêche déployé en 2017 par les canneurs et les senneurs sénégalais est de 1085 et 1073 jours de pêche respectivement. Pour la pêche palangrière sénégalaise ciblant l'espadon, les prises de 2017 s'élèvent à 241 t dont 160 t d'espadon, 38 t de requins bleu, 17 t de marlin bleu et 16 t de thons albacore. A noter que les prises ont enregistré une baisse de -56 % par rapport à 2017à 375 t. Pour les pêcheries artisanales de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées, les prises sont estimées à 5 346 t en 2017 soit une baisse de -63 % par rapport à 2016).

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

La pêche thonière est un secteur d'activité qui occupe une place très importante dans l'économie du Sénégal. Cette activité est pratiquée par les unités industrielles et artisanales. Le Sénégal pays membre de l'ICCAT, adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières. Dans cette optique, le présent rapport expose les actions menées en 2017 dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

En 2017, les captures sénégalaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées de l'Atlantique de toutes les flottilles s'élèvent à 45464 tonnes soit une hausse de 27,8 %par rapport à 2016 (35 645 tonnes)

1.1 La pêche industrielle thonière

En 2017, la flottille nationale qui cible les thons majeurs est composée de 06 canneurs, 05 senneurs sénégalais et 02 palangriers. Dans le cadre des accords de pêche 29 navires ont opéré et répartis comme suit : 9 canneurs de l'UE, 19 senneurs de l'UE, 07 senneurs.

A noter aussi qu'en 2017, dix huit (28) navires battant pavillon étranger (19 EU, 3 Curaçao, 6 de la République de Chine) ont transbordé et/ ou débarqué des captures au port de Dakar.

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1.1.1 Les prises de thonidés majeurs des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais en 2017

Les canneurs exploitent les mattes de thons concentrées dans la zone comprise entre les latitudes 22° et 8° N. Les canneurs sont tous basés à Dakar. En revanche, les senneurs ont un rayon d'action beaucoup plus large, ils opèrent dans tout l'Atlantique Est. En 2017, les prises totales de thonidés majeurs s'élèvent autour de 32 051 tonnes (**Tableau 1**). La capture totale de thonidés tropicaux des cinq canneurs sénégalais en 2017 est estimée à 3349 t dont 2779 t de listao (83 %), 289 t de thon obèse (9 %), 240 t d'albacore (7 %), et 41 t d'auxide (1 %) (**Tableau 2**). Les captures de 2017 ont connu une légère diminution de 16 % par rapport à 2016 (3874 t).

En 2017, les captures totales des senneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 28 702 t, et les captures sous objets flottants (DCP) représentent 96 % de la capture totale (27 618 t) (**Tableau 3**). Le listao (SKJ), avec 13 648 t, est l'espèce dominante sous DCP, contre 4 % sous bancs libres, où l'albacore (YFT) est l'espèce la plus abondante. Les captures les plus importantes sous DCP ont été réalisées au cours du quatrième trimestre avec 7 909 tonnes (**Figure 1**).

L'effort de pêche déployé par les canneurs sénégalais est de 1182 jours de mer et 1085 jours de pêche en 20187 contre 1207 jours de mer et 1089 jours de pêche en 2016. L'effort de pêche des senneurs est estimé à à 1108 jours de mer et 1073 jours de pêche en 2017 contre 910 et 859 en 2016 **(Tableaux 4 et 5).**

Les **Figures 4, 5, 6 et 7** illustrent la distribution spatiale des captures et de l'effort des canneurs et des senneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique en 2016 et 2017.
Pour l'année 2017, l'ensemble des captures des canneurs de l'UE est évalué à 11 229 tdont dont 85% par les espagnols et 15 % par le seul canneur français. Les dix huit (18) senneurs battant pavillon étranger ont transbordé et/ou débarqué 29 160 tonnes de thons

1.1.2 *Les prises de la flottille palangrière*

En 2017, les prises de la flottille palangrière sénégalaise ciblant l'espadon sont estimées à 241 t soit une baisse de – 56 % par rapport à 2016. Les captures sont composées de 160 t d'espadon, 38 t de requins bleu, 17 t de marlin bleu et 16 t de thons albacore, 11t de divers et 7 t d'ailerons (**Tableau 6**). Le **tableau 7** montre la composition spécifique des captures des cordiers qui utilisent la ligne comme engin de pêche principal.

Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

Les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées des pêcheries artisanales utilisant la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et les filets sont estimées à *5 346 t en 2017 soit une baisse de -63 % par rapport à 2016 (8 677t)* (**Tableau 8)**. La thonine est toujours l'espèce dominante dans les prises (1981 t) suivie de la bonite à dos rayé (1226 t), du thazard blanc (870t) du Listao (839 t)et du voilier (301t). Les prises de requins des pêcheries artisanales sont estimées à 280 t dont les plus importants dans les captures sont les Carcharhinidae (152 t) et *Mustelus mustelus* (60 t) (**Tableau 9**). La figure montre les proportions des captures par engin, on note que ce sont les lignes qui capturent le plus de voilier suivi de la ligne traine et du filet. La taille modale des captures de tous engins confondus est à 180 cm (Figure

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

1. Recherche

Au Sénégal, la recherche sur les ressources thonières et espèces apparentées est assurée par le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) qui est la structure de l'Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles chargée de la Recherche halieutique. Ainsi, le CRODT est imliqué dans les programmes de recherche mis en place par l'ICCAT tels que « SMTYP » portant sur les thonidés mineurs, les activités relatives à la reproduction, la croissance et la génétique des thonidés mineurs, sur la croissance des istiophoridés. Les scientifiques du CRODT sont activement impliqués présentement dans les activités des deux composantes du programme marquage des thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique (AOTTP) à savoir le marquage des thonidés en mer et la sensibilisation et récupération des marques. En effet, depuis 2016 un bureau dédié à la récupération des marques a été ouvert au sein des locaux du CRODT sis au port de Dakar.

2. Les Statistiques

Le CRODT assure le suivi des activités de tous les thoniers nationaux et étrangers (EU et autres) ciblant les thonidés tropicaux de l'Atlantique et qui utilisent le port Autonome de Dakar pour débarquer et/ou transborder leurs produits de pêche. Le recueil des statistiques relatives aux captures et effort de pêche à travers les carnets de pêche repose sur une enquête détaillée journalière, auprès des patrons thoniers lors de chaque débarquement, complétée par des informations de diverses sources (Douane, usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes, la Direction de l'Industrie et de la Transformation des produits de la pêche etc.). Des échantillonnages multi spécifiques sont également réalisés par les enquêteurs du CRODT lors des débarquements des canneurs et senneurs au port de Dakar. La gestion des données se fait en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et l'Institut Espagnol d'Océanographie (IEO). Les activités de la section Thons du CRODT sont financées pour l'essentiel par le budget de l'Etat du Sénégal à travers du ministère de la Pêche et de l'économie Maritime. De plus, le CRODT reçoit un appui financier de l'UE à travers l'IEO et l'IRD pour le suivi des activités de leurs navires thoniers senneurs et canneurs débarquant et/ou transbordant au port de Dakar.

Concernant la pêche artisanale, le CRODT a développé et mis en place un système d'enquête et de collecte des statistiques au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement situés le long du littoral sénégalais (surtout Grande Côte, Dakar et Petite Côte). Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont recueillies par des enquêteurs (appuyés par des aides de plage) suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement par le CRODT. Il s'agit d'enquête au débarquement visant à recueillir des données de capture et d'effort en nombre de sortie des pirogues sénégalaises. Les espèces de thonidés et espèces apparentés sont aussi suivies selon le m^me dispositif de collecte des données.

Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus albicans*) est toujours réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale, notamment à Soumbédioune, Yoff, Mbour et kayar. Dans certains sites comme Mbour, le suivi des Istiophoridés se fait en collaboration avec la Direction de la surveillance et de la Protection de la Pêches (DPSP) et le Comité Local de gestion de la Pêche artisanale.

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

	Information requise	**Réponse**
	GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces	
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	31/07/2018
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	20/04/2018
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	20/04/2018
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	20/04/2018
S6	Prise estimée par taille	20/04/2018
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	20/04/2018
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable : Les pêcheries sportives du Sénégal n'opèrent pas dans la Méditerranée .
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	L'embarquement des observateurs a démmaré en 2017 mais uniquement sur les thoniers senneurs. Les données collectés sont relatives aux quantités des espèces majeurs ciblées et espèces accessoires consignées dans des journeaux de pêche et des rapports des observateurs. Ces données sont en cours d'exploitation par la recherche
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année) ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable pour le Sénégal

S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable pour le Sénégal
	THON ROUGE	
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable : le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable : le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Non applicable : le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable : le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable : le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable : le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable : le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable : le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable : le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge
	THONIDÉS TROPICAUX	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	20/04/2018
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Le plan de gestion provisoire a été transmis le 21 septembre 2018.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	L'information est disponible le nombre de DCP déployé par jour est disponible avec les coordonnées géographiques alors que le formulaire DCP demande les information par mois. Il y a des difficultés pour remplir le formilaire DCP. Le format n'est adapté
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1º, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	L'information n'est pas soumise
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Les informations recueillies par le observateurs entrent dans le cadre du programme national d'observateurs qui est en cours de mutation vers un programme scientifique C'est pourquoi ce sont des données basiques qui sont recueillies à des fins d'exploitation par la recherche
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	20/04/2018
	ESPADON	
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	31/072018
	ISTIOPHORIDÉS	

S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	*Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), l'*échantillonnage des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus platypterus)* est intensifié dans les principaux sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. Les individus capturés au Sénégal sont généralement des adultes. La collecte des données de capture et d'effortet les taille des espèces) est aussi menée au niveau de de sites de débarquement des pêcheries artisanales. La collecte des données a beaucoup améliorée avec la mise en place du comité de veille au niveau de certains site de la pêche artisanale. Ce comité est composée d'agents de la surveillance des pêches, du comité local de la pêche artisanale et du CRODT
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de Tetrapturusspp.	Information pas disponible
	REQUINS	
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	31/07/2018
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	Les observateurs ont commencé à embarquer sur les senneurs nattionaux en 2017 à la demande des armements. Les données collectés sont relatives aux quantités des espèces majeurs ciblées et espèces accessoires y compris les requins consignées dans des carnets de bord et des rapports des observateurs. L'exploitation de ces document est est en cours
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année)
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	31/07/2018
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	31/07/2018
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Information pas disponible
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Information pas disponible
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (jour/mois/année) Aucune recherche sur cette espèce n'est menée au Sénégal
	AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui pour les requins
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Ces informations ne sont pas collectées
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	Aucune information n'est disponible
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des	Veuillez indiquer la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant, ou bien une

	pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	brève description (250 mots max. dans cet encadré). Si le texte est plus long, il faudra le joindre en appendice.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Veuillez indiquer la/es date(s) d'envoi à l'ICCAT ou le numéro de document SCRS le cas échéant, ou bien une brève description (250 mots max. dans cet encadré).

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

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

Dans le cadre de la gestion durable des ressources halieutiques dont les thonidés, le Sénégal a adopté une nouvelle loi portant code de la pêche maritime depuis 2015 comportant des dispositions permettant de faire observer les recommandations de gestion en vigueur dans les organisations de pêche thonière notamment l'ICCAT.

Le Sénégal a également entrepris la transposition des recommandations de l'ICCAT dans son cadre juridique pour faciliter leur application au niveau national. Des arrêtés relatifs au plan de gestion des DCP, à la gestion des thonidés tropicaux , à la déclaration de captures, aux mesures de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique nord et de l'Atlantique sud et au programme d'obseravteur sceientifique sont en cours de signature. Les dispsitions de la recommanadtion de l'ICCAT sur le transbordment en mer a été déjà adopté par arrêté.

C'est ainsi que dans le cadre de l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat, tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar sont soumis au contrôle de leurs cargaisons. L'embarquement d'observateur est en vigueur dans certains dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du programme national d'observteurs.

Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en haute mer.
Le Senegal a adopté le plan de lutte contre la pêche INN pour une couverture complète en matière de contrôle et de lutte contre la pêche illégale.

Par le biais de lettres circulaires, le Sénégal a engagé un processus visant à la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 16-01 ICCAT qui est traduite en arrêté soumis à la signature des autorités.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Une nouvelle Loi (2015-18) portant code de la pêche maritime et ses textes réglementaires d'application fixent le cadre de gestion des ressources halieutiques. Des dispositions particulières de lutte contre la pêche INN sont contenues dans ce code notamment celles relatives à l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port. Ainsi tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar sont sont systématiquement inspectés. Un suivi des activités de certains navires est en cours avec l'embarquement des observateurs à bord. Globalement un suivi des activités de suivi contrôle et surveillance avec des patrouilles maritimes, aériennes et un régime d'inspection permanente à quai sont en vigueur. Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. C'est pourquoi le concept de surveillance participative avec une forte implication des acteurs de pêche est entrain d'être mise en œuvre. En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en haute mer avec le VMS. Application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port : la vérification d'une autorisation de pêche ; la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement ; la fiche de contrôle de captures, l'autorisation de transbordement ; l'inscription au registre). Un journal de pêche institué par arrêté en mars 2017. Il fixe les conditions dans lesquelles les informations sur les captures sont consignées dans le journal de pêche en conformité avec les directives de l'ICCAT.

GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'équipe mise en place au port par le centre de recherches océanographiques de Dakar thiaroye. Ce travail est complété par les informations provenant de diverses sources (Direction des pêches maritimes, armateurs). Des échantillonnages multi-spécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et en pêche artisanale. Grace aux fonds du programme de recherches« istiophoridés, », l'échantillonnage des captures et de l'effort et des tailles est mené dans les centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Le 11/08/2017
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'affrète aucun navire.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable le Sénégal n'a pas d'accord d'affrètement
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	En mer 2017 : 19/09/2018 En mer S1 2018 : 25/09/2018 Au port 2018 : 25/09/2018 Au port 2017 : 29/09/2018
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. le Sénégal n'a aucun navire de charge.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable. le Sénégal n'a aucun navire de charge.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	23/03/2017 9/05/2017 20/04/2018
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspections au port	Port de Dakar et Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches (DPSP)
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Port de Dakar
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	72 heures.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Aucun

GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Aucune inspection ne fait d'allégations d'infractions
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Application de la loi 2015-18 portant code de la pêche maritime et ses textes réglementaires d'application.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Aucune
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Pas d'accord bilatéral d'inspection au Port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Le Sénégal et l'union européenne et l'UE ont signé le 20 novembre 2014 un accord de partenariat de pêche portant principalement sur le thon. Il prend fin en 2019 (une durée de 5 ans) et est renouvelable par tacite reconduction. Le protocole prévoit des possibilités de pêche pour 28 senneurs et de 8 canneurs.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Dans la mise en œuvre de l'accord avec l'Union européenne, en 2017, 28 navires thoniers dont 9 canneurs et 19 senneurs ont effectivement mené des activités de pêche au Sénégal. Les captures des canneurs de l'UE s'élèvent à 11 129 t de tons. Les senneurs ont transbordé ou debarqué 29 160 t.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	28/04/2017 29/05/2017 272017 12/03/2018 16/05/2018 27/04/2018 12/06/2018 28/08/2018
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure
GEN	0022	*Redondant*	

GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Les pêches récréatives et sportives de thonidés tropicaux et espèces apparentées au Sénégal devront etre gérées avec les permis de pêche sportive et de pêche de loisirs prévus dans le nouveau cadre réglementaire de la pêche maritime du Sénégal (décret de 2016). La pêche sportive est regroupée autour de la fédération sénégalaise de pêche sportive qui suit les activités de ses membres.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Aucun navire thonier n'a été répertorié
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Néant
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non applicable. Sénégal n'importe pas de thons
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Aucune
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Aucune
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Les observateurs embarquent à bord des navires étrangers et de certains navires sénégalais.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Les rapports sont transmis au centre de recherches océanographiques pour exploitation.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a pas de fermes de thon rouge
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'élève pas de thon rouge.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'élève pas de thon rouge.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. Le Sénégal ne met pas en cage du thon rouge
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable le Sénégal n'a pas de madragues de thon rouge
BFT	1006	*Redondant*	

BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2017	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable, le Sénégal n'élève de thon rouge
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2016	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Sénégal n'a aucun navire pour le thon rouge.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Sénégal n'a aucun navire pour le thon rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge et n'a mené aucune opération conjointe.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable. Aucun rapport, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	12/12/2017 27/09/2018
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	27/09/2018
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge

BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1026	*Redondant*	
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système Ebcd	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	28/04/2017 29/05/2017 272017 12/03/2018 16/05/2018 27/04/2018 12/06/2018 28/08/2018
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Elle n'a été soumise que jusqu'au au 10/09/2018, et non pas le 31/07/2018, comme reporté par erreur la 1ère version du rapport national
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Aucune allégation de pêche IUU déclarée et pas d'enquête

TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Une circulaire a été adressée aux armements pour leur rappeler les dispositions pertinentes de la recommandation 16-01 portant notamment sur la période de fermeture, les activités interdites. Lors des réunions avec les armements, les dispositions de la recommandation 16-01 leur sont expliquées. Une équipe de la Direction chargée de la Surveillance inspecte tous les navires au port de Dakar. Les informations statistiques sont collectées par le Centre de recherche océanographique de Dakar-thiaroye auprès des armateurs. En ce qui concerne les DCP, la même circulaire a rappelé les recommandations de l'ICCAT en matière d'utilisation et de limitation des DCP. Les armements ont fourni des informations sur leur DCP. Un plan de gestion provisoire des DCP a été transmis à l'ICCAT. La transposition des dispositions de la recommandation 16-01 dans la réglementation nationale est en cours.
TRO	2005	*Redondant*	
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	S1 2017: 05/04/2018 S1 2018: 18/09/2018
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	18/01/2017 Pas de changement
TRO	2008	*Redondant*	
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Trim1 2017 : 15/06/2017 Trimestre 3 2017 et trim2 2016 revu: 26/12/ 2017 Trimestre 1 2018 : 01/07/2018 Année 2017 : 07/08/2018.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Les armements ont été formés sur les impacts écologiques des DCP et les dispositions de la rec 16-01 sont en cours de transposition dans la réglementation nationale
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	15/09/2018
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	S1 2017: 05/04/2018 S1 2018: 18/09/2018

SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	18/01/2017.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de méditerranée
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	15 septembre 2018
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée
SWO	3009	Choix de la fermeture de saison pour le MED-SWO.	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non applicable. Sénégal n'a pas effectué des captures d'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. Aucun navire d'inspection
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. Sénégal n'a pas effectué des captures d'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	10/07/2017 12/03/2018 16/05/2018 27/04/2018 12/06/2018 28/08/2018
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	12/03/2018 16/05/2018 27/04/2018 12/06/2018 28/08/2018

SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	5% en attendant que l'arrête qui établira officiellement cette limite soit signée et publiée
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	5% en attendant que l'arrêté qui établira officiellement cette limite soit signée et publiée
ALB	4001	*Redondant*	
ALB	4002	*Redondant*	
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a pas de navires qui ciblent le germon de Méditerranée.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a pas de navires qui ciblent le germon de l'Atlantique
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a pas de navires qui ciblent le germon de l'Atlantique
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a pas de navires qui ciblent le germon de l'Atlantique
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a pas de navires qui ciblent le germon de l'Atlantique
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Les makaires sont ciblés par la pêche sportive et récréative. Toutes les prises sont relâchées.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre la Rec. 12-04/15-05 par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Les makaires sont ciblés par la pêche sportive et récréative. Toutes les prises sont relâchées
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en oeuvre la Rec. 16-11	*Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), l'*échantillonnage des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus platypterus)* est intensifié dans les principaux sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. La collecte des données de capture et d'effort et les tailles des espèces) est

			aussi menée au niveau de de sites de débarquement des pêcheries artisanales. La collecte des données a beaucoup améliorée avec la mise en place du comité de veille au niveau de certains site de la pêche artisanale. Ce comité est composée d'agents de la surveillance des pêches, du comité local de pêche artisanale et du CRODT
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise confère à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international ou font l'objet d'un commerce réglementé.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise confère à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international ou font d'un commerce réglementé.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taupe bleu	La législation sénégalaise confère à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international ou leur commerce est réglementé

SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Les pêcheries de requins au Sénégal sont typiquement accidentelles et elles sont le cas échéant réalisées par la pêche artisanale. Par ailleurs le Sénégal a adopté un plan d'action de conservation des requins institué par la FAO. Les dispositions de suivi, contrôle et surveillance pour appuyer la mise en œuvre comprennnent 1. un système de suivi VMS 2. un programme observateur 3. un suivi statistique 4. un système de certification de captures 5. des inspections au port selon la législation nationale
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2017, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	13/10/2017
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	La recommandation sur le requin peau bleue est traduit dans la réglementation nationale pour faciliter sa mise en oeuvre. A l'instar des autres pêcheries le requin peau bleue fait l'objet de contrôle de la capture à la commercialisation par l'application des textes nationaux
SHK	7006	Volume de requin-taupe bleu capturé et retenu à bord ainsi que rejets morts au cours des six premiers mois de 2018	Au 05/10/2018, elle n'a pas été soumise encore (date limite fixée pour le 12/10/2018 selon la Rec. 17-08), car les données du 1er semestre 2018 ne sont pas disponibles à ce jour
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	La capture, la détention et la commercialisation des tortues marines sont formellement interdites par la loi de la pêche maritime du Sénégal

BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable, la pêche palangrière sénégalaise est une pêche de fond, son impact sur les oiseaux est quasi nul.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	La recommandation 17-01 portant sur l'interdiction des rejets par les senneurs est traduite en arrêté. Les pêcheries sénégalaises sont en général très sélectives par l'utilisation de la canne ciblant les thonidés
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Aucun programme pilote n'est encore mis en œuvre.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Le Sénégal n'a demandé aucune clarification et objection à l'égard d'une recommandation de l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 4 : Schéma d'inspection

Les inspections et les contrôles sont réalisées :

- au port de Dakar : par une équipe d'inspection journalière au port de pêche de Dakar et les stations côtières au niveau des sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.

- par les vedettes, les patrouilleurs de la Marine nationale et les pinasses des stations côtières
  par moyen aérien avec les aéronefs des éléments français au Sénégal et de l'Armée de l'air Sénégalaise.
- Avec le VMS : Cet important outil de géolocalisation des navires pêchant dans les eaux sous juridiction sénégalaise produit un effet de dissuasion chez les capitaines de navires tentés de faire des incursions dans des zones non autorisées, particulièrement, celles réservées à la pêche artisanale.

- Dans les usines : par une équipe qui effectue des visites inopinées pour inciter au respect de la réglementation en matière de protection et de surveillance des pêches.

- Des missions conjointes dans le cadre de la coopération sont réalisées pour couvrir les besoins de surveillance avec plusieurs pays limitrophes.

- Au niveau des pêcheries artisanales le concept de surveillance participative est de mise avec la sensibilition des acteurs de la pêche sur les bonne pratiques et une meilleure mise en œuvre des mesures de gestion.

Depuis 2016, une brigade de veille fonctionnelle 24 heures sur 24 est opérationnelle au niveau du port de pêche de Dakar dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre effective des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port.

La loi portant code de la pêche (2015-18) prend en compte de nouveaux concepts et instruments de conservation et de gestion des ressources halieutiques. Elle s'inspire aussi des mutations intervenues au niveau national et international.

Les services techniques de l'Administration des pêches du Sénégal chargés de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT échangent des informations et des données avec les armateurs, la recherche nationale pour assurer une bonne mise en oeuvre des recommandations.

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

Des difficultés d'ordre administratif, de gestion et technique peuvent être évoquées pour une bonne observation des règles de gestion de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit de:

- la transposition de l'ensemble des recommandations pertinentes dans le cadre juridique du Sénégal est en cours ;
- L'implication de plusieurs services administratif nécessite une synergie et une coordination qui se mettent en place progressivement ;
- Les bases de données disponibles qui n'offrent pas un traitement optimal des informations.

Tableau 1. Prises totales par espèce des canneurs et senneurs de 2017

Espèces	YFT	SKJ	BET	FRI	LTA		TOTAL
Canneurs	240	2 779	289		41		3 349
Senneurs	3 687	21 857	2 687		328	150	28 715
Total	**3 927**	**24 636**	**2 966**		**369**	150	**32 051**

Tableau 2. Prises par espèce et par trimestre des canneurs sénégalais de 2017

Mois	YFT	SKJ	BET	FRI	Total
Trim 1	61	481	105	14	688
Trim 2	114	1149	74	27	1170
Trim 3	49	594	44	0	757
Trim 4	16	555	66	0	1259
Total	240	2779	289	**41**	**3349**

Tableau 3. Prises par espèce selon les types types de bancs des senneurs sénégalais en 2017

Espèce	YFT	SKJ	BET	LTA	FRI	TOTAL
Banc libre	2941	21526	2677	150	322	27616
Banc objet	745	326	9	6		1086
Total	**3686**	**21852**	**2686**	**156**	**322**	**28702**

Tableau 4. Efforts en jours de mer et jours de pêche par trimestre des canneurs sénégalais de 2017

Trimestre	Jours de mer	Jours de pêche
Trim 1	249	211
Trim 2	293	283
Trim 3	320	307
Trim 4	320	284
Total	**1182**	**1085**

Tableau 5. Efforts en Jours de mer et jours de pêche et nombre de coups de pêche des senneurs sénégalais de 2017

Jours de de mer	Jours de pêche	Nb coups	Nb coups positifs
1108	**1079**	**2656**	**2504**

Tableau 6. Composition des Prises de la flottille palangrière en 2017

Espèce	Espadon	Requin bleu	Marlin	Albacore	Requin mako	Requin gris	Requin Taupe bleu	Coryphène	Total
Quantités (Tonnes)	160	38	17	16	1	2	3	4	**241**

Tableau 7 . Composition des Prises des cordiers 2017

Espèce	Espadon	Requin bleu	Marlin	Albacore	Requin gris	Requin Taupe bleu	Coryphène	Total
Quantités (Tonnes)	51	29	9	6	2	6	2	**104**

T**ableau 8.** Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d'istiophoridés des pêcheries artisanales de 2017.

Espèces	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Orcynopsis unicolor	48	78	72
Scomberomorus tritor	649	861	870
Acanthocybium solandri	0	7	1
Euthynnus alletteratus	4939	4852	1981
Sarda sarda	1711	1580	1226
Katsuwonus pelamis	1343	494	839
Thunnus obesus	103	29	5
Auxis thazard	279	162	22
Thunnus albacares	58	39	15
Istiophorus ALBICANS	60	526	301
Makaira nigricans	0	47	13
Xiphias gladius	0	1	1
Total (Tonnes)	**9190**	**8677**	**5346**

T**ableau 9.** Prises (en tonnes) de requins des pêcheries artisanales de 2016.

Espèces	Quantités (t)
Carcharhinus spp	**152**
Sphyrna spp	**27**
Mustelus mustelus	**60**
Centrophorus spp	**1**
Isurus spp	**39**
Total	**280**

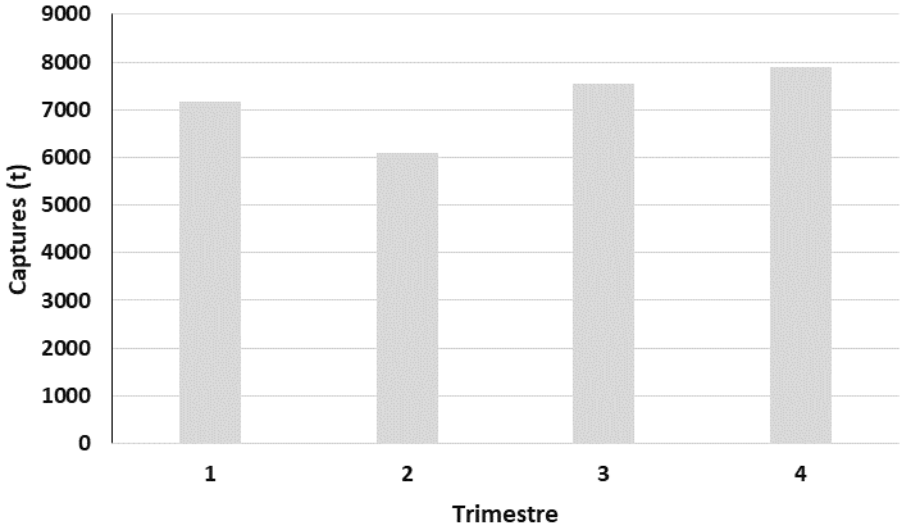


Figure 1 . Captures trimestrielle sous DCP des senneurs sénégalais en 2017.

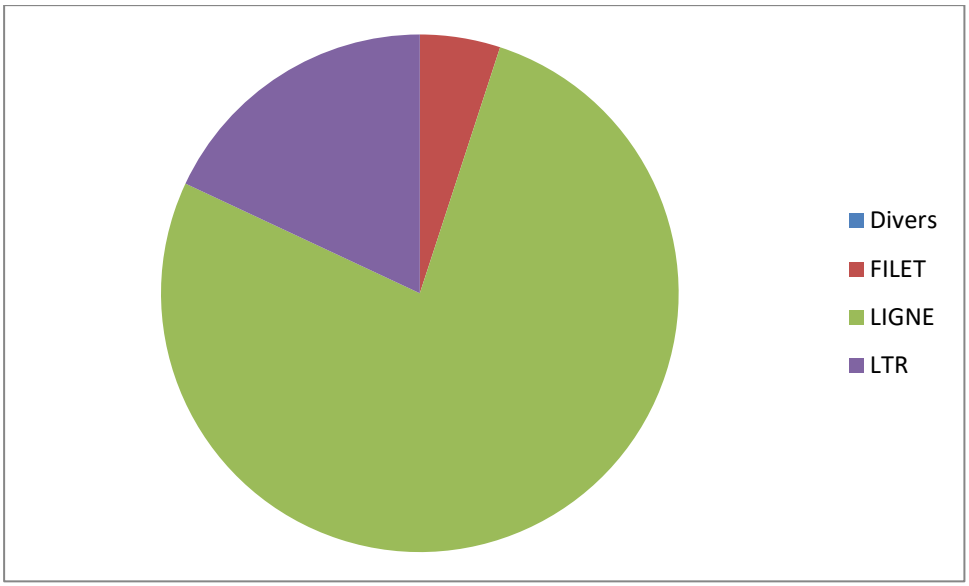


Figure 2. Proportion des captures par engins de pêche artisanale.

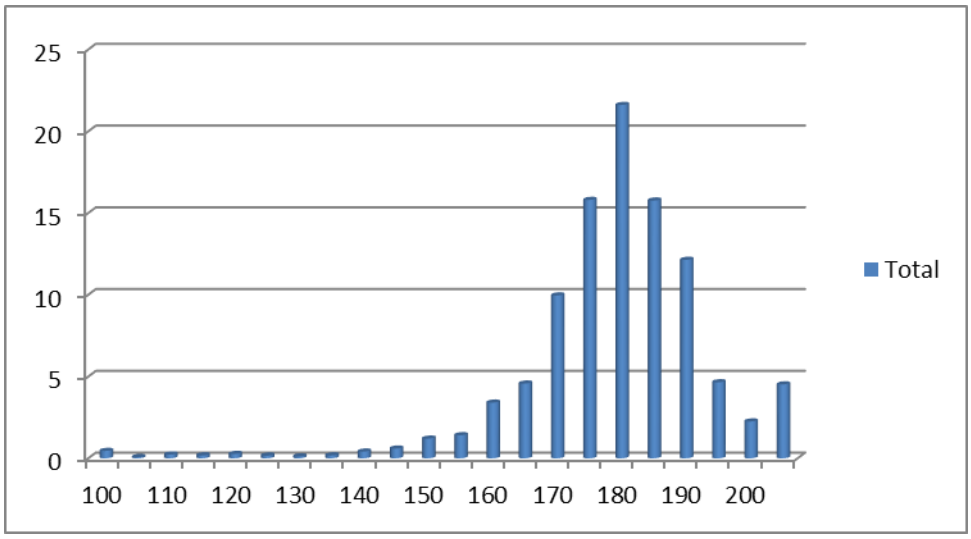


Figure 3. Distribution des tailles des voiliers capturés par la pêche artisanale.

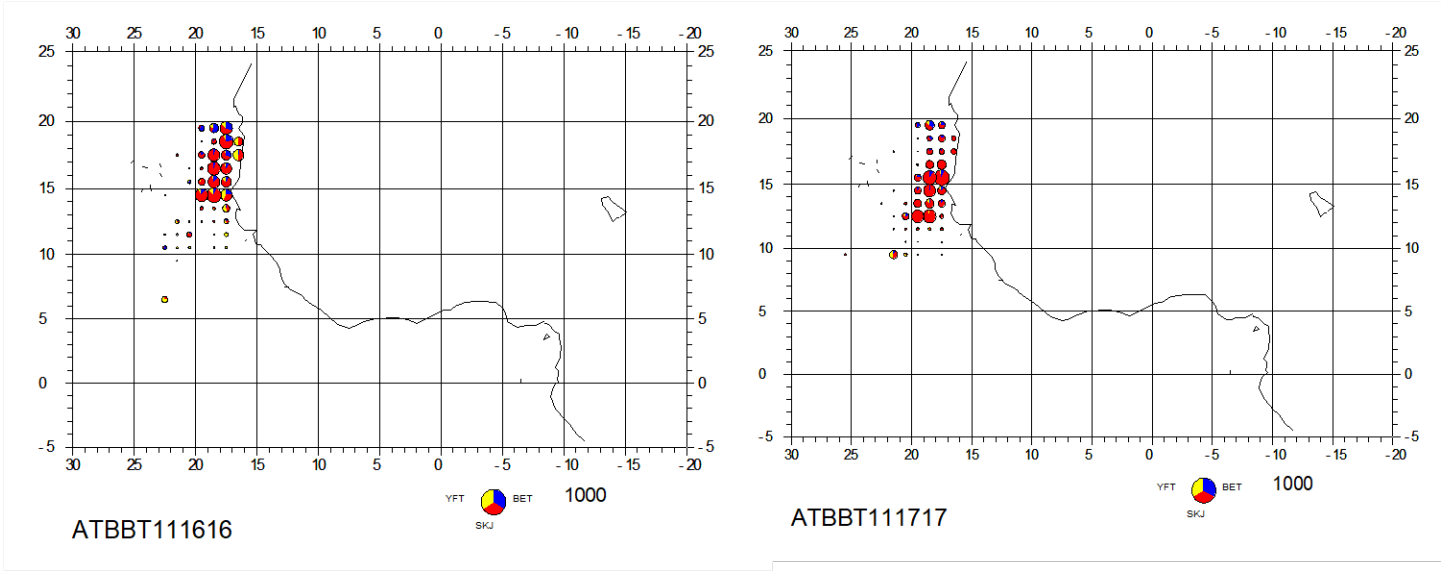


Figure 4. Distribution spatiale des captures (t et % sp.,) des canneurs sénégalais en 2016 et 2017

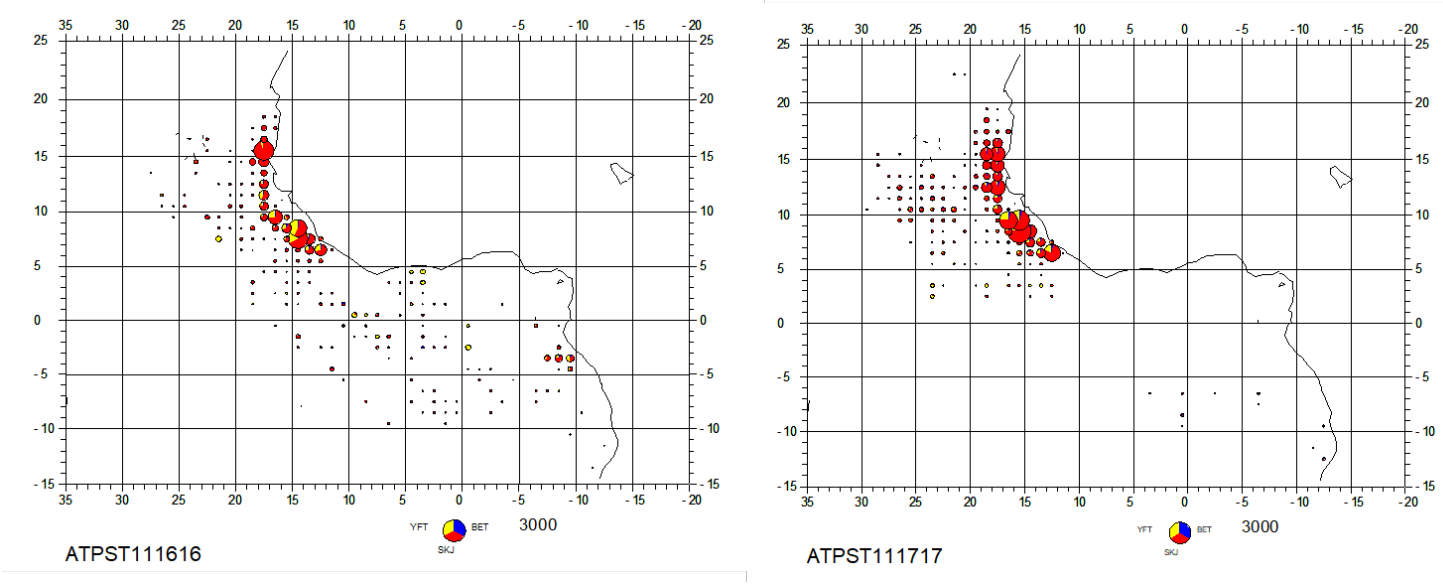


Figure 5. Distribution spatiale des captures (t et % sp.,) des senneurs sénégalais en 2016 et 2017

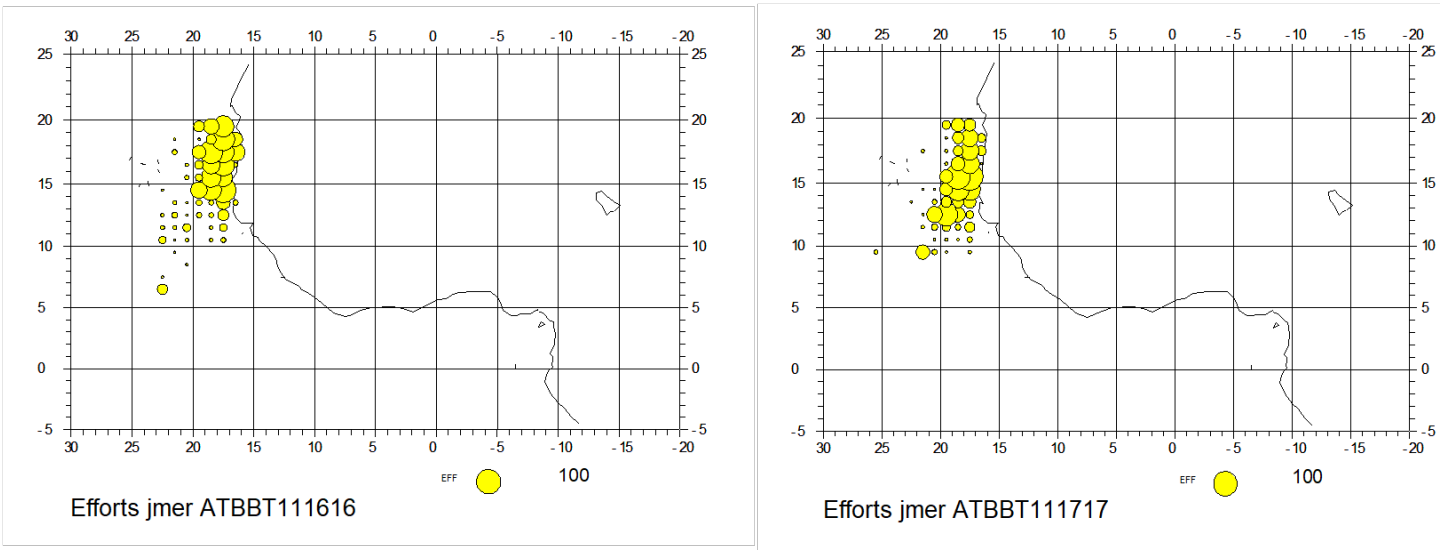


Figure 6. Distribution spatiale de l'effort de pêche des canneurs sénégalais en 2016 et 2017

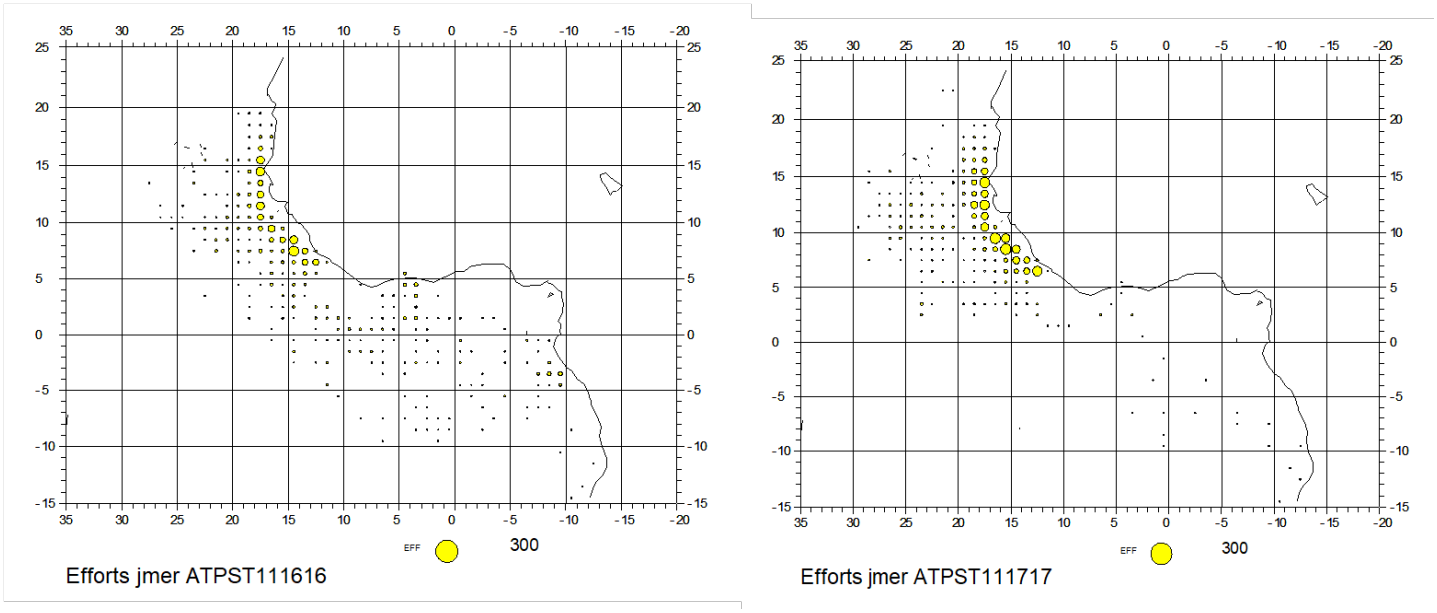


Figure 7. Distribution spatiale de l'effort de pêche des senneurs sénégalais en 2016 et 2017

Annex

ACCORDS DE PECHES ET ACTIVITES DES NAVIRES

Le Sénégal a signé avec l'Union européenne un Accord de partenariat de peche en 2014 qui est entré en vigueur en janvier 2015. Cet accord permet à 36 navires thoniers européens (28 senneurs, 8 canneurs) de pêcher dans la Zone Economique exclusive du Sénégal.

1. Activités de pêche sous accord de pêche :

- **Accord avec l'Union européenne :**

En 2017, 28 navires de l'UE soit 9 canneurs et 19 senneurs ont pêché dans la ZEE sénégalaise. Les captures des canneurs de l'UE s'élèvent à 11 129 t de tons. Les senneurs ont transbordé ou debarqué 29 160 t.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L´AFRIQUE DU SUD
INFORME ANUAL DE SUDÁFRICA

SUMMARY

The South African tuna and billfish resources are exploited by baitboat (Tuna Pole-Line) and longline fisheries (Large Pelagic Longline). In 2017, the baitboat fleet comprised 92 active vessels of an average length of 16m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 3062 catch days within the ICCAT convention area represents a substantial decrease by 38% compared to 2016 and resulted in further decreases of albacore and yellowfin tuna catches to 1640 t (-18%) and 235 t (-61%), respectively. In 2017, 18 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. These were exclusively South African flagged vessels, with all three active joint-venture (Japanese) vessels having fished exclusively in the Indian Ocean since 2014. After seeing a decrease between 2015 and 2016, total longline effort in the Atlantic has notably increased again from 924 thousand hooks to 1308 thousand hooks in 2017. The 2017 longline catches of swordfish (189 t), yellowfin tuna (152 t), bigeye tuna (235 t) and blue sharks (418 t) were higher than in 2016, while albacore (145 t) and shortfin mako shark (305 t) decreased slightly. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been implemented since January 2017. The observer effort for the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery was increased from two observed trips in 2016 to 15 observed trips in 2017, which resulted in an increase from 2% to 8.5% coverage of the longline effort in the Atlantic. The South African National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) is working independently and in collaboration with Scientists from other CPCs and NGOs to carry out research related to large pelagic fisheries. Key research activities in 2018 included collaborations on modelling bird bycatch rates from observer data and publication and application of the Bayesian Surplus Production modelling software 'JABBA' , which was utilised during Atlantic blue marlin and bigeye tuna assessments and in several other RFMO and country assessments. Collaborative research projects investigating the stock origin and intermixing of tuna and swordfish and shark populations at the boundary between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans are ongoing and remain a high research priority in South Africa.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Tuna Pole and Line fishery, Traditional Linefishery, and Recreational Fishery

Prior to 2006, the pole and line fishery was managed under the bracket of commercial linefishing. Since the long-term rights allocation process in 2006, the Tuna Pole-Line fishery is managed separately. It operates throughout the year, but effort generally peaks along the west coast of South Africa: during May to June and November to December. The number of active vessels that fished within the ICCAT convention area has slightly decreased from 98 in 2016 to 92 in 2017. Of the 92 active vessels, only 10 were larger than 20 m. Total effort of the Tuna Pole-Line fishery in the Atlantic was 3062 fishing days in 2017, which represents a decrease in effort by 38% fishing days compared to 2016 (**Table 1**). The total reported annual pole fleet catch of the main target species albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) has continued to decrease. The albacore catch decreased by approximately 18% compared to 2016, totalling 1640 t in 2017, while yellowfin catches decreased by more than 60% to 235 t. By contrast, bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) catches has increased from 10 t in 2016 to 22 t in 2017. Although the Tuna Pole-Line fishery started historically on yellowfin tuna, catches fluctuate due to the inconsistent availability of this species in the nearshore around the Cape of Good Hope. In general, the reliance of this fishery for availability of tuna in the inshore regions has a large influence on the catch performance.

[1] Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The recreational fishery, including informal charter and sport fisheries using rod and reel and spear guns, also targets albacore, yellowfin, skipjack and marlins (blue marlins *Makaira nigricans* and black marlins *Istiompax indica*) from small fishing vessels (5-10m) in the area around the Cape of Good Hope. Catch and effort in the recreational fishery are not subject to mandatory reporting. Recreational fishers are restricted by an overall bag limit of 10 and individual bag limits of 10 tuna per day and 5 billfish (marlins and sailfish) and 5 swordfish per day and catches may only be used for own consumption. However, most recreational fishing takes place on the near shore during holiday and few anglers are equipped to target tuna in the Atlantic Ocean.

1.2 Large pelagic longline fishery

The South African Large Pelagic Longline fishery was commercialized in 2005, with the issuing of 18 swordfish-directed and 26 tuna-directed fishing rights valid for 10 years. The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) integrated 9 pelagic shark longline vessels in the tuna/swordfish longline fishery during the allocation of long term fishing rights in 2005, where these rights holders were permitted to fish until March 2011 under exemption. In 2015, a decision was taken to no longer refer to the fleet as two different fishing strategies, tuna-directed and swordfish-directed, since the fishing behaviour of the local fleet has been shifting from exclusive swordfish targeting to include tunas and sharks. The fishery is now referred to as the Large Pelagic Longline fishery and includes vessels that target tunas, swordfish and sharks as by-catch. South Africa allocated 60 new fishing rights in this fishery in 2017, for a period of 15 years. The total number of active longline vessels for South Africa (Indian and Atlantic Oceans) continued to decrease from 30 in 2011 to 22 vessels in 2017, with fewer foreign-flagged joint-venture (Japanese) vessels (n =3) fishing for South African rights holders.

In 2017, 18 active vessels fished in the Atlantic compared to 15 active vessels in 2016. These were exclusively domestic vessels, with the three Japanese vessels fished exclusively in the Indian Ocean (**Table 2)**. After seeing a decrease between 2015 and 2016, total longline effort in the Atlantic has notably increased again from 924 thousand hooks to 1380 thousand hooks in 2017. The 2017 longline catches of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*, 189 t), yellowfin tuna (152 t), bigeye tuna (235 t) and blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*, 418 t) were higher than in 2016, while albacore (145 t) and shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*, 305 t) decreased slightly (**Table 2)**. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been implemented since January 2017. Similar to the trend in baitboat catches, bigeye tuna showed the strongest relative increase with 2017 longline catch more than doubled compared to the relatively low catch of 111 t in 2016. Following a sharp increase of shortfin mako shark in recent years, the reported catch also continued to decrease from 487 t to 305 t in 2017. Longline effort in total number of hooks has increased to 1308 thousand hooks in 2017 compared to less than 1000 hooks in 2016.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Pole and line fishery

2.1.1 Logbooks

Each Rights Holder in the baitboat fishery records daily catches in the onboard logbook. The logbooks capture estimated round and dressed weight (species dependent) of all fish retained per day, the geographical coordinates (1 × 1 degree blocks), gear used and bait used (live bait, fresh or frozen). Landed/factory weight of fish that are measured on scales has recently been included, and these data will be used to report more accurate nominal weight in future. The Department, the Industry Associations and Rights Holders continuously work to improve reporting by the baitboat fishery.

2.1.2 Observer coverage

The small size of the South African baitboat vessels (average 16m LOA) precludes the accommodation of an onboard observer. As the majority of the vessels offload their catch at night there is limited capacity within the permanent departmental monitoring and compliance staff to monitor every discharge as required. The Department's shore-based observer programme that monitored vessel offloads in port ended in March 2011. Although the programme has not yet been re-established, the specifications for the new programme have been developed and include comprehensive monitoring of all the large pelagic fisheries operating around South Africa.

2.1.3 Onboard sampling

Baitboat vessels are requested to collect yellowfin tuna length frequency measurements onboard the vessel before the fish are dressed. Similar to previous years, yellowfin tuna caught off the West Coast are predominantly large adults with a mean length of 153 cm FL in 2017. DAFF in collaboration is striving towards increased reporting of yellowfin size data after a very low voluntary submission rate of only 66 size measure by two boats in 2017.

2.2 Large pelagic longline fishery

2.2.1 Logbooks

Rights Holders in the large pelagic longline fishery are required to complete daily logs of catches, since 1997. The logbook records the catch locations, number of hooks, time of setting and hauling, bait used, number and estimated weight of retained species, and data on bycatch (seabirds, turtles and sharks). The data collection on bycatch was included **(Table 3)**. To facilitate reporting all active vessels have been issued with identification guides on tunas, common bycatch species, sharks, billfish, seabirds and turtles.

2.2.2 Observer coverage

Since 1998, South Africa has implemented an on-board observer programme for the tuna/swordfish pelagic longline fishery. Although the programme came to an end in March 2011, the foreign-flagged joint venture vessels are required to carry an observer for 100% of their trips, but no foreign-flagged vessels fished in the ICCAT area since 2013. The observer effort for the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery was increased from two observed trips in 2016 to 15 observed trips in 2017, which resulted in an increase from 2% to 8.5% coverage of the longline effort in the Atlantic. To further improve the spatio-temporal observer coverage, South Africa is aiming to increase its overall observer coverage for the 2018/19 fishing season to 20% per quarter. To achieve this, Section 16 (Observer Programme) of the current Large Pelagic Longline Permit Conditions (2018-2019) now require Permit Holders to carry one or more scientific observers on board their vessel on a minimum of one fishing trip per quarter so as to ensure that 20% of all fishing days per quarter are monitored. Observed encounters with bird, turtle and non-commercial shark species during these two trips are summarized in Table 4. The planned observer programme for the domestic longline vessels should result in 20% observer coverage of domestic fishing trips. South Africa recognises the importance of the observer programme in ensuring that vessels comply with bycatch (sharks, seabirds and turtles) mitigation measures and catch and size limits for target and bycatch species.

2.3 Research

2.3.1 Open-Source Stock Assessment software

South African government scientists (DAFF), in collaboration with CPC scientists from NOAA, have been leading the development and implementation of the new, open-source modelling framework JABBA (Just Another Bayesian Biomass Assessment), which has been used in several ICCAT assessments including 2017 Mediterranean albacore assessment (Winker and Parker 2017), the 2017 North and South Atlantic shortfin mako shark assessments (Winker et al. 2017a; Winker and Parker 2017a; Winker and Carvalho 2017), the 2017 ICCAT South Atlantic swordfish assessment (ICCAT, 2017c; Winker and Parker 2017b), the 2018 ICCAT blue marlin assessment and the 2018 ICCAT bigeye tuna assessment (Winker et al. 2018a). SCRS/P/2018/034 – provided a presentation of the JABBA model during the 2018 Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods. A detailed and thorough explanation of the mathematics behind the model as well as the generated output diagnostic plots and management graphs were presented and discussed. It was noted that JABBA is distributed through the global open-source platform GitHub (https://github.com/jabbamodel/JABBA), which aids to ensure reproducibility and transparency. A full formal documentation of the JABBA stock assessment model has been published in Fisheries Research (Winker et al. 2018). It was emphasized that the model runs relatively quickly and is not intended to replace any other existing modelling platform but rather to complement these modelling approaches. One of the desirable features of the model is that it incorporates both process error as well as observation error. Diagnostics and management graphics are automatically generated, thus helping to streamline the assessment task. The Group recommended that the JABBA assessment model should undergo formal review towards inclusion in the ICCAT stock assessment catalogue. The full documentation process of JABBA is ongoing and expected to be completed by the end of 2018.

2.3.2 CPUE standardization

In 2016, South Africa has made significant progress in developing standardized CPUE indices by applying a General Additive Mixed Modelling approach for tuna pole and longline catch and effort data. For the ICCAT region, South African CPCs presented standardized CPUE indices for albacore (Winker et al. 2017b) and yellowfin tuna (Parker et al. 2017a) from the tuna pole fleet as well as swordfish (Parker et al. 2017b), shortfin mako (Winker et al. 2017c) and bigeye tuna (Parker et al. 2017c) from the longline fleet. The suitability of these standardized indices for use in stock assessments were reviewed during the 2017 Albacore Intersessional meeting, the 2017 Tropical Tuna Intersessional meeting, the 2017 Shortfin Mako Stock Assessment and the 2017 Swordfish Stock Assessment, respectively. As a result, the South African swordfish CPUE index was used in final South Atlantic swordfish assessment model and the tuna pole albacore CPUE index was considered as input for the South Atlantic albacore assessment. Yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna CPUE indices were not deemed suitable as direct stock assessment inputs due to the small spatial representation of the catch area and high variability, respectively. Similarly, it was suggested that shortfin mako CPUE index should currently not be included in stock assessment models because the majority of available catch and effort records occur in an area that straddles the ICCAT/IOTC 20 degree boundary, which is a known juvenile aggregation area that is associated with high uncertainty regarding regional assignment of this boundary stock. South Africa seeks to further improve the standardization of CPUE indices for the tuna pole fleet and tuna/swordfish longline fleet for contribution in future stock assessment sessions of tunas, swordfish and sharks. SCRS/P/2018/032 - provided a comprehensive overview on performance evaluations of approaches that aim to account for the targeting effect in CPUE standardization, which was presented and discussed during the 2018 Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods.

2.3.3 Biology and Ecology

The management boundary that separates the ICCAT from the IOTC at 20° East divides the South African pelagic marine environment in two approximately equal zones. Stocks of pelagic species with large ranges and a widespread larval disposal often straddle this boundary, which has implications for South Africa's research, reporting and assessment regimes. Biologically meaningful stock boundaries need to be investigated and considered for each species. The level of intermixing, the degree of reproductive isolation and a biologically and genetically defined boundary needs to be determined and considered when South African catch data is included in regional stock assessments. Studies that aid in resolving stock boundary issues are encouraged and much welcomed in South Africa.

- "World without borders- genetic population structure of a highly migratory marine predator, the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*)". This study provided insights into the genetic population structure of blue sharks, by sampling the least mobile component of the populations, i.e., the young-of-year and small juveniles (<2 year; N = 348 individuals), at three reported nursery areas, namely, western Iberia, Azores, and South Africa. Samples were collected in two different time periods (2002–2008 and 2012–2015) and were screened at 12 nuclear microsatellites and at a 899-bp fragment of the mitochondrial control region. Results show temporally stable genetic homogeneity among three Atlantic nurseries at both nuclear and mitochondrial markers, suggesting basin-wide panmixia. In addition, comparison of mtDNA CR sequences from Atlantic and Indo-Pacific locations also indicated genetic homogeneity and unrestricted female-mediated gene flow between ocean basins. These results are discussed in light of the species' life history and ecology, but suggest that blue shark populations may be connected by gene flow at the global scale. The implications of the present findings to the management of this important fisheries resource are also discussed. The findings have been published by Veríssimo *et al*., 2017.

- Movement of juvenile shortfin mako sharks (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) around the Agulhas Bank shelf edge. This PhD project aims to investigate the horizontal and vertical movement shortfin mako blue sharks around the Agulhas Bank shelf. Of particular interest is the potential nursery ground for shortfin mako sharks on the shelf edge. To date 19 mako and 8 blue sharks have been tagged with PSAT and SPOT tags in collaboration with DAFF, DEA (Department of Environmental Affairs) and SWIOFP (South West Indian Fishery Project). One of the key research priorities involves investigating the movement of large pelagic sharks and fish between the Indian and Atlantic Ocean.

- Distribution patterns and population structure of the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans." The blue shark is the most frequently captured shark in pelagic oceanic fisheries, especially pelagic longlines targeting swordfish and/or tunas. As part of cooperative scientific efforts for fisheries and biological data collection, information from fishery observers, scientific projects and surveys, and from recreational fisheries from several nations in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans was compiled. Data sets included information on location, size and sex, in a total of 478,220 blue shark records collected between 1966 and 2014. Sizes ranged from 36 to 394 cm fork length. Considerable variability was observed in the size distribution by region and season in both oceans. Larger blue sharks tend to occur in equatorial and tropical regions, and smaller specimens in higher latitudes in temperate waters. Differences in sex ratios were also detected spatially and seasonally. Nursery areas in the Atlantic seem to occur in the temperate south-east off South Africa and Namibia, in the south-west off southern Brazil and Uruguay, and in the north-east off the Iberian Peninsula and the Azores. Parturition may occur in the tropical north-east off West Africa. In the Indian Ocean, nursery areas also seem to occur in temperate waters, especially in the south-west Indian Ocean off South Africa, and in the south-east off south-western Australia. The distributional patterns presented in this study provide a better understanding of how blue sharks segregate by size and sex, spatially and temporally, and improve the scientific advice to help adopt more informed and efficient management and conservation measures for this cosmopolitan species. This project was a global initiative and was conducted by several CPCs with data and input provided by SA. This project was published by Coelho *et al*., 2017).

- "Genetic stock structure and estimation of abundance of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) in South Africa". This study examined the stock structure of swordfish around South Africa and developed the initial CPUE standardization process currently used to estimate indices for swordfish for both IOTC and ICCAT. South Africa straddles two ocean basins, the Indian and Atlantic Ocean and currently the jurisdictions of the IOTC and ICCAT are separated by a management boundary at 20E. This study examined the origin of SA caught swordfish. Eleven microsatellite loci were included in this study of the fine scale population structure of swordfish caught relatively close inshore. Despite the poor quality of the DNA samples, muscle material of 267 swordfish caught in 2005 around the entire range of South Africa's coastline was utilised. A posterior predictive map of admixture proportions produced a potential admixture zone between 14°E and 27°E. There is evidence of gene flow and migration in this area in both directions, though the evidence for weak differentiation suggests that the Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean contain separate stocks and that swordfish stocks coexist around South Africa but return to their ocean of origin to reproduce. Due to passive drift of larvae and active dispersal of adults that have wide environmental parameter limits that extend across this area, swordfish would be prone to admixture and genetic homogenisation. The MSc student has graduated and the research has been concluded. Two papers are in preparation.

- Albacore has been studied mainly in the North Atlantic and the North Pacific, and little is known about this species in the southern regions and tropics. In the Pacific and Atlantic oceans there is a clear separation of southern and northern stocks associated with the oceanic gyres. The Indian Ocean population is thought to comprise of a single stock, distributed from 5°N to 45°S, but this link between Indian Ocean and South Atlantic stocks needs to be investigated. In South African waters, mainly juveniles are caught but the links with the adult populations are still not completely understood. South Africa is a collaborator on the GERMON project led by Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER) and Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD) to better understand the stock structure of albacore between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Genetic, morphological and biological sampling was concluded in July 2014 and the data are currently in preparation for publication.

- Swordfish genetic samples collected around the coastline are being analysed for a study on swordfish stock delineation between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. 19 microsatellite markers on 605 samples are being used in the study. The MSc student has graduated and the research has been concluded. Two papers are in preparation.

- The heavy metal contamination of commercially important large pelagic species (blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) has been investigated by a PhD student in the Meat science, Processing & Product Development research team (Department of Animal Sciences) at Stellenbosch University. Levels of Mercury in South African caught mako sharks are a cause for concern as the maximum allowable limit was exceeded in 100% of samples. The findings have been published (Bosch et al. 2016a, 2016b)

- DAFF, with the assistance of NGOs (e.g. Birdlife SA), assesses the impact of longline fisheries on seabirds, turtles and sharks and to investigate various mitigation and management measures. A National Plan of Action for seabirds (NPOA-seabirds) was published in 2008, which aimed to reduce seabird mortalities below 0.05 seabirds.1000 hooks^{-1}. Good collaboration with the fishing industry, researchers and managers, continual refining of mitigation measures, the implementation of stringent management measures through permit conditions, and close monitoring through the observer programme has resulted in decreased seabird mortalities and the mortality rate in 2012 was less than 0.05 seabirds per thousand hooks, reaching the goal identified in NPOA-seabirds.

- BirdLife International, through its local partner, BirdLife South Africa (BLSA), is currently implementing the seabird bycatch component of the Common Oceans Tuna Project. The overall aims of this component are to 1) ensure that the use of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures is enhanced and accelerated by fleets operating in critical fishing areas of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and 2) strengthen the capacity of national institutions to manage and conduct analyses of seabird bycatch data and the effectiveness of bycatch mitigation measures and facilitate a joint tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMO) assessment of the current bycatch mitigation measures contained in the relevant Conservation and Management Measures in tuna longline fisheries. The Department has been involved in the First Regional Bycatch Pre-assessment Workshop held in early 2017, together with other national scientists from countries operating pelagic fleets south of 25° South. This workshop is part of a collaborative process to bring national scientists together, and where appropriate and requested, to help build capacity of national scientists to undertake bycatch analyses.

2.3.4 NPOA-Sharks SA

The South African National Plan of Action for sharks (NPOA-Sharks SA) was finalised in 2013 and provided information on the status of chondrichthyans in South Africa and examined structure, mechanisms and regulatory framework related to research, management, monitoring and enforcement associated with shark fishing and trade of shark product in the South African context. This information was used to identify, group and prioritize issues particular to South African chondrichthyan resources that require intervention in the form of specific actions, associated responsibilities and time-frames. It provided a guideline for identifying and resolving the outstanding issues around management and conservation of sharks to ensure their optimal, long term, sustainable use for the benefit of all South Africans. Integral to the NPOA-Sharks SA was the list of issues to be addressed in terms of improving sources of data, addressing scientific knowledge on common and cryptic species and thereby improving the management of chondrichthyan fisheries. Progress made in line with the NPOA-Sharks SA is broadly summarised in da Silva *et al*., 2018. Progress was made in six of the seven Issue Clusters and within most of the 22 issues highlighted in the NPOA-Sharks SA. Most notable progress was made within the optimum use (100% of listed actions completed) and classification and assessment of species (84% of listed actions completed) issue clusters. The update and implementation of the NPOA- Sharks SA has been identified as a priority within the 2018/2019 calendar year.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	28/09/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	15/05/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	15/05/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	15/05/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	15/05/2018 BET submitted 31/07/2018 Remainder of species
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not Applicable
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	South Africa is in the process of compiling tagging data and declarations will be provided in the future
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/07/2018
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	)18
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not Applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing	Not Applicable

	vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not Applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not Applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not Applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not Applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not Applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not Applicable
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	15/05/2018
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South Africa.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South Africa
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not Applicable:
S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	Not Applicable
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	15/05/2018; Port sampling data (Landing weights by vessel by species) are collected and used to validate the total catches, submitted under Task I
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South Africa
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not Applicable
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not Applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not Applicable: Landing of blue and white marlin is prohibited.
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for	As noted in the data exchange Task II submission 31/07/2018;

	sharks on a species specific level	SPN, RSK, THR were taken off the list as these are now non-commercial and illegal to retain; As of 2017, the use of wire traces has been banned in the South African large pelagic longline fishery to reduce shark bycatch and all sharks must be landed with fins attached, which also facilitates species identification. Identification guides developed and distributed to fishers. NPOA-Sharks SA currently being updated.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	22/03/2017 South Africa submitted historical back to 1987 to ICCAT and the Shark-WG. - SCRS/2017/135 - SCRS/P/2017/017
S51	Information on blue sharks	15/05/2018 Task I and II 31/07/2018 Size data from Observer Prog.
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	31/07/2016 Provision of "Chondrichthyans of South Africa Fisheries Identification Guide"
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/07/2018
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/07/2018
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	To minimise bird bycatch, the start and completion of line setting has to be conducted at night (nautical dusk and nautical dawn). Vessels have to fly a bird-scaring line (tori line) during the setting of each longline. Deck lighting is to be kept to a minimum. All bait has to be thawed, and where necessary, the swim bladder punctured to ensure rapid sinking of the bait. All birds caught have to be brought on board and, with the use of the release instructions provided, live birds are to be released. The NPOA-SEABIRDS (2008) specifies a maximum bycatch rate of 0.05 birds/1000 hooks. Within this plan an initial seabird bycatch limit of 25 birds killed per year is set per vessel. Once the vessel reaches this limit then: (1) a second tori line has to be flown and (2) branch lines (snoods) have to be weighted by placing 60 g weights within 2 m of the hook to ensure optimal sinking rates. If a vessel reaches 50 birds killed in a year then the vessel has to stop fishing immediately. To reduce turtle by catch, the use of circle hooks is encouraged as stated in the permit conditions. DAFF has worked closely with WWF to educate skippers on release procedures for turtles. Detailed handling and release instructions are provided to vessels in their permit conditions. As of 2017, the use of wire traces has been banned in the South African large pelagic longline fishery to reduce shark bycatch and all sharks must be landed with fins attached.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No	Information Required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Part I was submitted on 27/09/2018. In accordance with ICCAT Conservation Management Measures, South Africa has complied with all its relevant reporting obligations for 2017.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	In accordance with ICCAT Conservation Management Measures, South Africa has complied with all its relevant reporting obligations for 2017. South Africa has submitted the following data and reports to ICCAT: Task I and II data ICCAT COC Reporting tables Chartering summary reports Charter arrangements Transhipment reports List of designated ports Copies of port inspection reports Actions taken if apparent infringement is found Notification of results of investigation Vessel authorisation lists and revised lists List of vessels greater than 20 metres List of BET/YFT vessels & subsequent changes Validation seals and signatures for SDPs Quarterly catches of bigeye catches Tropical Tuna Fishery Management Plan Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table.	10/08/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report.	15/05/2018
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and Termination.	Chartering 07/04/2017 – *Fukuseki Maru No. 31;* and 17/05/2017 – *Koei Maru No.1* and *Koei Maru No.88.* Termination *08/08/2017 – Fukuseki Maru No. 31* 19/09/2017 - *Koei Maru No.88; and* 05/10/2017 – *Koei Maru No.1*
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	At sea Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transhipment at sea. In-port 14/09/2017; 21/09/2017; and 08/08/2018
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transhipment at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. South Africa does not have any authorised carrier vessels to receive transhipments.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transhipment at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for	Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Contact details updated and report sent to the Secretariat

		receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	on 29 April 2015.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	06/03/2018
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No changes made to the Notification period required for entry.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	79.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Five (5).
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	27/09/2018.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	27/09/2018.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. South Africa did not have any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection in 2017.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Number of South African vessels authorised in 2017 was 48.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	Redundant	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The tuna recreational sector is restricted by a bag limit of 10 tuna per person per day as stipulated in the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998). The minimum size limits as stipulated by the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also applies to the recreational sector. No statistical system is in place to quantify catches made by the recreational fishery. Recreational fishes are not permitted to sell their catch.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Nothing to comment on.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. South Africa did not import tuna or tuna like fish.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	No data to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected.
		SPECIES SPECIFIC	
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.

BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1006	Redundant	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2017	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1026	Redundant	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in

		vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	28/12/2016; 19/09/2017; and 11/10/2017.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	All longline and bait boat vessels operating in South Africa's large pelagic fishery are authorized to fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas. List submitted as part of the data exchange on 15/05/2018 and 31/07/2018.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not Applicable. South African vessels do not fish in the Gulf of Africa. FADs are prohibited in South Africa's tuna fisheries.
TRO	2005	Redundant	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. South Africa did not import frozen bigeye tuna.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 23/07/2018.
TRO	2008	Redundant	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	20/03/2018 and 09/07/2018.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	No Applicable. South Africa prohibits the use of FADs in its tuna fisheries.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	02/09/2018.
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No Applicable. South Africa did not import swordfish in 2017.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 23/07/2018.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
SWO	3008	Redundant	
SWO	3009	Redundant	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the

			ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	28/12/2016; 19/09/2017; and 11/10/2017.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. S. SWO is a target specie in South Africa's tuna fisheries.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	Redundant	
ALB	4002	Redundant	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic Albacore.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	28/12/2016; 19/09/2017; and 11/10/2017.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic Albacore.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. S. ALB is a target specie in South Africa's Tuna fisheries.
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. South Africa prohibits discards of any fish.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. South Africa prohibits landing of marlins in the ICCAT Convention Area.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	All Task I and II data pertaining to sailfish have been submitted to ICCAT on 15/05/2018.
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The commercial Tuna pole-line fishery is not permitted to land any sharks, including hammerheads. Hammerhead landings are banned in the commercial Large Pelagic Longline fishery. The recreational fishery is not permitted to sell any catch and they are limited to a bag limit of one shark per person per day.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The South African ICCAT region is outside the known distribution of silky shark. In general, the commercial Tuna pole-line fishery is not permitted to land any sharks, including silky sharks. Silky shark landings are banned in the commercial Large Pelagic Longline fishery.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	South Africa terminated its directed pelagic shark longline fishery in March 2011. Some of these vessels were allocated a fishing right in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery. Shark targeting is prohibited in South Africa. Current measures that apply are a unilateral implementation of a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit and when the limit is reached, the fishery closes. Furthermore, shark by-catch limits apply and all vessels

			(local and charter vessels) are not permitted to use wire tracers. All sharks must be landed with fins attached.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation.	The South African ICCAT region is outside the known distribution of silky shark. In general, silky sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 7-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	31/07/2018.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	All Task I and II data pertaining to blue sharks have been submitted to ICCAT on 31/07/2018. Fishers are not permitted to discard blue shark trunks at sea. As of the 2017 permit conditions, all sharks have to be landed with fins attached. Wire traces are banned to reduce shark bycatch.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Amount caught and retained = **127.8 tons**, **8889 animals**. Amount discarded = South Africa prohibits discarding of dead fish
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Notification on turtle bycatch interactions submitted to ICCAT for the purpose of statistical reporting requirements on 31/072018. Turtle interactions are reported in logbooks by the longline fleet. Dehooking tools and procedures are specified in the Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions. The use of circle hooks is encouraged in the Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Report submitted: 03/08/2018.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	27/09/2018.
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No pilot statistical documents implemented.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objections to the ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Data and minimum size

97-01: As a result of the reduced swordfish size adopted in 2005, undersize swordfish (< 119 cm FL or < 18 kg dressed weight) are confiscated by the FCOs/Monitors who are required to monitor all discharges of longline vessels fishing on a South African permit.

03-13: All tuna pole-line/ rod and reel, large pelagic longline vessels are required to complete a daily logbook of all fishing activity and meets the standards described in the ICCAT Field Manual.

Other: All fishing sectors targeting large pelagic species, except for the recreational sector, are managed by a TAE (with TAE = no of vessels) as determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also specify minimum weight limits for bigeye tuna (3.2 kg), bluefin tuna (6.4 kg), yellowfin tuna (3.2 kg). The swordfish minimum size limits of 125 cm LJFL and 25 kg mass were reduced to 119 cm LJFL and 18 kg in order to minimize dumping at sea.

Statistical documents

01-21: Bigeye tuna statistical documents have been issued since 2003 and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

01-22: Swordfish statistical documents have been issued since 2003, and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

Other measures relating to individual species

03-10: South Africa has finalised and published a Shark NPOA in November 2013. Most of the Management Measures that are contained therein, have been in place and implemented for a number of years in order to shark population. For example: shark catches are restricted to 50% of the weight of tuna and swordfish; skippers are encouraged to release sharks alive; skippers are required to carry dehooking devices on board the vessel; and no finning is allowed. South Africa has also unilaterally implemented a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit for sharks of 2000 t for the Atlantic and Indian Ocean combined.

07-06: South Africa has contributed to several projects on the life history, spatial distribution and movement of blue sharks in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. A recent project has shifted the focus from blue sharks to shortfin mako sharks. 19 juvenile shortfin mako sharks have been tagged with SPOT and PSAT tags in order to investigate the movement of these sharks in relation to the Agulhas shelf edge. This study aims to identify whether a short-fin mako nursery exists along the south coast of South Africa. One of the key research priorities involves investigating the movement of large pelagic sharks and fish between the Indian and Atlantic Ocean.

Trade sanctions

02-17, 06-13, 11-19: South Africa has no developed domestic markets for tuna and tuna-like species hence there is no tuna trade with listed countries.

VMS

03-14, 04-11: Any pole, rod and reel, large pelagic longline vessel, irrespective of size, is required to have a functional VMS [as approved by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)] in place before a vessel is permitted to embark on any fishing trip.

General

97-10 (para 7): Vessels fishing on a South African catch permit are only allowed to discharge only in South African ports.

01-18: South Africa does not allow IUU vessels to enter its EEZ. Furthermore, no port services are made available to the vessels should they be allowed to enter in the case of *force majeure*. In addition, transhipments at sea are not permitted.

02-21: South Africa is in the process of developing its fishing capacity and as such, has chartered foreign fishing vessels in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery. These vessels were subjected to the provisions of South African regulations and permit conditions. All vessels are equipped with VMS and are required to take an observer on board on all fishing trips. Charter notifications and terminations for 2017 were submitted to

ICCAT. In addition a number of South African pole-line vessels were authorized to fish under charter in Namibia in 2017.

03-12: Commercial tuna fishing vessels are authorised by the DAFF to fish for tuna by means of a valid catch permit. A high seas licence is required if the vessel is to fish on the high seas. The original copies of the permit and licence are required to be on board the vessel on all fishing trips. Fishing vessel call signs and names also have to be marked in a specific manner.

Inspection Schemes and Activities
Vessels, including foreign charter vessels, participating in the South African Large Pelagic Longline and tuna pole-line fishing sectors are required to notify the local FCO prior to all landings as stipulated in the permit conditions. These vessels are only allowed to discharge in designated ports. All pole-line and longline vessels are required to have a functional VMS, which reports to the DAFF's VMS Operations Centre. South Africa is in the process of improving its Vessel Monitoring Systems, which will bring about a more stringent monitoring and surveillance regime by applying the most advanced VMS technologies.

All longline discharges are weighed at quayside and are independently monitored and inspected by FCOs and FMs. The Statistical Document Programme for swordfish and bigeye, which was implemented in 2003, is well established. On board scientific observers also assist in monitoring longline skippers compliance with regards to permit conditions. For 2016, 100% observer coverage was achieved for all charter longline vessels and there were three (3) domestic fishing trips that were observed. The National Observer Programme contract expired in March 2011 and the DAFF is currently in process to re-establish the observer programme for domestic vessels and it was anticipated that the Program will be fully functional in February 2015 but due to supply chain challenges, this did not happen. The process is still ongoing and it is envisaged that a Service Provider will be appointed before the end of 2019. It should however be noted that Permit Conditions makes it mandatory for Right Holders to carry one or more scientific observers on board its vessel for a minimum of a single trip per quarter. In addition, South Africa has increased its Observer Coverage for the Large Pelagic Longline fishery to 20% for the 2018/19 fishing season.

No transhipments at sea are permitted. Transhipments in port are allowed subject to applying and be issued with a transhipment permit and monitoring by a FCO or Fishery Monitor (FM). In applying for this permit the Permit Holder has to provide South African authorities with the vessel details, quantity of fish and species to be transhipped, and where it was caught.

Through collaborating with other national agencies such as National Ports Authority and Customs and Excise, South Africa continues to improve on the implementation thereof. South Africa has a full Port Inspection Scheme in place in accordance with the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), South Africa ratified PSMA in 2015. This includes foreign vessels requiring an EEZ permit in order to enter and discharge in South African ports. Port access for foreign vessels is limited to Cape Town harbour, Port Elizabeth harbour and Durban harbour, where sufficient capacity exists to monitor the vessels. EEZ permits are only issued to authorized vessels. No IUU-listed vessels are allowed to enter South Africa's ports or to discharge in South African Ports. In applying for an EEZ permit, skippers have to provide South African authorities with the necessary Flag State authorization documents, quantity of fish and species onboard to be discharged as well as the gear type used and the purpose of the port call. A letter of authorization from the Flag State is required if South African authorities are uncertain about the application for a discharge permit. South Africa currently intends to inspect and monitor 100% of foreign vessel discharges and transhipments in port.

Surveillance of coastal waters is routinely conducted by the fisheries Patrol Vessels. Further support is provided through joint operations with the South African National Defence Force and the South African Police Services. In addition, the Cape Town Port of Entry Control Centre will be extended to the Air Border Environment and a third phase will be on the land border post to prevent the illegal export of fish and fish products to South Africa's neighbouring countries. The Border Management Authority (BMA), the authority that will handle all matters involving South Africa's Ports of entry is being established and it will address illegal activities in the border environment. The Border Management Authority Bill was passed through the National Assembly and has been referred to the National Council of Provinces for concurrence.

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

South Africa generally submits and complies with all its data and reporting requirements to ICCAT. Late reporting had been a particular problem for calendar year 2015 and 2016 as DAFF had committed many of its resources in conducting a fishing rights allocation process for a number (10) of its commercial fishing sectors, including the Large Pelagic Longline fishery. New fishing rights were allocated in January 2017. Some of the human resources have been freed from the fishing rights allocation to concentrate on their day-to-day work. New Scientists and Administration staff were appointed, subsequently, the reporting for 2017 has improved significantly so much so that South Africa submitted all the required reports/data for the 2017/18 fishing season.

The scope of work of the Fisheries Control Officers has been expanded with the implementation of other strategically important Departmental objectives such as Operation Phakisa and Small-scale fisheries.

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Table 1. The total number of fishing days (effort), active vessels and total catch (tons) of the main species caught by the baitboat vessels in the ICCAT region, 2006 - 2017. ALB: albacore; YFT: yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SKJ: skipjack tuna

	Total Effort		Catch (t)			
Year	Fishing Days	Active Vessels	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ
2006	3120	111	2160	962	1	0
2007	4142	118	3663	947	10	0
2008	3052	115	2083	347	8	4
2009	4431	123	4586	223	17	4
2010	4408	116	4087	177	8	1
2011	5001	118	3166	629	15	5
2012	5157	123	3483	162	12	8
2013	4114	107	3492	374	142	3
2014	4416	95	3620	1351	50	5
2015	4738	91	3898	885	57	2
2016	4908	98	2001	599	10	2
2017	3062	92	1640	235	22	7

Table 2. The total effort (in 1000 hooks), total number of active vessels and total catch (tons) for the main species caught in the longline fishery in the ICCAT region, 2006 – 2017. All species except for shortfin mako and blue sharks are reported in round weight. ALB: albacore; YFT: yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SWO: swordfish; SMA: Shortfin mako; BSH: Blue shark.

	Total Effort		Catch (t)					
Year	Hooks ('000)	Active Vessels	ALB	YFT	BET	SWO	SMA	BSH
2006	603	15	46	163	78	174	12	21
2007	1229	20	77	111	147	205	16	34
2008	870	18	107	38	200	142	8	25
2009	1056	19	151	87	159	205	26	7
2010	636	15	85	55	144	146	25	8
2011	749	18	84	121	125	97	139	257
2012	498	18	87	17	63	51	93	161
2013	968	16	116	70	294	171	177	179
2014	1203	17	101	161	282	152	369	544
2015	1187	16	132	142	143	218	487	402
2016	924	17	65	107	111	164	339	356
2017	1308	18	145	152	235	189	305	418

Table 3. Bycatch interactions in the ICCAT region as reported in large-pelagic long-line logbooks (LB) for 2017

Species	Dead	Released Alive
Albatrosses	6	1
Leatherback turtle	0	1
Loggerhead turtle	0	4
Green turtle	0	1
Hammerhead sharks	1	0
Porbeagle	1	0
Thresher sharks	16	39

Table 4. Bycatch interactions based on 15 observed trips that took place on large pelagic long-line vessels within the ICCAT area of South Africa's EEZ in 2017. The total coverage was 108,756 hooks (8.5%).

Species	Dead	Released Alive
Albatrosses	1	0
Leatherback turtle	0	0
Loggerhead turtle	0	4
Green turtle	0	1
Thresher sharks	0	22

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ST. VINCENT ET LES GRENADINES
INFORME ANUAL DE SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS

SUMMARY

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing state who continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization and a changing global environment. However, such efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards. SVG continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its high seas fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprises mostly of long-line fishing vessels which target tuna and tuna like species. These vessels are foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of tuna longline vessels operating in the ICCAT convention area was thirty three (33).

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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

The table below shows the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for the St. Vincent and the Grenadines High seas fleet which operated in the ICCAT convention area for the years 2013 to 2017 (source: fishing logs and fishing vessels voyage reports).

Over the past five (5) years, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' catch of tuna and tuna-like species caught within the ICCAT Convention Area amounted to 8589.7 Metric tonnes (mt). As shown in the Table 1, Yellowfin tuna has been the dominant catch species for the five (5) year period 2013 – 2017 (Table 1) albeit Big Eye Tuna constituted 35.7 % of the landings for 2017. As can be observed from the Table 1 below, the catches remain within the quota levels set out for the species for the period 2013 - 2017.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical Data Collection

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) a general statistical data collection system has been implemented to monitor the tuna fisheries as well as the demersals, conch and lobster fisheries. Data is collected from all landing sites using a cluster-stratified random sampling methodology. That is, all landing sites are clustered into zones and then divided according to their status of importance (primary, secondary, tertiary). A system of stratified cluster sampling is then used to estimate catch and fishing effort for twenty-one landing sites on mainland St. Vincent. All species-specific landings are then raised on a monthly basis to estimate total landings.

In February 2018, a Fisheries Officer completed his participation in United Nations University Fisheries Training Programme at United Nations University – Iceland, Marine and Fresh Water Institute (MFRI) in collaboration with the University of Iceland, University of Akureyri and Holar University. The officer did an analysis of the data collection and management systems of St. Vincent and the Grenadines incorporating knowledge gained in data management and the processes involved in the collection of fisheries catch and effort data. This analysis is expected to be incorporated into the re-designing of the sampling programme in SVG to include a more scientific approach which will increase the reliability of estimated landings.

2.1.1 High seas

The captain of each vessel maintains a log of the daily catch and transmits the data to the vessel owners. The data is then sent to the Fisheries Division for analysis. The logbooks capture information such as the position (latitude, longitude) of the vessel, date, catch and effort (weight, species, hooks) and size (length frequency) data.

Tuna and tuna-like species caught on the high seas are transported to the transhipment port in Suriname. The fish is sorted and then exported to other countries in Asia, and North America.

2.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

SVG has upgraded its VMS capabilities to a more modernized system. SVG flagged High Seas fishing vessels have been fitted with new up to date and compatible VMS hardware. The competent authorities work with Pole Star a member of the Absolute Software Group and they currently provide this service. The reporting system is an automatic, real time internet base service. From our research this reporting system complies with ICCAT VMS recommendation. Apart from simply tracking vessels, the system also includes features such as Geo-zones, e-logs, alerts for entry into unrestricted zones (EEZs and other RFMOs) and daily electronic reporting system.

A SVG High Seas Fishing Vessels Monitoring Unit has been established to monitor ship information received from the Absolute VMS software. The monitoring unit is composed of five Officers of the Fisheries Division. Vessels are monitored on a daily basis.

2.3 Observer Programme

At present, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a part of the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme for transhipment. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' National Observer Programme facilitates the placement of scientific observers on board its High Seas fishing vessels for the purpose of collecting fisheries specific data and in compliance with the relevant requirements for observer coverage established by ICCAT. The requirement for observer coverage is contained in the St. Vincent and the Grenadines High Seas Fishing Regulations (2003). St. Vincent and the Grenadines has deployed two (2) national observers during this current fishing season.

2.4 Port Sampling Program

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Fish and Fish Products Regulations (2006) allows for the inspection of vessel discharges to ascertain the fish which is landed is fit for consumption. The traceability of fish is addressed in the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fish and Fish Products Regulations Section 35.

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Division produced "Procedural Manual for the Official Control of Fish and Fish Products (2011)" outlines the proper procedures for the inspection of fish and fish products as well as those relating to the proper control of fish and fish products for domestic markets, export markets and the importation of fish. These include licenses, health certificates and other inspection forms which can be used to allow reliable traceability of fish and fish products (based on HACCP standards) from the net to the primary distributors.

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

No.	**Requirement**	**Response**
	GENERAL	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	1/10/18
S2	Fleet Characteristics	29/12/17; 6/4/18; 26/7/18; 10/8/18; 14/8/18; 23/8/18; 30/8/18; 7/9/18
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	20/7/18
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	20/7/18
S5	Size samples (Task II)	20/7/18
S6	Catch estimated by size	20/7/18
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	No tagging operations done.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	1/10/18

S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	1/10/18
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No information was collected on pelagic sargassum
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not Applicable.
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable.
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	20/7/18
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	1/10/18 SVG does not utilize FADs in the ICCAT Convention Area, however FAD fishing within the EEZ is managed using the Draft Subregional Management Plan for FAD fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean. This was developed as a CRFM Technical and Advisory Document.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	FADs are not deployed in ICCAT Convention Area.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	No support vessel deployed.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	1/10/18
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Port sampling programme not yet fully established.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	No FADs deployed in the ICCAT Convention Area.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	No fishing done in the EEZ of another CPC.
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No scientific programmes established.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No methods developed.
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	1/10/18
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	No research done.
S51	Information on blue sharks	No research done.
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	SVG utilized FAO species identification guides and NOAA identification, handling and release of protected species guide in the training of data managers and observers.

S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No interactions observed.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	1/10/18 St. Vincent and the Grenadines interactions with seabirds noted in observer report
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No measures taken.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No research done.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	**Nº**	**Information required**	**Response**
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines provides information on vessels and their activities to ICCAT as well as the FAO in accordance with the requirements of the relevant reporting obligations in the Compliance Agreement.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	St. Vincent and the Grenadines provides information on vessels and their activities to ICCAT as well as the FAO in accordance with the requirements of the relevant reporting obligations in the Compliance Agreement.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14/8/18; 17/8/18
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not made any chartering arrangements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not made any chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	28/09/18
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	2
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have any vessels authorised to receive transhipments.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	3 vessels. 29/12/17
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Port inspection program currently being developed.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Ports have not been designated.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Has not yet been established.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Port inspection program currently being developed.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Port inspection program currently being developed.

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Port inspection program currently being developed..
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Port inspection program currently being developed..
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Has not yet been established.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Has not yet been established.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Has not yet been established.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	32
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No actions taken.
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The Fisheries Act (1986) and Regulations (1987), which form part of the OECS harmonized legislation, covers Fisheries access agreements, local and foreign fishing licensing, fish processing establishments, fisheries research, fisheries enforcement and the registration of fishing vessels. The legislation also specifies conservation measures such as prohibiting the use of any explosive, poison and other noxious substance for the purpose of killing, stunning, disabling, or catching fish; closed seasons, gear restriction, creation of marine reserves. The legislation gives the Minister responsible for fisheries, the authority to create new regulations for the management of fisheries when necessary.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	28/6/18
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	No measures submitted
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	**1/10/18**
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	26/9/17
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No vessels sightings reported.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No vessels sightings reported.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	SVG does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	SVG does not operate any BFT farms
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	29/12/17; 6/4/18; 26/7/18; 10/8/18; 14/8/18; 23/8/18; 30/8/18; 7/9/18
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	13/3/17
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Vessels have not been reported as being engaged in IUU fishing.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	SVG does not have area/ time closures for BET/YFT/SKJ
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	SVG does not import frozen BET
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made.
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	8/6/17; 21/9/17; 4/4/18
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	1/10/18
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	28/09/18
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	SVG does not import SWO
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No changes made.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	28/09/18
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	All vessels more than 7m.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No tagging programme implemented.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	No inspection vessels deployed.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No inspectors deployed.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	29/12/17; 6/4/18; 26/7/18; 10/8/18; 14/8/18; 23/8/18; 30/8/18; 7/9/18
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	No specific authorization given to vessels for S.SWO
SWO	3017	Maximum on board bycatch limit of N. SWO	SVG vessels are authorised to target N. SWO
SWO	3018	Maximum on board bycatch limit of S. SWO	SVG vessels are not authorised to target S. SWO
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable. Vessels not authorized to fish MED.ALB
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	29/12/17; 6/4/18; 26/7/18; 10/8/18; 14/8/18; 23/8/18; 30/8/18; 7/9/18
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	29/12/17; 6/4/18; 26/7/18; 10/8/18; 14/8/18; 23/8/18; 30/8/18; 7/9/18
ALB	4006	Maximum on board bycatch limit of N. ALB	All SVG vessels are authorised to target N. ALB
ALB	4007	Maximum on board bycatch limit of S. ALB	All SVG vessels are authorised to target S. ALB
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	SVG has no legislation prohibiting dead discards of marlins.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	1/10/18 Steps are outlined in the annual report under section 4
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines with the technical and legal assistance from FAO has identified gaps and constraints in the national and policy framework, and steps are being made to address these issues. The process will be carried out in close collaboration with national stakeholders and authorities involved in fisheries management. The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is therefore actively working to improve the sustainability of its fisheries sector and ensure the sustainability of the marine resources.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	1/10/18
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	1/10/18
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	1/10/18 See appendix 1
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	1/10/18 See appendix 1
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in	1/10/18

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
		advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	1/10/18 See appendix 1.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	No information collected on shortfin mako.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Observer report indicated no interaction with marine turtles.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No measures instituted
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No Research completed
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No system developed and adopted.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objections to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

A training was held on 10th and 11th April 2018 on the International Law Framework to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU). The training was attended by twenty-three (23) representatives of various fisheries and marine/coastal management agencies within St. Vincent and the Grenadines and was part of FAO's assistance in Strengthening Fisheries Legislation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Focus: IUU Fishing. The training was delivered by a representative of the Development Law Service of the FAO Legal Office.

The objectives of the training were: i) Describing the rights and responsibilities of a State in its role as a coastal State, flag State, port State and market State; ii) Describing how the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other instruments provide for the rights and responsibilities of States; and iii) Discussing how Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is implementing its regional and international obligations.

A delegation of two (2) Fisheries Officers, one (1) legal officer and one (1) maritime officer attended a training course in Fisheries Law at the FAO/IMO International Maritime Law Institute (IMLI) in Malta. The course was developed and delivered under the auspices of the Port State Measures Support Project (GCP/INT/307/NOR) financed by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation and the Support for the Implementation of PSMA and related Instruments to Combat IUU Fishing Project (GCP/ INT/313/SWE) financed by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The course covered inter alia:

- Introduction to the Law of the Sea and international fisheries law;
- Fisheries instruments, both binding and non-binding;
- Contributions of international adjudicatory bodies;
- Rights and responsibilities of States in fisheries governance;
- Overview of fisheries management including monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement;
- Implementation of rights and responsibilities in national fisheries legislation;
- Practical guidance on inspections, the analysis of fisheries offences and violations, collection and presentation of evidence, and the prosecution of fisheries offences.

The interagency taskforce established in 2017 continues to plan and guide the implementation of remedial measures, so as to facilitate the removal of the European Union (EU) identification of St. Vincent and the Grenadines as a "non-cooperating third country" in the fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and continue St. Vincent and the Grenadines' commitment to the continuous improvement relative to preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing activities.

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

As an island state, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines recognizes the contributions which the fisheries sector makes to the economy and the food and nutritional security of developing states. With an increased demand for fish and the increased efforts from fishers to meet this demand, globally fishing pressure on the marine capture fisheries has led to the degradation of some fish stocks.

The key constraint faced in the implementation of conservation and management measures is a lack of capital to finance relevant initiatives, however St. Vincent and the Grenadines has made some significant improvements to legislation and policies involving the marine space.

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the Food and Agricultural Organization continue to work through a Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) established for strengthening fisheries legislation in St. Vincent and the Grenadines with a focus on the standards required to combat IUU fishing. The technical and legal assistance from FAO has identified gaps and constraints in the national and policy framework, and steps are being made to address these issues. The process will be carried out in close collaboration with national stakeholders and authorities involved in fisheries management. The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is therefore actively working to improve the sustainability of its fisheries sector and ensure the sustainability of the marine resources.

Table 1. Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for SVG Longline High Seas vessels 2013 - 2017 (weights and quotas in mt)
*****St. Vincent and the Grenadines currently has a quota for 200mt of Northern Albacore tuna however an additional 100mt has been transferred from Chinese Taipei for a period encompassing 2017 as per ICCAT Recommendation 16-06.

YEARS	EFFORT No. of HOOKS	YFT	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	SKJ	SAIL	N.SWO	S.SWO	WAH	SPF	MISC	TOTALS
2013	387,900	325	286	97	15	0.069	3	4	2	4	3	112	**851.069**
2014	549,900	481.34	326.91	129.84	29.7	0.065	3.55	39.801	19.242	3.37	2.564	1211.5	**2,247.9**
2015	339,800	124.29	305.12	99.51	496.28	0.661	0.774	102.25	0	0.326	0.147	68.985	**1198.343**
2016	513,658	435.473	291.6	107	622.234	0	85.321	33.407	4.687	10.751	6.580	205.862	**1802.915**
2017	179,671	713.4	296.2	101.4	889	53.6	10.2	45.8	6.2	114	61.3	198.3	**2489.4**
TOTALS		**2079.5**	**1505.8**	**534.7**	**2052.2**	**54.4**	**102.9**	**225.3**	**32.1**	**132.5**	**73.6**	**1796.7**	**8589.7**
QUOTAS (2017)		**n/a**	**300***	**100**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**75**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	

ANNUAL REPORT OF SYRIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA SYRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE SIRIA

SUMMARY

Fishing in Syria is traditional, and vessels traditionally operate in territorial water and not equipped to target tuna species. only one vessel equipped to participate in BFT fishing activities (Fesal) which used to catch Syrian quota previously. Syrian quotas of BFT transferred, and no landing of BFT. There are no tuna transhipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Farming , tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria.Total Syrian catch of BFTwas 56906 Kg and 66000 Kg in 2017 and 2018 respectively. Vessel flying Syrian flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by ICCAT recommendations.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Syria has a coastline of 183 km with good artificial ports, The shelf is very narrow (8 km at its widest) and has an approximate surface of 1160 km^2. With continental shelf is very steep. Only 40 km are trawlable, trawling area on the shelf is about 310 km^2.

Syrian waters have low productivity due to the absence of upwellings or major discharges or currents, which bring nutrients to the region. Consequently, landings from marine fisheries have been low (around 2500 t) and this activity has a minor importance in the general economy of Syria.Landings are composed of several species (sea breams, mullets, barracuda, mackerel and other carangids which are marketed together by size categories.

The majority of fishing vessels belong to the artisanal sector, The marine fleet consists of 1850 feluccas (open boats of 4–6 m in length), which also includes some artisanal small-sized purse seiners and 6 trawlers.

Feluccas are the standard artisanal fishing vessel made of wood; 4–6 m length, 1.5–2.0 m width and powered by 5–20 hp diesel engines, distributed all along the coast where there are suitable places to beach them or in the small fishing ports.

Most of the feluccas are operated by their owners and operate very near the coast (up to 2 km) and near to the points where they are usually beached.

A variety of fishing gears are used in this mixed-species fishery, including trammel nets for bottom fishing, bottom longlines , gillnets, shore seines, cast nets, small purse seines, bottom-set nets and handlines.

Trawling is forbidden along the coast up to 5.5 km from shoreline.

The purse-seine fleet is considered part of the artisanal sector due to vessel lengths under 8 m, and targets small pelagics such as sardine and mackerel, they are operate at night only using lights to attract fish, only one purse-seine vessel (Fesal) recorded in ICCAT list of vessels and used to catch Syrian quota of BFT.

To date there has been no mariculture research or development, also the subsistence and recreational sectors are neglected in Syria with low catches and catch rates.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fisheries Statistics

2.1.1 Temperate Tuna Fishery Statistics

Bluefin Tuna: Syrian bluefin tuna fishery regulated by quotas, seasons(only from May 26 to June 24) and gear restrictions recommended by ICCAT. Only one Syrian vessel (Purse seiner)is recorded in ICCAT list of vessel so far, therefore only one fishing vessel conducts BFT fishing activity to catch Syrian allocated quota, total catch of BFT during 2017 was 56906 Kg increased to 66000 Kg during 2018. Total quantity of BFT transferred to farming purpose. Tropical tuna , swordfish , marlins , sailfish and shark fishery are underprivileged in Syria.

2.2 Research Activities

Only one vessel conduct BFT fisheries, the total catch in 2018 (66000 Kg) transferred for farming purpose.

Because of circumstances in Syria and illegal sanctions since 2011, there are lack of financial support for experts and researcher regarding marine fisheries research, and also there are no training or cooperative programs or any technical assistance from any international organization or agencies since 2011.

2.2.1 Fishery Observer Deployments

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, purse seiner used to catch Syrian quota used one regional observer . National observer program for sampling from the fleet was used and the data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch of fisheries in Syria, and no landing of tuna reported.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	23/9/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	27/7/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	27/7/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	27/7/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable,catch transferred for farming purpose.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable, catch transferred for farming purpose.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable, no tagging program in Syria
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT and the regional observer submitted report to ICCAT
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT and the regional observer submitted report to ICCAT
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable, no information on pelagic Sargassum
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No fishing vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable, no farming activities
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	No caging activates in Syria

S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT and the regional observer submitted report to ICCAT
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No cooperative research programs due to circumstances in Syria
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, no vessels for catching BET/YFT/SKJ
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable, no fish aggregating devices activities in Syria
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable, no fish aggregating devices activities in Syria
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT
S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	Not Applicable , No Vessels Operated For Tropical Tuna
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not Applicable , No Vessels Operated For Tropical Tuna
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable, no FADs activities in Syria
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable, no vessels operated in the EEZ of another CPC
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable, no catch of BILLFISH
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable, no vessels targeting sharks
S50	Results of research on shortfinmako	Not applicable, no catch of shortfin mako
S51	Information on blue sharks	Not applicable, no catch of blue sharks
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable, no reports on sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in Syrian water
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable, no reports on seabird incidental catch interactions of sea turtles in Syrian water
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable, no reports on seabird incidental catchin Syrian water
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable, multispecies catch in Syria and all catch landed with no discard
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable, multispecies catch in Syria and all catch landed with no discard

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Syria conduct BFT fishery only and recommendation 17-07 is applied in all aspects of BFT activities like:

3.1 Catch Limits and Minimum Sizes

The recommendation adopted by ICCAT(17-07) amending the recommendation 14-04 to establish a multi-annual recovery plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean is implemented in Syria.

Syrian quota of BFT was 56.91 t in 2017 and 66 t in 2018. Consistent with *Rec.14-04 and17-07* , Syria implemented the recommended 2016 quota as well as a 2017 and 2018 limiting the harvest of BFT measuring less than 30 Kg to zero percent (by weight) of the Syrian quota.

3.2 Closed Seasons

Only one purse seiner used to catch Syrian quota of BFT. Consistent with Rec. 17-07 the authorized period for fishing is from May 26 to June 24 every year.

3.3 Observer Programs and Related Activities

One regional observer used to observe and report fish activity on the Syrian vessel Fesal.

3.4 Vessel Monitoring

Syrian vessel equipped with VMS and transmission of the VMS messages to the ICCAT Secretariat implemented strictly.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Syria has quota of BFT and all required data and reporting obligations implemented and transmitted to ICCAT at time.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Syria has only one vessel recorded in ICCAT record of vessels and operate for BFT fishery to catch Syrian quota and all reporting obligations transmitted to ICCAT, no shark fisheries in Syria
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	5/8/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Syria does not charter any vessels
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Syria does not charter any vessels
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Syria does not transhipment at sea or in-port
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Syria does not transhipment at sea or in-port
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Syria does not transhipment at sea or in-port
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to transhipment to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Syria does not transhipment at sea or in-port
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. Syria does not transhipment at sea or in-port

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable, due circumstances in Syria
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable, due circumstances in Syria
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable, no landing of BFT
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable, no landing of BFT
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, no landing of BFT
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, no landing of BFT
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Controlling and monitoring of fisheries activities in Syria are governed by General Commission For Fisheries Resources, and General Directorate of ports,
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable, no Access Agreements
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, no Access Agreements
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Only one vessel (FESAL)
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	no changes from previous year
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable, no sport or recreational fisheries in Syria
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable , no Vessels involved in IUU Fishing
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable , no Vessels involved in IUU Fishing
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable , Syrian quota of BFT transferred for cage culture, no import or landing
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable , noData on non-Compliance
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Will be sent before deadline (10 October 2018)
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable , no Vessels sightings
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable , no Vessels sightings
SPECIES SPECIFIC			
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable , Bluefin tuna farming facilities in Syria
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable , Bluefin tuna farming facilities in Syria
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable, Bluefin tuna transfered and transfer declaration issued
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable, Bluefin tuna transfered and one transfer declaration issued
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable, no authorized traps in Syria
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	12/02/2018
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable, no farming activities in Syria
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable, no Modifications to fishing plans or individual quota

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04/17-07	It will be sent before 1st October 2018
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	26/07/2018
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	4/5/2018
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable, Bluefin tuna other vessels in Syria
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, no Joint Fishing Operations
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes applicable.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable, due to circumstances in Syria
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, due to circumstances in Syria
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, only one inspector employed on vessel Fesal in BFT fishing season.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable, only one vessel authorized to catch BFT and regional observer submitted report to ICCAT
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable, no transhipment operations
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable, no landing operations
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Four (4)
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	In the end of every month following catching month
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	7/6/2018
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable, no fish less than 30 kg, Lack of technical expertise for tag and release of fish
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	It will be sent before 1st October 2018
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No not applicable , electronic validation system applied
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	9/4/2018
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	9/4/2018
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable, no tagging activities
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, only one vessel equipped to catch BFT (recorded in ICCAT record of vessels)
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ, no IUU activity
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, no Data from ICCAT statistical document programs
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ,
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable, no FADs activities in Syria
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable, no tropical tuna activities
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, no Data from ICCAT statistical document programs
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No not applicable, no Validation seals and signatures for SDPs
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable, no vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable, no special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, no inspection vessels for MED-SWO
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting N. SWO
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting S. SWO
SWO	3017	Maximum on board bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable, no bycatch of N. SWO
SWO	3018	Maximum onboardbycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable, no bycatch of S. SWO
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable, no Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable, no Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable, no Vessels authorised to fish for South Atlantic Albacore
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable, nobycatch of N. ALB
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable, nobycatch of S. ALB
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable, no dead discards of marlins
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	All ICCAT recommendation applied for BFT fishery in Syria

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable, no catch of Atlantic Sailfish
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, no catch of hammerhead sharks
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, no catch of silky sharks
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfinmako sharks	Not applicable, no catch of shortfinmako sharks
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable, no catch of silky sharks
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	sharks not targeted by Syrian fleets, sharks not popular for food consumption in Syria, and no exporting activities of sharks, all recommendation adopted in Syria
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Not applicable, no catch of blue shark
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Not applicable, no catch of shortfin mako
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	no incidental catch of sea turtles
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	no incidental catch of seabird
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch& reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	All catch of fish landed and no discards reported
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	National Observers in landings report the catch of all species and submit reports to fisheries authorities
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	ICCAT recommendations applied regarding BFT fishery

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

There are many regulations in Syria affecting marine fisheries. They refer to licensing of fishermen and boats, closed seasons and areas, mesh size regulations, pollution and use of dynamite.

ICCAT recommendations applied for BFT fishing in Syria (only one vessel equipped and conduct BFT fishing activities to catch Syrian quota in 2018)

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

General Commission for Fisheries Resources as fish authority in Syria doing all available means to improve fisheries management and statistical data collection under the difficult conditions in Syria, it encourage fishermen to develop their fishing gear and extend fishing activities to EEZ to meet the high demand for marine products due to overexploitation of coastal fisheries resources, but because of circumstances in Syria and illegal sanctions since 2011,there is less interest of investing in fishing activities, in addition to the fact that many fishermen moved for

another alternative works. We hope that with the end of the crisis in Syria, more new vessels will be operated and conduct to fishing activities.

General Commission for Fisheries Resources request for technical support and training programs regarding resource management to insure more cooperation and best implementation of ICCAT recommendations in future to come.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO
INFORME ANUAL DE TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO[1]

SUMMARY

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2017 were estimated at 3 116 t, two hundred and seventeen tonnes (217 t) less than the 2016 landings. The 2017 landings of yellowfin tuna by the non-artisanal longline fleet, 889 t, were less than the fleet's 2016 landings by 168 t and comprised 82% of the 2017 fleet landings. There were 32 operational longliners in 2017. Although the biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet remains suspended, Task II size data for yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish from the export data collected in the trip reporting system, were submitted. The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is participating in the 5-year project "GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem", which aims to enhance national capacity in data collection and processing and in an ICCAT initiative aimed at improving the quality of data collected from Trinidad and Tobago's artisanal multi-gear fleets. The Ministry is also continuing its efforts to gain Cabinet approval for a National Plan of Action-Sharks. The Draft Fisheries Management Bill (2015) has been updated under the FAO funded project TCP/TRI/3601/C1 - TCPF "Strengthening Fisheries Legislation in Trinidad and Tobago – Focus: IUU Fishing" to support the implementation Trinidad and Tobago of its international obligations as a coastal, flag, port and market State. The updated Bill (2018) was subject to national consultations and is presently before the Cabinet. Initiatives are being implemented to establish an inter-agency collaborative framework for addressing IUU fishing supported by a Memorandum of Understanding among the agencies with responsibilities linked to fisheries management, and Standard Operating Procedures. Trinidad and Tobago is currently participating in the 5-year Port State Measures Support Project, GCP/RLA/222/USA, under which thus far, passage of the Draft Fisheries Management Act was determined to be the most significant intervention required for Trinidad and Tobago's advancement with respect to compliance with its international obligations.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2017 were estimated at 3 116 t, a decrease of 217 t from the 2016 landings. A similar decrease in landings – just over 200 t – was estimated from 2015 to 2016. The landings by the non-artisanal longline fleet of the main species of the catch, yellowfin tuna, were 889 t, less than the fleet's 2016 yellowfin tuna landings by 168 t. In 2017 the landings of yellowfin tuna comprised 82% of the longline fleet's landings compared with 81% of the fleet's landings in 2016. Thirty-two (32) longliners were operational in 2017, an increase by one vessel from 2016. Between 2013 and 2017 the number of operational longliners has remained relatively steady, ranging between 29 and 32.

In 2017, 1.7 t of fish were landed at four of the five major game fishing tournaments. Twenty-five (25) sailfishes and nine (9) blue marlins were released at one of the two major tournaments targeting these species.

[1] Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, 35 Cipriani Boulevard, Newtown, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago. E-mail: lmartin@fp.gov.tt

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch and effort data from the non-artisanal longline fleet continue to be collected by the submission of Trip Reports by vessel owners. Data verification is achieved through cross-checking customs export forms, receipts and Statistical Document Programme forms which must accompany each submission as relevant. Coverage of the catch and effort fishing operations of this fleet is estimated at 90%. Data submission is linked to the issuing of fishing licences.

Catch and effort data from the artisanal multi-gear fleet of Trinidad continued to be collected, verified and raised as previously described until October 2015 when collection of the data was significantly curtailed as a result of a change in administrative policy. Alternative mechanisms for deriving catch and effort statistics from the fleet are being pursued under the 5-year, Japan-funded, FAO project GCP/INT/228/JPN as described below.

The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet continues to be suspended due to the loss of staff and lack of financial resources. However, Task II size data for three major species, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish are being reported based on the size data on each exported fish obtained under the trip reporting system.

Currently there is no biological data collection programme in place covering the artisanal multi-gear fleet.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries began participating in the 5-year project "GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem" in mid-2016. The objectives of project activities in Trinidad and Tobago are to enhance capacity within the agencies responsible for fisheries management in the areas of database development and maintenance and utilisation and analysis of data required in fisheries management and to develop a harmonised fisheries management information system in Trinidad and Tobago. The plan for development of the harmonised fisheries information system was outlined. It includes building on existing in-country mechanisms.

In 2018, two missions were conducted under project GCP/INT/228/JPN; the second was jointly conducted under project GCP/SLC/202/SCF – "Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector-CC4FISH". The first mission in June 2018 was a training workshop on R at which personnel from the Fisheries and Information Technology Divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries and personnel from the Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries of the Tobago House of Assemble participated. The second mission in July 2018 involved a review of the current fisheries data collection and statistical systems implemented in Trinidad and Tobago with the aim of recommending a statistical framework to support the proposed new Fisheries Statistics and Management Information System envisaged under project GCP/INT/228/JPN.

ICCAT Consultant Scientist, Dr Freddy Arocha, also visited Trinidad and Tobago in July 2018 for the purpose of acquiring first-hand information on the data collection systems for the artisanal fleets of both islands. Dr Arocha's findings will be used to assist Trinidad and Tobago in improving the quality of data collected from these fleets to inform statistical analyses and stock assessments.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	25 September 2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31 July 2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31 July 2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31 July 2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not available
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	No tags were declared in Trinidad and Tobago
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Domestic observer program not yet implemented
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Domestic scientific observer program not yet implemented
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not available

S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A – there were no Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels authorised to fish in the Mediterranean during 2017
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A – There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A – There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A – No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorised to catch bluefin tuna; there is no BFT observer programme being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A – There is no cooperative research program on W-BFT to be undertaken in Trinidad and Tobago
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A – No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorised to catch bluefin tuna; no bluefin tuna were caught by Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A – No GBYP related research is being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Logbooks not yet mandatory on Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT vessels. A precursor Trip Report program is in place, from which information is reported in the Task I and Task II submissions.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	There is currently no Management Plan for the use of fish aggregating devices in Trinidad and Tobago.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not available
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A – There are no Trinidad and Tobago-flagged purse seiners or baitboats.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Observer programme not yet implemented
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Port sampling programme not yet implemented; the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is currently engaged in establishing such a programme in Trinidad and Tobago.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	The Trinidad and Tobago longline fleet does not utilize FADs
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	N/A – No such programme has been implemented; no Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorized to fish in the EEZ of another CPC
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No scientific programmes for billfish implemented
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No such methods applied to date

	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	NPOA-Sharks currently being addressed (see Section 2)
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	No specific research on shortfin mako being undertaken
S51	Information on blue sharks	No specific research on blue sharks being undertaken
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	This issue is currently being addressed under project GCP/INT/228/JPN (see Section 2).
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No information available currently
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Domestic observer program not yet implemented
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No such measures taken; in general there are no discards in the multi-species artisanal fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No related research conducted to date

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	1 October 2018
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	A trip reporting system continues to be implemented for the longline fleet, which allows for the collection of Task I and II catch and effort data and Task II size data (weight). The collection of Task II size data (length) continues to be hampered by a lack of human resources. With regard to the multi-gear artisanal fleet, catch and effort data are collected through a landing site sampling programme. The programme was severely hampered from October 2015 by the loss of human resource capacity (for data collection) as a result of the current administrative policy. This will affect the quality of the statistics until the situation is rectified. Catch and effort data are captured at fishing tournaments. The Fisheries Division maintains records of the vessels of the non-artisanal longline and artisanal multi-gear fleets that are utilised to derive Task I fleet characteristics. Task I and II statistics for all ICCAT fisheries and including sharks species were reported as follows: • Task I Fleet Characteristics report, Task I

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			Nominal Catch report, Task II Catch and Effort report, Task II size samples report (YFT, BET and SWO) submitted 31 July 2018. Staffing limitations continue to impede full compliance with these reporting obligations. The Fisheries Division continues to actively engage the administration on the necessity to expand the Division's human resource capacity.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14 August 2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transhipped during the previous year.
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transhipped during the previous year.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not authorised any of its vessels to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not authorised any of its LSPLVs to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not submitted: please refer to Sections 4 and 5
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not submitted: please refer to Sections 4 and 5
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not submitted: please refer to Sections 4 and 5
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	None: please refer to Sections 4 and 5
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	None: please refer to Sections 4 and 5
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	None: please refer to Sections 4 and 5
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	None: please refer to Sections 4 and 5
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No such arrangement at present: please refer to Sections 4 and 5
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	17
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Generally, the fishery has been monitored through the collection of catch and effort and biological data at all of major recreational tournaments. Since 2016 however, the data were collected at 4 of the 5 major tournaments as a result of financial constraints.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			Periodic surveys of the fishery are also implemented. The most recent assessment of the fishery was conducted by Mohammed (2012) and is included in the CRFM Research Paper Collection Volume 7.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No allegations have been brought against Trinidad and Tobago-flagged vessels
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	14 September 2018
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No Trinidad and Tobago vessels have been sighted as reported under Res. 94-09
SPECIES SPECIFIC			
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago has no Bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago has no Bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago has no Bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago has no Bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish nor are there Bluefin tuna farming facilities including Bluefin tuna traps in the country.
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Not applicable. No Bluefin tuna were caught by Trinidad and Tobago vessels in 2017.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish W-BFT.
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago neither imported nor exported Bluefin tuna during the period 1 January to 31 December 2017.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. There are no tail-tagging schemes in Trinidad and Tobago.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Trinidad and Tobago has received no information indicating that vessels not included on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught E-BFT.
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	21 October 2017, 17 November 2017, 13 December 2017, 19 December 2017, 7 May 2018, 25 July 2018, 20 August 2018, 28 September 2018
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31 July 2018
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No notifications were received of Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT/SKJ vessels allegedly carrying out IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29 March 2018
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable; no change from last submission.
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	22 June and 27 September 2018
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	28 September 2018
SWORDFISH			

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29 March 2018
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable; no change from last submission.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	28 September 2018
SWO	3008	*Redundant*	
SWO	3009	*Redundant*	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO, therefore there is no tagging programme associated with the landing of Med-SWO.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	21 October 2017, 17 November 2017, 13 December 2017, 7 May 2018, 25 July 2018, 28 September 2018
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish S-SWO.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No onboard by-catch limit has been set for N. SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No onboard by-catch limit has been set for S. SWO.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.
ALBACORE			
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Mediterranean albacore.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	17 November 2017, 13 December 2017, 7 May 2018, 25 July 2018, 28 September 2018
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	17 November 2017, 13 December 2017, 7 May 2018, 25 July 2018, 28 September 2018
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No onboard by-catch limit has been set for N. ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of	No onboard by-catch limit has been set for S. ALB.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		S. ALB	
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. There is no such prohibition under the current legislation.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not submitted; please refer to Sections 4 and 5 herein. Informal measures have been adopted. Measures implemented in 2015 included the monitoring of landings and use of alternative bait. Measures implemented in 2016 include prohibition of export of marlins with effect from April 2016, prohibition of landing of marlins whether live or dead when caught with effect from August 2016 and requirement for Captains of non-artisanal longliners to record marlin catch at sea (expected to be implemented from November 2016). The Fisheries Division is to conduct inspections to monitor compliance. In all instances the penalty for non-compliance is revocation of the fishing licence. Additionally, the major game fishing association in the country has agreed to prohibit the sale of marlins at its tournaments which number four of the six tournaments targeting pelagic species.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Please refer to summaries provided under GEN 0002 and BIL 5002 herein.
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Stakeholders were informed of the ICCAT regulation and the intention of the Fisheries Division to implement relevant management measures. Accordingly, the Division, being responsible for the recommendation of applications for trade permits for food fish (fresh/chilled/frozen) to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment, has ceased issuing recommendations for applications for import or export permits for hammerhead sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Stakeholders were informed of the ICCAT regulation and the intention of the Fisheries Division to implement relevant management measures. Accordingly, the Division, being responsible for the recommendation of applications for trade permits for food fish (fresh/chilled/frozen) to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment, has ceased issuing recommendations for applications for import or export permits for silky sharks.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Please refer to Sections 2, 4 and 5 herein.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Please refer to Sections 2, 4 and 5 herein.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance	12 October 2017

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
		with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Please refer to Sections 2, 4 and 5 herein.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Statistics on the amount of shortfin mako caught, retained on board or discarded dead, were not submitted.
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	No mitigation measures for turtle by-catch were implemented by Trinidad and Tobago. Please refer to Sections 4 and 5 herein.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No seabird mitigation measures nor an NPOA for seabirds was implemented by Trinidad and Tobago. Please refer to Sections 4 and 5 herein.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not submitted. Please refer to Sections 4 and 5 herein.
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Trinidad and Tobago.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. No objections were lodged by Trinidad and Tobago.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

With respect to flag State obligations the registration of vessels is controlled by the Maritime Services Division (MSD). There is however, in this regard, an informal collaboration between the MSD and the Fisheries Division, which maintains a Record of Fishing Vessels. Fishing vessel entry into port and fish cargo landings are controlled largely by the Maritime Services, Immigration and Customs and Excise Divisions and are administered through a Single Electronic Window (SEW) established under the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Informal means – not supported by national fisheries legislation – however, continue to be utilised by the Fisheries Division in the implementation of several flag and coastal State related ICCAT conservation and management measures. In this regard, the Trip Reporting system through which the longline catch and effort data are acquired entails voluntary submission of trip reports by vessel owners. The vessel owners are incentivised to participate as reporting is linked to the granting of fishing authorisations which permit fishing on the High Seas and the export of catch. Adherence to measures stipulated in the Internal Actions Report are also linked to the granting of fishing authorisations.

The implementation of port State measures is also guided by the Maritime Services, Immigration and Customs and Excise Divisions in conjunction with Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard.

Market State measures are addressed mainly under the import and export licencing systems administered by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, with critical input from the Fisheries Division.

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

Trinidad and Tobago's outdated fisheries legislation continues to be addressed in the attempt to establish full compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. The Draft Fisheries Management Bill (2015) has been updated under the FAO funded project TCP/TRI/3601/C1 - TCPF "Strengthening Fisheries Legislation in Trinidad and Tobago – Focus: IUU Fishing" (July 2017 to December 2018) to support the implementation of international obligations as a coastal, flag, port and market State pursuant to international fisheries treaties and

agreements to which Trinidad and Tobago is party. The updated Bill (2018) was subject to national consultations and is presently before the Cabinet. Project TCP/TRI/3601/C1 - TCPF outputs include a revised final Draft Fisheries Management Bill and Regulations, and final draft National Plan of Action-IUU Fishing.

In addition, the lack of MCS and enforcement capacity targeted at fisheries management remains a significant limitation in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT measures. The report of the multi-sectoral Committee, established for a period of six (6) months from March to August 2017, to finalise and initiate implementation of an action plan to address IUU fishing in the ports and waters under the jurisdiction of Trinidad and Tobago will be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries before the end of the year (2018) for subsequent transmission to the Cabinet. It is envisaged that an inter-agency collaborative framework for addressing IUU fishing will be established which will be guided by a Memorandum of Understanding among the agencies with responsibilities linked to fisheries management, and Standard Operating Procedures. The Committee comprised representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (Fisheries Division), the Ministry of National Security (Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard), the Ministry of Finance (Customs and Excise Division), the Ministry of Works and Transport (Maritime Services Division), the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Foreign and CARICOM Affairs, the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs and the Tobago House of Assembly (Division of Agriculture, Marine Affairs, Marketing and the Environment).

Currently before the Cabinet are an action plan to address the deficiencies in Trinidad and Tobago's legal, administrative and MCS frameworks and Notes recommending the establishment of a fisheries inspectorate, the accession of the Government to the Port State Measures Agreement and Government's acceptance of the Compliance Agreement.

Trinidad and Tobago is currently participating in the 5-year Port State Measures Support Project, GCP/RLA/222/USA, which is funded by the United States and implemented by the FAO and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA. The initial project activity was a workshop on the Formulation of a National Strategy and Action Plan for Compliance with the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, held in Port of Spain from 17 to 21 September 2018, targeting the regulatory agencies with the objective of determining and documenting the relevant gaps in the national legislative and operational frameworks and developing a National Strategy and Action Plan. A workshop report is pending, however, passage of the Draft Fisheries Management Act was determined to be the most significant intervention required for Trinidad and Tobago's advancement with respect to compliance with its international obligations.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is continuing its efforts to finalise a National Plan of Action for sharks. The draft NPOA is to be submitted by the Fisheries Division for Ministerial approval followed by Cabinet approval.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA[1,2]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ

SUMMARY

Les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 Janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2017, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. En préparation à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2017, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (paragraphe 41-Rec 14-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 27 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2017. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert 5 % de ses pêcheries thonières et artisanales par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2017 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevé par le programme des observateurs nationaux. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2017 ont atteint 1791 tonnes dont 1755.133 tonnes provenant des navires autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures des thonidés mineurs et d'espadon ont totalisé en 2017: 15490 tonnes marquant une augmentation de de 78,7 % par rapport à l'année 2016.

Opérant en groupes, le nombre de navires qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge a été de 27 navires et ce comme en 2015 et 2016. L'allocation des quotas individuels a été établie conformément à la méthodologie de l'ICCAT (niveaux de capture et fourchettes de longueur) de manière à ce que la capacité de pêche soit proportionnelle aux quotas alloués. Pendant la campagne 2017, le nombre de jours de mer effectué par les navires de pêche autorisés a atteint 287 jours contre 331 jours réalisés en 2016. La production moyenne du thon rouge par jour de mer de la flottille thonière active a été 6,11 tonnes pendant la campagne de 2017, contre 4.42 tonnes pendant la campagne 2016, 3.42 tonnes pendant la campagne 2015, soit un taux d'accroissement près de 38 % entre 2016 et 2017. Cette augmentation de la prise par unité d'effort (CPUE) peut être expliquée notamment par le rétablissement constaté de thon rouge dans les pêcheries méditerranéennes. Le pourcentage d'échantillonnage de thon rouge par caméra stéréoscopique est estimé à 20,7 %. Les échantillonnages ont révélé un poids moyen de capture de 92 Kg avec un taux de 2,3 % des tailles (SFL) comprises entre 85 et 115 cm dans les captures totales.

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Concernant la pêche d'espadon, les navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer la pêche d'espadon pendant les deux périodes suivantes : du 1er Janvier au 14 février et du 16 Mars au 30 Septembre. La production a enregistré une légère baisse de 0,4 % (1003 tonnes en 2017 contre 1007 tonnes en 2016).

Les principales mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires est l'application des réglementations relatives aux engins de pêche de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT. D'autres parts des campagnes des vulgarisations sont effectuées dans les ports auprès des pêcheurs.

Il est à signaler qu'en 2017 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Thon rouge

Suite aux recommandations de l'ICCAT, la Tunisie a lancé depuis l'année 2011 un programme d'observateurs scientifiques. Ce programme a été nommé « ***TUNOS*** » Programme **Tun**isien d'**O**bservateurs **S**cientifiques. Il vise le suivi scientifique des pêcheries du thon rouge, de l'espadon et des thons mineurs. Ce programme est exécuté en coopération entre l'Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM) et la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA).

Les actions de recherche sont définies tenant compte principalement des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS, telles que : le suivi des pêcheries et la préparation des données pour l'évaluation des stocks. En effet, différents aspects scientifiques sont en cours d'étude et concerne le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Les résultats de ces actions de recherche sont présentés dans les différentes réunions du SCRS.

Pour le thon rouge le suivi scientifique concerne la totalité des bateaux de pêche autorisés. En effet, les données de pêche: la pêche, le transfert et l'abattage (fin d'engraissement). Nous notons que pour l'année 2017 il n'y a pas d'activité d'engraissement en Tunisie.

Les principaux aspects suivis pendant la pêche par ce programme sont : La zone et la date de capture, L'espèce cible, structure démographique, relations biométriques, les espèces accessoires et les rejets.

Le présent programme se base sur un échantillon d'effort de pêche déterminé en nombre de bateaux. Les aspects de recherche sur le thon rouge ont concerné l'étude de l'indice d'abondance (CPUE), les Structures démographiques et les relations biométriques.

Les aspects de recherche sur le thon rouge concernent les études des indices d'abondance (CPUE), les structures démographiques et les relations biométriques. Ces deux derniers aspects sont étudiés lors du transfert dans les cages d'engraissement et de l'abatage.

Pour la saison 2017 de pêche du thon rouge une ferme tunisienne d'engraissement (TFT) a pratiqué le transfert. Les autres transferts ont été dans des fermes à Malte.

Pendant, le transfert la longueur à la fourche (FL, cm) est déterminée par la caméra stéréoscopique (modèle AQ1 Systems AM100). Pendant le transfert, la caméra est maintenue en face de l'ouverture d'entrée de la cage. Un moniteur à bord du navire de remorquage sert à l'affichage et le suivi de la qualité d'enregistrement des vidéos. Les figures 1 et 2 illustrent des fréquences de tailles pendant le transfert.

2.2 Espadon

L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. En Tunisie, la pêche de cette espèce est artisanale. La pêche à l'espadon est interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire, durant deux périodes de l'année : du 15 février au 15 mars et du 1er octobre au 30 nove L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. En Tunisie, la pêche de cette espèce est artisanale. La pêche à l'espadon est interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire, durant deux périodes de l'année : du 15 février au 15 mars et du 1er octobre au 30 novembre.

La Tunisie a lancé un programme scientifique de suivi de la pêcherie palangrière de l'Espadon. Ce programme se base sur le suivi dans les ports le long des côtes tunisiennes. Ces ports sont dans le nord (Tabarka, Kélibia) et dans l'Est (Teboulba, Mahdia). Le suivi consiste à avoir près des pêcheurs des informations sur : Les moyens de pêche : bateau, palangre, appât… ; La durée des sorties

- Les lieux et la période de pêche ; Les débarquements: quantité d'espadon et structure démographique
- Les espèces accessoires ; Les relations biométriques (Longueur fourche-mâchoire inferieur: cm, LJFL et Poids total: TW, Kg.

D'autre part les données historiques seront investiguées auprès de l'administration de pêche (Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche), en ce qui concerne l'effort et les débarquements.

2.3 Thons mineurs

En Tunisie, la pêche aux thons mineurs représente une activité socio-économique importante. La production nationale estimée des thonidés mineurs a atteint 14 487 tonnes en l'an 2017, accusant ainsi un accroissement de 67 % par rapport à 2016, soit 8 670 tonnes. Cette fluctuation peut être expliquée par la fluctuation de l'effort de pêche exercé sur ces espèces migratrices. Le port de Teboulba est le principal port accueillant les débarquements des thons mineurs en Tunisie avec une proportion voisine de 1/3 du total des thonidés débarqués. Les principales espèces sont la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus* (85%) et la bonite à dos rayé *Sarda sarda* (13%). La principale période de pêche des thons mineurs s'étend du mois d'avril au mois de juillet.

L'étude de la reproduction chez la thonine commune a montré que le sex-ratio est en faveur des femelles quel que soit la période de l'année à l'exception du mois du juin. L'étude combinée des rapports gonado-somatiques (RGS) et hépato-somatiques (RHS) et des stades de maturité sexuelle a montré que la thonine commune des eaux tunisiennes se reproduit de juin à octobre, ceci coïncide avec la hausse de température de l'eau. Les tailles de maturité sexuelle ont été respectivement de l'ordre de 43,13±0,12 et 42,12±0,25 cm de FL chez les femelles et chez les mâles.

Le programme scientifique actuel concerne le suivi des structures démographiques des débarquements des thonidés mineurs dans les principaux ports tunisiens. Au cours de l'année 2018, un programme de recherche sur la biologie (reproduction et croissance) de la thonine commune (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) et de la bonite à dos rayé (*Sarda sarda*) a été démarré sur toute la côte tunisienne. Il a été décidé de programmer les activités suivantes :

- Collecte des données de capture, d'effort et répartition des fréquences de taille des espèces capturées par type de pêche.
- Réalisation de la relation taille-poids des poissons en relevant le poids vif et la taille des spécimens capturés.
- Etude du sexe-ratio des espèces ciblées en relevant le sexe des deux espèces pêchées par la senne tournante.
- Analyse de la croissance: Prélèvement de l'épine dorsale et de l'otolithe et relevée de la taille et/ou du poids des poissons échantillonnés. Préparation au laboratoire des coupes des épines récoltées.
- Obtention des indices gonado-somatiques des spécimens échantillonnés. Des échantillons des gonades sont prélevés pour une étude histologique ultérieure.
- Des échantillons de muscle prélevés sur des thonines et des bonites à dos rayé feront l'objet des analyses génétiques.

2.4 Participation aux réunions du SCRS de l'ICCAT

La Tunisie participe activement aux différentes réunions du comité scientifique de l'ICCAT (SCRS). Ces réunions portent sur la préparation des données (biologie, dynamique, écologie,...) pour l'évaluation des stocks et la compréhension du comportement de l'espèce. Nous présentons les rapports actualisés et les documents scientifiques au moment opportun et conformément aux normes et aux recommandations de l'ICCAT.

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

Nº	Exigence	Réponse
	GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces	
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	21/09/2018
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	4/06/2018 , 27 /06/2018
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	27/06/2018
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	27/06/2018
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	27/06/2018
S6	Prise estimée par taille	27/06/2018
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable , la Tunisie n'a pas apposé ou récupéré de marque .
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	27/06/2018
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	27/06/2018
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable, la Tunisie fait partie de la méditerranée.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	4/06/2018
	THON ROUGE	
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	03/07/2018
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	27/06/2018
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	27/06/2018, 3/07/2018
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable, La Tunisie fait partie de la méditerranée soit stock EST
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	27/06/2018
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable, la Tunisie n'a pas d'activité directe avec le programme de recherche GBYP
	THONIDÉS TROPICAUX	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Non applicable , espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes .
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable , espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1ºx1º, par type de DCP, etc	Non applicable , espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1º, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable , espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable , espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Non applicable , espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes

S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable , espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable , espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
	ISTIOPHORIDÉS	
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable , groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Tunisie
	REQUINS	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Un programme de suivi de collecte d'information sur les requin est mis en place
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable , espèces tropicales non rencontrées dans les pêcheries tunisienne
S51	Informations sur le requins peau bleue	Non applicable , espèces tropicales non rencontrées dans les pêcheries tunisienne
	AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	L'institut de recherche INSTM fournit des guides d'identification aux observateurs scientifiques nationaux, les derniers datent d'avril 2017.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Les informations sont incluses dans le premier chapitre de ce rapport.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Les informations sont incluses dans le premier chapitre de ce rapport.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	La collecte des données des prises accessoires et des rejets de pêcheries artisanales est assurée dans les ports à travers le reseau de suivi d'échouage et des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Les principales mesures prises en vue d'attenuer les prises accessoires est l'applicattion de la reglementation relatives aux engins de pêchje de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandation de l'ICCAT . L'Administration veille à l'application des mesures de p^cehe . De même des campagne de vulgarisation sont effectuées auprès des pêcheurs dans les ports de pêche .

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	-La Tunisie déploie des efforts considérables pour répondre aux exigences de déclaration dans les délais requis. -Le plan de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité adopté au titre de 2018 a été respecté.

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
			-Pour la mise en œuvre du programme d'inspection conjointe et le programme des observateurs nationaux, la Tunisie a réalisé une session de formation au profit des observateurs nationaux et des inspecteurs. -Des journées de sensibilisation au profit des capitaines de pêche de thon rouge ont été organisées pour insister sur l'importance du respect des dispositions de l'ICCAT notamment l'enregistrement des captures. - l'application de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon est assurée par des missions de contrôle et d'inspection qui sont en partie effectuées en mer conjointement avec les services de la garde nationale . (rapport envoyé le 21/09/2018)
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins .	La Tunisie s'est conformée à toutes les exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires. A signaler que l'établissement d'un plan de gestion pour les requins est en cours (21/09/2018)
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	22/08/2018
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ces types.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	22/02/2018
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	22/02/2018
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	22/02/2018
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	4 rapports d'inspection au port
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	2 rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port	Les rapports d'inspections ont été envoyés à

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
		si une infraction apparente est constatée	l'ICCAT et au CPC concerné (24/09/2018)
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Nous n'avons reçu aucun rapport d'inspection au port relatif aux navires tunisiens.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable Pas d' accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port .
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port .
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. Pas d'accords d'accès.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	8/05/2018
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	18/09/2018
GEN	0022	*Redondant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable .La pêche sportive et récréative ne sera premise.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	L'autorité Tunisienne n'a pas détecté de pêche IUU pendant la campagne BFT 2017.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable
GEN	0026	Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales	26/09/2018
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Pas d'observations recueillis
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Pas d'observations recueillis
		SPÉCIFIQUES AUX ESPÈCES	
THON ROUGE			
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	7/08/2018
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	31/08/2018
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Pas de poissons restés en cage
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	31/08/2018
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas de madrague
BFT	1006	*Redondant*	
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2018	14/02/2018
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	26/04/2018
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	10/05/2018
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec.14-04/17-07 comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec.14-04/17-07	27/09/2018
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2017	4/06/2018
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	10/05/2018
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	02-07-08 et 11/05/2018-02-10-16 et 24/07/2018 et le 29/08/2018
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	11/05/2018
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	oui
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	14/02/2018

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	14/02/2018
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	26/04/2018
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	17/08/2018
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	22/02/2018
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	22/02/2018
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	4/06/2018 -11/06/2018 -18/06/2018-25/06/2018
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	11/06/2018-02/07/2018
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	23/06/2018- date envoi 25/06/2018
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage .
BFT	1026	*Redondant*	
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	21/06/2018
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Pas de changement par rapport à l'année précédente soit le 10/05/2017.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Aucun changement .
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Aucun changement .
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	La Tunisie n'a pas observé de navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Continu (depuis 27/04/2016).
ESPÈCES TROPICALES			
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2005	*Redondant*	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2008	*Redondant*	
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
ESPADON			

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable , la Tunisie n'importe pas l'espadon .
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Pas de changement par rapport à l'année précedente soit le 10/05/2017.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	15/01/2018-30/01/2018-13/03/2018-14/04/2018
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	La Tunisie n'a accordé aucune autorisation pour ce type de pêche.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	04/06/2018
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	08/09/2018
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord
SWO	3008	*Redondant*	
SWO	3009	*Redondant*	
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	22/02/2018
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	22/01/2018-26/04/2018, 31/07/2018
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable , la Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable , la Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	la Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche annuel de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	15/03/2018
GERMON			
ALB	4001	*Redondant*	
ALB	4002	*Redondant*	
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable, , la Tunisie est concernée par l'espadon de la Méditerranée
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
ISTIOPHORIDÉS			
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 15-05 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance.	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces (Istiophorus albicans).
REQUINS			
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Les mesures prises ne concernent pas la pêche de cette espèce qui ne figure pas dans les captures débarquées
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Les mesures prises ne concernent pas la pêche de cette espèce qui ne figure pas dans les captures débarquées
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. Les mesures prises ne concernent pas la pêche de cette espèce qui ne figure pas dans les captures débarquées
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable. Les mesures prises ne concernent pas la pêche de cette espèce qui ne figure pas dans les captures débarquées.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2017, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	Non applicable. Un plan de gestion concernant les requins est en cours.
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	Inclus dans le rapport annuel .
SHK	7007	Volume de requin-taupe bleu capturé et retenu à bord ainsi que rejets morts au cours des six premiers mois de 2018	La flottille tunisienne ne cible pas ces espèces.
AUTRES ESPÈCES/PRISES ACCESSOIRES			
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	-La Tunisie continue à déployer de efforts pour la diminution des interactions négatives de l'activité de la pêche avec les espèces menacées notamment les tortues marines (journées de sensibilisation, centre de soins des tortues à Monastir) , réseau national d'échouage ..)
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures	Pas de prise accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer .

Exig	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
		d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	En vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets, des opérations de contrôle des halles de marée et des points de vente sont effectuées et consolidées par des missions conjointes en mer groupant les services de pêche et de la garde maritime. D'un autre côté, les journées d'information pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon ont permis de sensibiliser les pêcheurs sur l'importance du respect de la réglementation nationale et des dispositions de l'ICCAT dans la conservation des pêcheries.
DIVERS			
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable .La Tunisie n'a psa mis en œuvre un programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le eBCD de l'ICCAT)
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	La Tunisie n'a pas exprimé d'objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT, néanmoins elle a demandé en date du 25/09/2018des éclaircissements sur possibilité de révisions ou ajustement du plan de pêche de l'espadon (rec 16-05) particulièrement concernant le choix de la date de fermeture (para 11)

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

Dans le cadre de la collecte des statistiques sur les captures accidentelles des tortues marines et des Cétacés dans les pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente a réalisé des missions de sensibilisation au profit des pêcheurs pour les inciter à déclarer les éventuelles prises accessoires et les rejets y relatifs.

Par ailleurs, le programme de suivi et de surveillance des prises accessoires dans les zones relevant de la convention de l'ICCAT est renforcé par les efforts du Réseau National d'Echouage dont certaines de activités sont orientées vers l'identification des types d'interaction de ces espèces avec les engins de pêche et les causes des mortalités des espèces échouées. Il remplit aussi un rôle de collecte de données et de prélèvements biologiques sur les individus morts et vivants.

Pour les autres espèces, comme les thons mineurs, une base de données a été mise en place pour servir d'assise d'établissement d'un plan de gestion national et elle est renforcée par une étude biologique et écologique (en cours).

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

- Difficulté de répondre à tous les communiqués des données requises. A cet effet, il est souhaitable de réduire par fusion de certaines d'entre elles ayant le même objet en une seule exigence de déclaration et l'élimination d'autres formulaires dont l'information est saisie par le biais de l'application eBCD, déclarations destinés au SCRS et déclarations destinées au COM. De même et dans le même contexte voir la possibilité d'avoir des dates limite de déclaration plus appropriées.

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- Difficultés de remplir certains formulaires en matière de déclaration d'information (SCRS et COM) malgré les guidelines publiés sur le site de l'ICCAT. A cet effet une formation spécifique serait souhaitable.

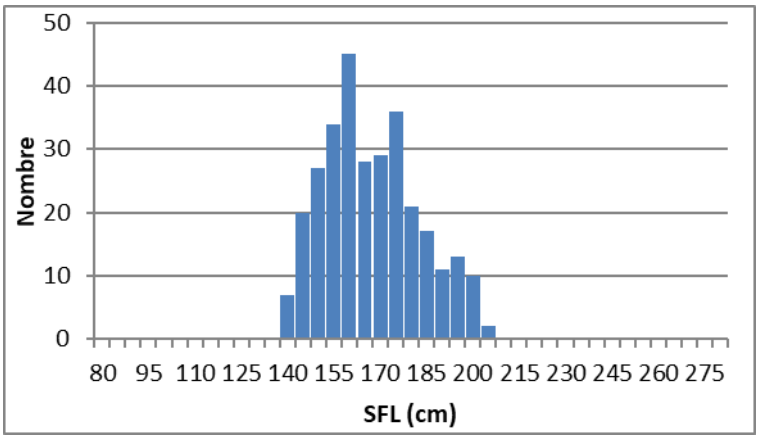


Figure 1: Fréquence de taille (SFL, cm) du thon rouge pêché et transféré en Tunisie.

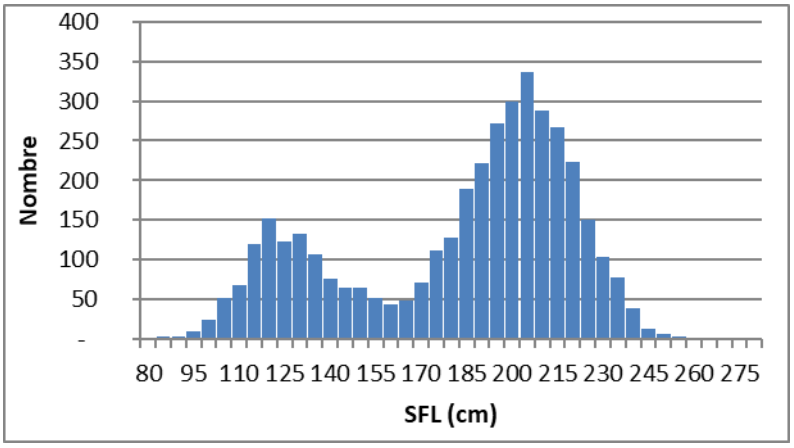


Figure 2: Fréquence de taille (SFL, cm) du thon rouge pêché en Tunisie et transféré dans les fermes à Malte.

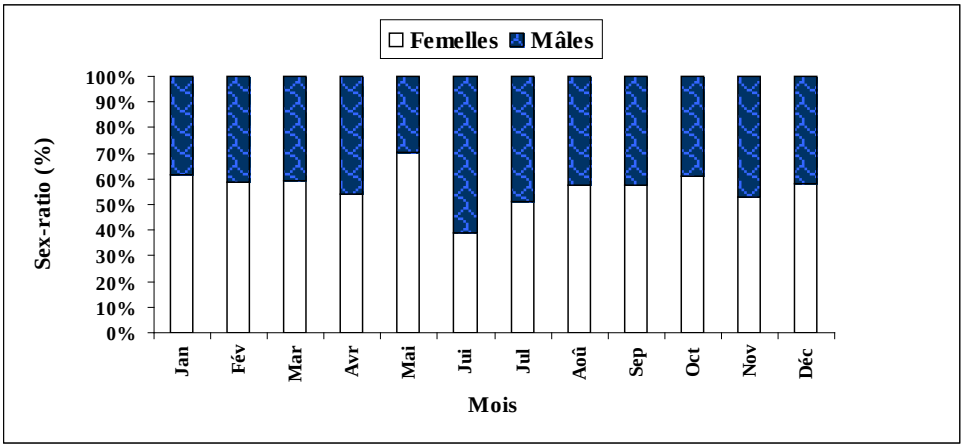


Figure 3 : Evolution mensuelle du sex-ratio chez *Euthynnus alletteratus* des côtes tunisiennes.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TURKEY[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TURQUIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE TURQUÍA

SUMMARY

Total catch amount of marine species of Turkey was 322,172.5 t during the year 2017. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 10,531.2 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2017, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish Albacore, Bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito and Little tunny was 1,514.7 t, 441.0 t, 44.0 t, 474.1 t, 7,577.6 t and 479.8 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 32-62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. The bluefin tuna catch started in end of May and finished end of June. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2017, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was 10,531.2 t. Although the catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna and Little tunny was higher than previous year in 2017, total catch amount of tuna and tuna-like species was considerably lower than catch amount in 2016. The most important reason for this is the excessive increase on catch amount of Atlantic bonito in 2016 (39,459.6 t).

1.1 Albacore

The fishing season for Albacore was concentrated between May and July in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Before the immense increase in the catch amount of the specie in 2007, the mean catch amount of the specie was about 40.0 t. Catch amount of Albacore jumped to the highest level between 2007 and 2011 (mean catch amount increased to 500.0 t for the mentioned years). After this extreme period, catch amount of the specie fell back to the same level before 2007. Catch amount for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 was 53.4 t, 25.2 t and 44.0 t, respectively (**Table 1**).

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seines, gillnets, surrounding nets and handlines. In the last 20 years, four peak points have occurred in the history of the catch amount of Atlantic bonito (24,000.0 t in 1998, 70,797.0 t in 2005, 35,764.2 t in 2012 and 39,459.6 t in 2016), and average catch amount has been varied between 10,000.0 t and 15,000.0 t over the years. Catch amount for the year 2017 was 7,577.6 t (**Table 1**).

1.3 Bluefin tuna

In 2017, total Bluefin tuna catch of the Turkey was 1,514.7 t with an increase compared to the previous year (1,324.0 t in 2016). Almost all of the fish caught by purse seiners was transferred to cages at the farming facilities authorized by ICCAT for fattening purposes.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) issued Bluefin tuna fishing licenses to 22 fishing vessels in 2017, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The Bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 32-62 m and a tonnage between 200-694 GT. All fishing vessels were

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monitored via Fishing Vessel Monitoring System, which is established in 2016. In addition to the fishing vessels, 32 vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners by tonnage for the period 2007-2017 is presented in **Table 2**.

The bluefin tuna fisheries in 2017, started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted in November, December and January.

1.4 Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Turkey has been carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea. While harpoon have been used in the northern Aegean Sea, longlines have been used in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Total catch amount of the swordfish was 441.0 t in 2017.

1.5 Other tunas

The bullet tuna and little tunny fisheries are carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea by purse seines, gill nets and encircling gillnets. In 2017, total catches amount of Bullet tuna and Little tunny was 474.1 t and 479.8 t, respectively.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Research

Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (ref. no BYC S42); some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2011 to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture) has initiated a specific programme aiming to clean up the abandoned “ghost fishing nets” from Turkey’s territorial waters and the initial phases of the programme have been completed. Project activities aiming to support biological diversity conservation and to improve natural habitats of marine living resources have continued to be implemented at 10 varied locations in 2017. With a substantial part of the marine zones being dredged at 354 varied locations, a total of 270 kilometres fishnets and more than 1,500 pots could be extracted from sea.

2.1.1 Research on tuna and tuna-like species

Turkey has continued to conduct random sea surveys to collect biological data together with supporting oceanographic data through national research institutes or universities. The report of the program named “Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program” implemented by General Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture was submitted to ICCAT on 31 July 2018.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; a report entitled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of Bycatch and Discard Data Including Data from Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 31 July 2018 in response to the reporting requirement ref.no BYC S41 and BYC S42.

A study named “Biometry Analysis of Little Tunny Juveniles (*Euthynnus alletteratus*, Rafinesque, 1810) in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea” within the scope of “Biometric relationships for Bluefin tuna and Swordfish Project” was carried out by Turkish scientists. The aim of the study was to analyse the differences and similarities in morphometric characteristics among specimens of juvenile Little tunny that were collected from commercial hand line fisheries of Turkish waters (Eastern Mediterranean Sea).

A study aimed to determination of a more representative length-weight equation for the conversion of straight fork length (SFL) measured with stereocameras during the caging of Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) to catch weight (RWT) was carried out with the contribution of Turkish scientist, in 2017. The study was carried out during the purse seine fishing season in the Mediterranean. A new equation applicable to the Mediterranean Sea during the months of May and June was determined: $RWT = (2.8684x10^{-5}) \times (SFL)2.9076$. This equation is more representative of the equations found in the literature than those proposed by the current ICCAT equations, and it is recommended to use this new equation for the conversion of stereocamera SFL data to RWT.

2.2 Statistics

During the bluefin tuna fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed at the Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock to determine and pre-announce the closure time for the fishing vessels. Task I and Task II data were regularly reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.3 Fisheries information system

Turkey has continued to implement a Fisheries Information System (FIS) to improve its fisheries management system through collection and analysing fisheries data. Technical works to update and integrate the current vessel registry system into FIS have continued. FIS comprises data on landings, logbooks, vessel monitoring system, sale notes, observer and control forms, first buyer notification, and storage notification. The Ministry has established a GSM/Satellite based vessel monitoring system and electronic logbook in 2016. The VMS covers fishing vessels over 12 meters in length.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT on 24/09/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey. Size distribution of the total landings were not estimated because no sampling has been done to represent the size distribution of fish caught by miscellaneous fishing gear. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2017. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	A summary report titled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for pelagic Sargassum. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	The information of active vessels which have permit for pelagic longline and harpoon are submitted to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	The data obtained from BFT Farming Facilities was reported in ST06-T2FM forms. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	ST06-T2FM Forms and The Report sent to ICCAT on 24/09/2018.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Reported in "ST01" to "ST06" Forms. Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2018

S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no local consumption or fishing activity for the BET and YFT. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S46	Information collected by observers	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is fishing activity targeted BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no FAD fisheries ever occurred for tropical tuna species. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no national observer of Turkey to collect data in the EEZ of another CPC. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related Billfish. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related Blue Marlin, White Marlin and Spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	A summary report titled "Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries" has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for Shortfin Mako. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018

S51	Information on blue shark	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no undertaking scientific research on blue sharks. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Guides for Sharks Fin Identification and Guide on Identification of Sea Turtles sent to ICCAT in 2017.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no observation for interaction of Sea Turtles with fishing gear was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Beside no data pertaining to by-catch of sea turtles has been received from the industry and research institutes. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no incidental catch observation for Sea Birds was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	A summary report titled "Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries" has been prepared and submitted to fulfil this reporting obligation. Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2018
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	A summary report titled "Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries" sent to ICCAT 31/07/2018.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Sent to ICCAT on 24/9/2018 Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, Bluefin tuna and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations. 57 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Turkey has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as "not applicable" (46 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in the implementation of and

			compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT on 24/9/2018 See the explanation above. 46 reporting obligations have been responded as "not applicable" since Turkey has no targeted fishery for certain species and/or no data received in consequence of non-occurrence of an activity having a reporting obligation (i.e., no reported catch, discard or by-catch of oceanic whitetip, silky shark and hammerhead sharks).
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT on 13/6/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. No transhipment notifications or incidents were reported.
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	No transhipment notifications or incidents were reported.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any pelagic longline vessels to tranship in the Convention area
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Sent to ICCAT on 01/3/2018
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent to ICCAT on 01/3/2018
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 01/3/2018
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.

GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Turkey has not signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection with any CPCs
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Turkey has not entered into any Access Agreements during the year.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Info sent to ICCAT on 11/5/2018. Number of authorised vessels has been 94 as of 15/9/2018.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not sent to ICCAT since no changes occurred from the previous years.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	- Activities for recreational and sport fisheries are regulated by Ministerial Notification. Such activities are subject to special fishing authorizations. - The catch and retention on board, transshipment or landing of more than one bluefin tuna (115 cm FL), one Mediterranean swordfish (125 cm FL), one albacore (60 cm), and two Little tunny (45 cm) per vessel per day is prohibited. - As for Bluefin tuna fisheries, a specific quota level has been allocated for the purposes of artisanal, recreational and sport fisheries, as well as incidental and by-catches, which is of 10% of the total (141.4 metric tons). - The marketing of bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No information received on any IUU fishing operations for 2018
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Turkey has not received information from NGOs regarding any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels. PNCs reported under ROP-BFT has been responded on 10/9/2018
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Sent to ICCAT on 07/9/2018
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	PNCs reported under ROP-BFT has been responded on 10/9/2018. No other information or data received on any non-Compliance

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	PNC notifications for some of Turkish vessels from the ROP-BFT received. No other information/data on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures. Findings of investigations on PNCs reported under ROP-BFT have been sent to ICCAT on 10/9/2018.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No information received on any other CPCs regarding potential IUU vessels sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No information received from other CPCs regarding potential IUU vessels sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No changes or no updates have been sent to ICCAT in 2018. Number of currently authorised farms has been 6 as of 15/9/2018.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Data sent to ICCAT on 29/8/2018.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Data sent to ICCAT on 07/6/2018 & 17/7/2018.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Total number of caging declarations sent to ICCAT has been 9 for the year 2018 as of 19/7/2018.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Turkey has no East Atl. and Medi BFT catching activity with traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2018	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan of Turkey has been sent to ICCAT on 15/2/2018 and 27/2/2018.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Sent to ICCAT on 30/4/2018. Reported as no changes at the declared farming capacity.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No modifications to fishing plan or individual quotas have been reported.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Sent to ICCAT on 07/9/2018.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Sent to ICCAT through ST01-T1FC on 31/7/2018.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 11/5/2018. Total number of authorised BFT catching vessels has been 22 for the 2018 fishing season.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 11/5/2018. Total number of authorised other BFT vessels has been 41 for the 2018 fishing season.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT on 15/5/2018 and

			15/5/2018.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes. All BFT fishing vessels have been equipped with operational satellite tracking devices transmitting VMS signals every 2 hours.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Sent to ICCAT on 06/2/2018 and 20/2/2018.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 20/2/2018. Total number of currently active inspection vessels has been 135.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Sent to ICCAT on 07/9/2018. Total number of currently active inspectors has been 144.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 80. Copies of inspection reports have been reported to ICCAT by electronic means. Sent to ICCAT on 10/8/2018.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Sent to ICCAT on 01/3/2018.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT on 01/3/2018.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Weekly catch reports sent to ICCAT on the following dates; 28/5/2018; and on the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25/6/2018.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 10 as of 1 October 2018.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT on 25/6/2018.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in W-BFT fishery in Western Atlantic.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT on 24/9/2018.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes. Updated information has been notified on 12/1/2018 and 14/9/2018.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No updates have been required to be made in 2018
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. No updates required to be made at current BCD legislation. Additional provision for utilizing e-BCD from this season has been added to Ministerial Communique on BFT Catching and Trade and retained.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Turkey has currently no tail tagging schemes.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Turkey has not reported any fishing vessel presumed to have fished E-BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Last update information sent to ICCAT was 3/7/2017.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20m LOA or greater.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20m LOA or greater.

TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable. Turkey has had no information on IUU activity by any BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for tropical tunas BET/YFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 30/3/2018 and 11/9/2018
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No updating request has been sent to ICCAT as of 24/9/2018.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC catching bigeye tuna in the Convention area.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalize ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC deploying FADs to catch tropical tuna
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC catching or intending to catch tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention area
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 30/3/2018 and 11/9/2018
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No updating request has been sent to ICCAT as of 24/9/2018.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Sent to ICCAT on 12/1/2018.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Turkey has not issued any licence for sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO for 2018. Other data sent to ICCAT on 12/1/2018.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Sent to ICCAT on 31/7/2018 through ST01-T1FC reporting form.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Sent to ICCAT on 10/9/2018
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC catching Northern Atlantic SWO.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Sent to ICCAT on 01/3/2018
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Sent to ICCAT on 31/1/2018, 30/4/2018 and 26/7/2018 as of 24 September 2018.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. No tagging programme implemented by Turkey in the context of sport/recreational fisheries in 2018.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 20/2/2018. Total number of currently active inspection vessels has been 135.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Sent to ICCAT on 07/9/2018. Total number of currently active inspectors has been 144.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. No authorizations are given for any activity towards N. SWO fishery.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. No authorizations are given for any activity towards S. SWO fishery.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels reported to take North Atlantic Swordfish as by-catch.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels reported to take South Atlantic Swordfish as by-catch.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 80. Copies of inspection reports have been reported to ICCAT by electronic means. Sent to ICCAT on 10/8/2018.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Sent to ICCAT on 14/3/2018
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable. No authorizations are given for any activity towards North Atlantic Albacore fishery.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable. No authorizations are given for any activity towards South Atlantic Albacore fishery.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. No vessels reported to take North Atlantic Albacore as by-catch.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. No vessels reported to take South Atlantic Albacore as by-catch.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin

			catches of any type.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption/international trade for the shark species concerned.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption/international trade for the shark species concerned.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of North Atlantic shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). Notwithstanding, shortfin mako, along with some other pelagic sharks, has been included into the list of prohibited species given in Notification No. 4/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries in 2018.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of Silky shark.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Data sent to ICCAT on 07/9/2018. Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following shark species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 4/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2016-2020); - Sandbar Shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*) - Basking Shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*) - Tope Shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*) - Porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) - Piked/Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*) - Shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrnchus*) - *Squatina oculata, Squatina squatina, Squatina aculeate, Rhinobatos rhinobatos, Rhinobatos cemiculus, Oxynotus centrina, Mobula mabular, Mobula japonica, Alopias vulpinus, Raja clavata, Squalus blainville, Myliobatidae*

SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark.	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of blue shark.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 4/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2016-2020); *Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Dermochelys coriacea* and *Trionyx triunguis.* During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of / at the located spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical miles from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the period 1 April – 30 September.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Sent to ICCAT on 11/9/2018. Findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of seabird for the reference reporting period.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As a result of fishing operations targeting tuna and swordfish species, by-catches of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles may rarely occur. In order to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards, some technical measures and fishing prohibitions have been set for certain species of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles. As an important initial step, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited as of 1 July 2011 with a legislative arrangement dated 10 July 2010. Moreover, Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock started to implement a national monitoring program comprising landing checks and observers to improve the collection of by-catch and discard data pertaining to sharks and other species. In this way, fishery dependent by-catch and discard data could be collected by ministerial officials or national observers at the landing places or on-board of fishing vessels. Research institutes have undertaken some studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in tuna fishery. The standing overall prohibition on the usage of monofilament and multi-monofilament gear materials at the commercial sea fishing is still valid.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Turkey has not introduced and implemented any pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).

MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

With reference to relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) introduced the Amended Notification (No.4/1) Regulating Commercial Fishing at Seas and Inland Waters, covering the period 2016-2020, in order to ensure more sustainable fishing activities, improved quality for fishing products, and better conservation of fisheries resources. Applicable ICCAT recommendations on tuna species and swordfish have been transposed into domestic regulations.

Fishing for tunas and tuna-like species, bluefin tuna fattening and trade activities were continued to be regulated by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock through the above-mentioned Notification based on Fisheries Law-1380 as well as the Ministerial Communication on Tuna Fishing and Trade, the Ministerial Communiqué on Aquaculture Production (Fattening) of Bluefin Tuna.

The Ministerial Communication of bluefin tuna fisheries and trade is issued every year before the commencement of the fishing season. The rules and the reporting forms which are the obligations of the bluefin tuna fishing vessels, such as: Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit, Bluefin Tuna Towing Permit, Catch Reporting Forms, Certificate of Vessel's Origin, Dead Tuna Notification Form, Duties of Observers, Technical Specifications of Vessel Monitoring Devices, Landing Ports are announced by Ministerial Communications.

4.1 Closed seasons and catch limits

4.1.1 Bonito

Bonito fishing by all gear types, including stake nets is banned between 1 April and 31 August throughout the territorial waters. However, longlining for bonito is allowed between 15-31 August. The fishery of bonito smaller than 25 cm is prohibited (Official Gazette dated 13.08.2016).

4.1.2 Bluefin tuna

The authorized fishing period for bluefin tuna by purse seiners has been set from 26 May to 24 June. However, if the catch quota allocated by ICCAT is exhausted before the closure time, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has the authority to extend the time closure (Official Gazette dated 13.08.2016).

An individual quota system for bluefin tuna catching vessels has been applied. It is obligatory to inform the Ministry about the catch amount and the coordinates of fishing area following each fishing operation in order to monitor and supervise the fishing quota. Quota pursuit has been exercised by MoFAL through inspections at farms and a standard weight increase model has been applied for the time period from the date of commencement of the fattening until the date of harvesting. As of 24 September 2018, total catches of Bluefin tuna have reached to 1279.973 metric tons.

Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD) shall not be issued in cases where the individual quota is exceeded and/or any IUU fisheries are detected by MoFAL inspectors. Furthermore, in case of determining bluefin tuna that have been caught by fishing vessels without fishing permission, sufficient individual quota or bluefin tuna that have been misreported, the fish shall be seized or released if alive.

Transfer operations to farming cages cannot be initiated without the Ministry's authorization. The skippers of catching and towing vessels must produce the recording of catching and transfer operations by under-water video cameras and must keep these records on board. The stocking of bluefin tuna into farms without the correct, factual and validated documents and information is forbidden.

4.1.3 Swordfish

Swordfish fishing by all gear types is banned between 15 February – 15 March and 1 October – 30 November throughout the territorial waters.

It is mandatory for the fishing vessels catching swordfish to obtain a "Fishing Permit" from the Provincial Directorate issuing vessel's license. Applications by the fishermen to acquire a special fishing permit for swordfish is subject to some technical criteria.

As of 30 November, the special fishing permits to be acquired by fishermen (or to be issued by the Ministry) shall apply to the next fishing season for swordfish. When an application made is approved by the Ministry, the special permit information is simultaneously recorded in the Fisheries Information System (FIS) operated by the Ministry.

Usage of all modified driftnets has been prohibited as from 1 July 2011 in accordance with provisions of Revised Notification No. 2/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (Official Gazette 31.03.2011-No.27891). The amended Notification No. 4/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (Official Gazette dated 13.08.2016-No.29800) maintains the same prohibition for the period 2016-2010.

4.1.4 Little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore

Throughout the period 15 April – 31 August, where purse seine fishery is totally prohibited within all territorial waters (except for the Mediterranean with an extended closure as 15 April – 15 September), fishing for little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore is permitted throughout the fishing season at certain marine zones that are determined by the Ministry. Fishing for these species is subject to special fishing permit and landings shall only be made at designated landing ports (Official Gazette dated 13.08.2016).

4.2 Length and weight prohibitions

The minimum lengths and weights of the capture fisheries are given in **Table 3**. Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of swordfish less than 125 cm (fork length) and bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or 115 cm (as fork length) is prohibited. However, an incidental catch of maximum 5% of bluefin tuna weighing between 8 kg and 30 kg (or 75 – 115 cm FL) is authorized (Official Gazette dated 13.08.2016-No.29800).

4.3 Vessel Monitoring System

It is mandatory to equip all bluefin tuna catching and other vessels over 15 meters in length with fully operational VMS devices that have proper functionalities to transmit regular VMS data at the polling rate that is required by the Ministry. In the case of any delay or interruption at regular VMS transmissions, it is mandatory to inform the Ministry with specific information on the nature and the scope of the delay/interruption and to submit manual position data without any delay.

4.4 Licensing and fishing methods

The use of airplanes, helicopters or any types of unmanned aerial vehicles for searching for bluefin tuna is prohibited. It is mandatory for bluefin tuna fishing vessels and bluefin tuna tug boats to acquire any of the “Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit” or “Bluefin Tuna Towing Permit” from the related Provincial Directorate. Special Fishing Permits and/or Towing Permits incidental to those fishing vessels that are found to violating the rules and regulations set by the Ministry will be nullified. Each authorized BFT fishing vessel is obliged to fulfil the applicable ICCAT recording and reporting requirements.

4.5 Inspection Activities and Schemes

During the fishing, transfer and caging operations, monitoring, control and at-sea/landing inspections were carried out by the Coast Guard and MoFAL staff, respectively. In addition to on-site checks/observations during transfer and caging operations, regular inspections are made by MoFAL staff.
Under the scopes of ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme and ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection, MoFAL has assigned 10 landing ports to ensure the efficiency of inspections on fishing operations in accordance with relevant ICCAT Recommendation. During the fishing campaign, 80 at-sea inspections been conducted and reported by Turkish Coast Guard within the framework of ICCAT’s 2018 Joint Inspection Scheme.

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

No technical difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. With regard to the Commission's decisions in relation to allocation of fishing possibilities for Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna, Turkey expects a fair and equitable level of quota allocation be made for Turkey with a view to reinstating its historical fishing rights.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ROYAUME-UNI (TERRITOIRES D'OUTRE-MER)
INFORME ANNUAL DE REINO UNIDO (TERRITORIOS DE ULTRAMAR)

SUMMARY

The level of fishing effort in the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) engaged in ICCAT during 2017 was similar to that of previous years. The total tonnage of ICCAT species caught in the UK OTs has remained modest when compared to more developed fisheries, with less than 500 tonnes caught in total. Bermuda and St Helena continue to represent the largest contributors to the total UK OT catch, with much smaller catches in the British Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. UKOT fishing activity is primarily artisanal or sports-related. There is no fishing involving larger scale methods such as purse seines, and only very limited deployment of longlines. However, the UKOTs continue with their interest in developing commercially viable fisheries to aid their economic development. Two UKOTs, the Turks and Caicos Islands and British Virgin Islands, experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the islands' infrastructure and prevented submission of data to ICCAT. The total catch of ICCAT species in St Helena in 2017 was 316 tonnes, principally comprised of yellowfin and bigeye tuna, with small catches of skipjack and wahoo. In Bermuda the total catch of ICCAT species was 142 tonnes in 2017, mainly comprised of yellowfin and blackfin tuna and wahoo. No data was available for TCI or BVI, but historical catches in these territories are less than 5 tonnes per year. St Helena has established a tagging programme, which has now tagged in excess of 1,000 fish (predominantly yellowfin) and shows that yellowfin tuna remain in St Helena waters for extended periods. St Helena has improved data collection on ICCAT species and will be submitting more detailed data in future. Turks and Caicos Islands and British Virgin Islands are slowly recovering from the effects of the hurricanes and the ability of the Government to conduct routine work, including collecting and storing fishery catch and effort data, is currently severely compromised. The Governments of Turks & Caicos Islands and Virgin Islands are committed to reinstating fishery data collection and aim to resume this during 2018 for inclusion in the 2018 annual report.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Bermuda

One hundred and thirteen (113) of the vessels licensed to fish commercially in Bermuda in 2017 reported catching tunas and tuna-like species. However, many of these vessels only fished occasionally for these species. All fish captured by local vessels is consumed on the Island. Local charter vessels are included in the commercial fleet and primarily target these species. There are no foreign commercial vessels licensed to fish in Bermuda waters.

The Bermuda domestic fleet is predominantly made up of fibreglass commercial fishing vessels. Most of the fishing effort is conducted in the inner 50 km (including two offshore banks) of the Bermuda Exclusive Economic Zone. Two local vessels are configured for longline fishing and have targeted swordfish in Bermuda's EEZ in past years, but neither of these vessels were active in 2017.

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like species by the Bermuda domestic fleet in 2017 was 142 metric tonnes (t). This represents an increase in landings of approximately 10 t from the previous year (2016), which can primarily be attributed to an increase in yellowfin tuna landings. Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns in July 2017.

Limited development of longline fishing in Bermuda has meant that quotas for swordfish, albacore tuna and bluefin tuna have not been fully utilised. However, the development of the offshore fishery is an important component of Bermuda's plans to diversify the local fishery, as reef fish stocks close to the Island are essentially fully exploited. There continues to be interest amongst local fishermen to conduct longlining, but the lack of infrastructure and the low UK OT swordfish quota is hindering development.

1.2 St Helena

Although St Helena has an EEZ of 445,000 km^2, fishing only takes places within 6 miles of the island and at Cardno and Bonaparte seamounts. In 2017 the St Helena fishing fleet consisted of 13 small vessels (8-10 m) that fished inshore, of which only 6 operated on a full-time basis, and three larger vessels that fished at the seamounts. Of these only one vessel (Extractor) is over 20 m in length and included on the ICCAT register. St Helena has committed to using only pole & line or rod & line methods in the EEZ, so there is no longlining or purse seining. The types of bait used are live and dead small pelagics, such as *Decapterus* spp and *Scomber japonicas*.

Landings of ICCAT species in 2017 totalled 316 tonnes, which is slightly higher than the 10-year average of 300 tonnes, but represents a reduction on the previous year, mainly due to a smaller catch of skipjack. Of the total amount of fish caught, 69% (221 tonnes) was yellowfin tuna, 22% (70.4 tonnes) was bigeye tuna, 3% (8.5 tonnes) was skipjack and 5% was wahoo (15.7 tonnes). The catch of blue marlin was small (250 kgs), with three shortfin mako sharks (120 kg) caught.

Yellowfin tuna were caught all year round both inshore and at the seamounts. Bigeye tuna were principally caught at Cardno Seamount, with small numbers caught around the island. The skipjack fishery takes place in inshore waters between February and May, but the catch in 2017 was small. In some years albacore tuna are caught between July and September when the annual 'run' takes place. However, there was no albacore caught in 2017. Wahoo is also caught in small numbers throughout the year. Swordfish are no longer targeted in St Helena waters and marlin and shark are usually released alive.

1.3 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

Although the Turks and Caicos Islands have an EEZ of 154,068 km^2 extending predominantly to the north east of the islands, fishing is currently limited to small vessels operating close to the island. During the period 2006-2015, the average annual catch of ICCAT species was 5 tonnes, with yellowfin tuna and swordfish the main species.

The hurricanes experienced during September 2017 caused catastrophic damage to the island and fishery infrastructure. The level of destruction also disrupted the Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs' (DEMA) capacity to collect and store fishery effort and catch data. The provision of the fishery data will be resumed in the 2019 annual report.

1.4 British Virgin Islands

Although the British Virgin Islands have an EEZ of 80,117 km^2 extending predominantly to the north of the islands, fishing is currently limited to small vessels operating close to the islands. Over the last 10 years, the average catch of ICCAT species has been just 4 tonnes, with the main species being yellowfin tuna, swordfish and wahoo. The Government of the Virgin Islands is investigating the development of the offshore fishery. As with the Turks and Caicos Islands, hurricane damage has had an impact on the fishing fleet and on the capacity of the Government to conduct routine work. The provision of the fishery data will be resumed in the 2018 annual report.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Bermuda

As most of the commercial fleet in Bermuda catches tunas and related species by trolling, there is virtually no by-catch from these vessels. However, the longliners, when active, do get small quantities of by-catch that consists primarily of blue sharks, and these sharks are subsequently released. Catches of sharks in 2017 were negligible due to the lack of longline activity, and data on these catches are included in the Task I form sent to ICCAT. Interactions with turtles are rare and no turtles were captured in 2017.

Tunas and tuna-like species are also targeted by local recreational fishermen, and a survey in 2011 indicated that yellowfin tuna and wahoo were the most frequently targeted species, potentially accounting for 20% of recreational landings by weight. Ongoing capacity and budget limitations prevented size sampling of fish at tournaments in 2017. Species frequently landed in these tournaments include yellowfin tuna, wahoo, and blackfin tuna. Most marlins are released but a small number are landed in specialised billfish tournaments each year. The current minimum legal size for retention of white marlin for all fishermen is 50 lbs (23 kg), and for blue marlin is 250 lbs (114 kg). Tournament organisers have a long-standing minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments, which serves to minimise the number of fish landed.

Through Bermuda and the UK OTs, the Sargasso Sea Commission was represented at the 2017 Sub-committee on Ecosystems meeting in Madrid, Spain. In response to Resolution 16-23, a paper was presented that examined the available information on the trophic ecology of pelagic ecosystems that are important and unique for ICCAT species in the Convention area. The paper provided a preliminary assessment of the ecological role and importance of squid in the pelagic trophic food-web of the northwest Atlantic Ocean including the Sargasso Sea, and it pointed out that the important relationship between squid fisheries and marine ecosystems was especially relevant in the context of ecosystem-based fishery management (EBFM).

2.2 St Helena

All fish from the local commercial inshore fleet are landed daily and delivered to the St Helena Fisheries Corporation processing plant within 12 hours of being caught, however the offshore vessels stay at sea for between three and ten days, depending on fish catches. As all commercially caught fish are landed at a central location, catches can readily be quantified and accurately reported.

Catch data is provided by the St Helena Fisheries Corporation and collated by the Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division and submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat on an annual basis. Data on ICCAT species caught in 2017 over a total of 1,638 fishing days, were presented to the secretariat in the UK OT Task I and II returns submitted on 31 July 2018.

A local conventional tuna tagging programme was initiated in St Helena in November 2015 and to date over 1,000 tuna have been tagged (mostly yellowfin) with 16% recaptured locally. The tagging programme has been registered with ICCAT and all data submitted in the appropriate formats. In addition twelve satellite tags were deployed on yellowfin tuna in November/December 2016 using a local commercial fishing vessel. Preliminary analysis of the data indicates that yellowfin tuna remain resident in St Helena for 9 months or more. Reports of the conventional and electronic tagging programmes will be submitted to ICCAT.

A sampling programme has been established on St Helena, with length, weight and maturity data collected. Due to limited local capacity this data has not yet been submitted to ICCAT, but it will be submitted in advance of the Commission meeting.

In 2016, St Helena established a tuna tagging programme, which was continued throughout 2017. St Helena has also deployed observers on inshore and offshore vessels. However, as only pole and line methods are used (with minimal by-catch) and all fish are landed at a central location, there is no need for an extensive observer programme.

2.3 Turks and Caicos Islands

See comments in section 1.3 detailing the effects of the hurricanes in 2017.

2.4 British Virgin Islands

See comments in section 1.4 detailing the effects of the hurricanes in 2017.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
	GENERAL	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific).	24 September 2018.
S2	Fleet Characteristics.	31 July 2018.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I.	31 July 2018.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II).	31 July 2018.
S5	Size samples (Task II).	St Helena has collected size data and the data is being prepared for submission.
S6	Catch estimated by size.	St Helena has collected size data and the data is being prepared for submission.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic).	Tagging data has been submitted on a regular basis by St Helena.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs.	A domestic observer programme was initially trialled on St Helena in 2016. As all fish is landed at one location and all fishing is with pole & line, with minimal by-catch, there is only a low level of observer coverage. For all of the UKOTs the lack of staff capacity and funding continue to be two of the main challenges that need to be overcome for an observer programme to be established as fully operational. On Bermuda, ongoing capacity and budgetary limitations have prevented establishment of a dedicated observer programme.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14.	The majority of UKOT vessels are < 15 m in length, with limited space for observers. St Helena has trialed an observer programme, but as all fishing is pole & line and all catches are landed at a single location, the use of observers is not considered a priority. Bermuda, TCI and BVI do not have the capacity to operate an observer programme and catches are small.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum.	No new information in 2017.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year.	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in any fisheries in the Mediterranean.
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms.	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings).	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes.	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken.	Provisions were made in Rec. 17-06 (paragraph 6e) for collaborative research between Bermuda and the United States on W-BFT but research plans are still pending.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators.	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities.	Not applicable. No research conducted in this area.

	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	Task 1 and Task 2 data submitted on 31st July 2018.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact).	St Helena has a small number of fixed FADs (eight) and is currently developing a FAD management plan to be submitted to the ICCAT secretariat prior to the Commission meeting in 2018. These FADs are fixed in shallow areas, are used for pole and line fishing primarily to catch bait and have minimal bycatch. The catch is landed at one location, and the use of FADs does not pose a threat in terms of bycatch or sustainability of the fishery.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	The location of FADs at St Helena was submitted on 31 July 2018. FADs are not deployed in the other UK OTs.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB.	Not applicable. No support vessels used in, or flagged to, UK OTs.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels.	A domestic observer programme was initially trialled on St Helena in 2016. As all fish is landed at one location and all fishing is with pole & line, with minimal by-catch, there is only a low level of observer coverage.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme.	No port sampling programme, but St Helena does sample all fish landed.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed.	Not applicable. No historical data available on the use of FADs.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC.	No such data collected by any UK OT.
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish.	No current scientific programmes in any UK OTs.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish.	All discards reported in Task I and II returns.
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species-specific level.	Very limited shark catch (e.g. three sharks caught in St Helena in 2017). Any sharks caught are released alive when possible.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako.	Not applicable. No research into shortfin mako is conducted in any of the UKOTs.
S51	Information on blue sharks.	Contained in Task I and II returns, and the Research and Statistics section of this report. No blue sharks caught in St Helena in 2017 and only 1 in Bermuda.
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.	Brown (2014) is an identification guide for the marine fauna of St Helena waters.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type.	No turtle bycatch in any UK OTs in 2017.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	No seabird bycatch reported.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the	No information to report.

	collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means.	
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research.	1) For Bermuda, mitigation measures include the use of circle hooks and monofilament line by the longliners in Bermuda (no longlining in 2017). Training has been provided in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival. 2) For St Helena, only pole and line methods are permitted, and bycatch is minimal. Non-target species can usually be released alive and unharmed. 3) The Virgin Islands have also conducted training on how to safely release turtles and fish in the past (and are prepared to repeat such training should new users enter the system). The turtle tagging and nesting programme in the Virgin Islands have been quite successful and there has been a steady increase in the turtle population over the years. Monofilament line is also used by our vertical longliner and while data of the specific values were compromised for a full year return in 2017, the sole long-line fisher has an extensive history of rarely encountering by-catch and safely releasing non-targets.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Part 1 submitted 24th September 2018. Part 2 submitted 28th September 2018.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Text contained within Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted on 15th August 2018.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable, no vessels chartered by the UKOTs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels undertake transhipments / no transhipments of ICCAT species in UKOT waters.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels undertake transhipments / no transhipments of ICCAT species in UKOT waters.
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels undertake transshipments /no transhipments of ICCAT species in UKOT waters.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels undertake transhipments/no transhipments of ICCAT species in UKOT waters.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels undertake transhipments/no transhipments of ICCAT species in UKOT waters.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No UK OT has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No UK OT has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No UK OT has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable, no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable, no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable no inspections undertaken, no infringements in UKOTs.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for port inspection	Not applicable, no such agreements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	One access agreement for Seihou Fishery Co., Ltd (Japan) to fish from 1 September 2017 to 31 August 2018 in the Ascension Island EEZ (part of the St

			Helena UKOT). Vessel (Kaiho Maru No68) began fishing in early 2018.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No activity in 2017.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	One vessel over 20m currently authorised at St Helena (FV *Extractor*).
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No new information.
GEN	0022	*Redundant*	
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Recreational and sports fisheries in Bermuda are subject to legislation on minimum catch sizes. Owners/operators of foreign sports fishing vessels are required to obtain a licence to fish in Bermuda waters. The limited amount of recreational fishing in St Helena is by pole and line or rod and line only. The St Helena Government is currently reviewing licence conditions for sport and recreational fisheries. Sports fishing in the British Virgin Islands is conducted at registered tournaments in UKOT waters but organised in the United States Virgin Islands. These vessels and catches are overseen by the US authorities and the catches are taken from the US quota.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No reports submitted.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No allegations against UK OT flagged vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable, no information to report.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	No information to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable, no information to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	3 vessels were sighted that did not appear on the ICCAT authorized list. 2 LSPLVS and 1 CV.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Clarification on the MMSI, and relevant VMS data, was received from the Flag State concerned.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UKOTs.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UKOTs.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UKOTs.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UKOTs.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UKOTs.
BFT	1006	*Redundant*	
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not

			farmed in UK OTs.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT in UKOTs.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT in UKOTs.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, no joint operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Bluefin tuna is caught as incidental catch within Bermudian waters, and in 2017 0.46 t of W bluefin was caught.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	BFT is only caught in Bermuda. Bermuda has a legislated minimum size for retention of BFT of 30 kg or 115 cm for all fishers (commercial and recreational). There are no records of fish caught below the minimum size.
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted 27th September 2018. Data from Bermuda only.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. UKOTs do not have a tail tagging scheme.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to

		and presumed to have fished E-BFT	fish E-BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. UKOTs are not involved in catch, farming or trade of bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Included in 2017 Task 1 and 2 data submitted on 31 July 2018. Only 1 vessel over 20 m.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Included in 2017 Task 1 and 2 data submitted on 31 July 2018. Only 1 vessel over 20 m.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable; no UK OT vessels have been alleged of carrying out IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2005	*Redundant*	
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports frozen bigeye tuna. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other territories.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
TRO	2008	*Redundant*	
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Data from St Helena and Bermuda have been submitted for 2017.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	St Helena has a small number of fixed FADS, principally to aid catch of bait fish. A FAD Management Plan is currently in consultation with stakeholders on St Helena. Location of FADs was reported in Task 2 data submission.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Bermuda submitted a plan.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports swordfish. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other UK OTs.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Bermuda catches Northern swordfish in some years. Swordfish was not caught in Bermuda in 2017 because there was no

			longline activity. A swordfish management plan was submitted in 2017.
SWO	3008	Redundant	
SWO	3009	Redundant	
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No UK OTs participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No UK OTs participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels in UKOT over 20 m authorized for N. SWO.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	No targeting of southern SWO in UKOTs.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	There was no longlining in Bermuda in 2017.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No catch of southern SWO in UKOTs. In previous years longliners have caught SWO in St Helena waters, but currently no longlining in St Helena. Any SWO caught in pole & line fishery are released alive.
ALB	4001	*Redundant*	
ALB	4002	*Redundant*	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish Med-SWO.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. No vessels 20m+ fishing for N. albacore.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	No specific authorisation for any vessels over 20 m to fish for South Atlantic albacore.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	The catch of northern albacore by Bermuda longline vessels is small and hence no by-catch limit is formally established. Furthermore, there was no longlining in Bermuda in 2017. Northern albacore is not caught in the other UKOTs.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Pole & line only fishing for southern albacore in St Helena, with no catches reported in recent years.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins.	No UKOT prohibits dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	In Bermuda, most marlins are released alive but a small number are landed in specialised billfish tournaments each year. The current minimum legal size for retention of white marlin for all fishers is 50 lbs (23 kg) and for blue marlin is 250 lbs (114 kg) Tournament organisers have established a minimum weight of 500 lbs

			for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments in an effort to reduce the number landed. Recreational fishermen are not allowed to sell any catches in Bermuda. Marlin caught in the BVI waters are caught by US flagged vessels operating under US jurisdictions and rules. St Helena is currently preparing new fisheries legislation which should include the provisions of 12-04. Marlin are protected under the Environmental Protection Ordinance.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Catches of Atlantic Sailfish (*Istiophorus albicans*) would be reported under the Task I and II submissions. No SAI were caught in the UKOTs in 2017 and no additional data are collected.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, UKOTs caught no hammerhead sharks in 2017, and are not classified as developing coastal States.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, UKOTs caught no silky sharks in 2017, and are not classified as developing coastal States.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks.	Catches of shortfin mako sharks in the UKOTs are bycatch, and numbers caught are small. Most shark are released alive and any shark retained are landed whole and included in catch figures.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	No vessels in the UKOTs target sharks. Pole and line or rod and line methods are predominantly used and this allows for release of any captured sharks. No silky sharks were reported caught in 2017.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2018 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	All shark catches are reported in Task I and II data as per Rec. 4-10. No catches of silky, porbeagle, oceanic whitetip or thresher sharks were reported in 2017. These species are rarely caught, and only as bycatch. No longline activity was conducted in 2017 but the terms and conditions of any Bermudian longline vessel licences stipulate that the handling of bycatch and discards must be ICCAT compliant. In practice, the longliners release most sharks. In St Helena, the only fishing method is pole and line or rod & line, which is highly selective and any shark inadvertently caught can usually be released alive. In St Helena all sharks are protected under the Environmental Protection Ordinance.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to	In Bermuda, blue sharks are primarily caught as incidental catch on the local

		conserve and manage blue shark	longliners, when active, and these sharks are subsequently released. There was no longline activity in Bermuda in 2017. In St Helena, the only fishing is pole & line or rod & line and no blue sharks were caught in 2017.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	There is no record of any turtles caught in the UKOTs in 2017. Interactions with turtles in Bermuda are rare and training has been provided in how to release turtles in a manner that maximises the probability of their survival. In St Helena only pole & line fishing is currently permitted.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	The majority of fishing gears in the UKOTs are pole and line or rod and reel, which helps reduce bycatch.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	The majority of fishing gears in the UKOTs are pole & line or rod & reel, which helps reduce bycatch. The Bermudian longliners (when operating) use circle hooks and monofilament line. Bycatch levels are very low. However, there was no longline activity in Bermuda in 2017.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No information to report.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objections to ICCAT Recs. from the UKOTs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation and management measures. Under local legislation, Bermuda has implemented minimum sizes for bluefin tuna (30kgs/66lbs), swordfish (25kg/55lbs), white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs) and blue marlin (114 kg/250 lbs). A minimum size of 3.2kgs (7lbs) has also been implemented for yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and wahoo. The legislated minimum sizes are for commercial and recreational fishers.

Fisheries wardens are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

4.2 British Virgin Islands

The Virgin Islands, experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the island's infrastructure and had a major effect on fishing activity and fisheries data collection.

In 2017 the Virgin Islands did not have any foreign fishing licences and there is currently no requirement for the designation of ports, however the exploitation of the offshore EFZ is being investigated and this may change. The only fishing that happened is by small local vessels with approval from the Virgin Islands authorities.

Sports fishing tournaments are held and include participation by foreign vessels, but all participants are required to have a local licence and, when practical, fish on a catch and release basis. Any fish caught are landed to a local authorised officer.

The Virgin Islands is a Shark and Ray Sanctuary, with local legislation protecting these species.

4.3 St. Helena

ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures are implemented, where appropriate, under the Fishery Limits Ordinance, which makes provision for the regulation of fishing and for other matters connected thereto. Under this Ordinance, fishing by fishing boats, whether St Helenian or foreign registered, is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted by the Governor. A licence under this section will authorise fishing, subject to such conditions as appear to be necessary for the regulation of the fishery. No licences were issued for foreign vessels to fish in St Helena waters in 2017.

Fish landings from the local fleet are made into one establishment, the St Helena Fisheries Corporation. The Fisheries Corporation is responsible for providing catch statistics to the Government Fisheries Office. As all landings are centralised, fish catches are easily monitored by staff of the Fisheries Office for control purposes.

All shark species are protected under the Environmental Protection Ordinance.

Sports and recreational fishing takes place, but catches of ICCAT species are small.

4.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

The Turks and Caicos Islands, experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the island's infrastructure and had a major effect on fishing activity and fisheries data collection.

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

The Overseas Territories are small islands at various stages of development with limited human and financial resources available. Capacity and capital restrictions are therefore an issue in all attempts to comply with ICCAT measures in all the territories. However, all the territories take their ICCAT responsibilities seriously and are endeavouring to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government.

Structured development of sustainable fisheries is a core component of the UK Government's environmental strategies for its Overseas Territories. The UK is working closely with territories to achieve these objectives, focusing on a range of areas. In 2016 the UK Government announced its 'blue belt' initiative which will continue through to 2020, one of the aims of which is to improve institutional arrangements in the UKOTs for effective ecosystem based management of marine resources, for example through the provision of advice and/or technical expertise in fisheries management. Whilst legislative changes are being considered in many of the territories, implementation can take time and is impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation in other areas yet to be processed.

5.1 Bermuda

As a result of upgrades to the Bermuda Customs Department's system a few years ago, there is better itemisation of imported tuna and tuna-like species. However, a fair amount of tuna is still being characterised as 'other tunas'. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources will work with the Customs Department to continue to improve reporting in this area. In addition, work still needs to be done to ensure that checks on the documentation of consignments of bigeye tuna and swordfish imported into Bermuda are implemented in line with all import requirements (GEN 0026; TRO 2006; SWO 3001).

5.2 British Virgin Islands

The British Virgin Islands, experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the island's infrastructure, had a major effect on fishing activity and fisheries data collection and the territories ability to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures.

5.3 St Helena

For St Helena, capacity and capital restrictions are still an issue in complying with ICCAT measures due to limitations on resources and funding availability. However, St Helena does its utmost to comply with

recommendations, as applicable, as set by ICCAT and take ICCAT responsibilities seriously. St Helena is committed in its endeavour to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government. St Helena has recently established a fisheries science programme, including a tuna tagging programme. This programme will facilitate better data collection and in future data will be submitted to ICCAT on a routine basis.

The Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division is still in the process of reviewing the licensing system for commercial, recreational and sports fishing activities within St Helena waters. Relevant ICCAT recommendations are being fully considered within this process and provisions to meet them will be incorporated.

5.4 Turks and Caicos

The Turks and Caicos Islands, experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the island's infrastructure, had a major effect on fishing activity and fisheries data collection and the territories ability to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES ÉTATS-UNIS
INFORME ANUAL DE ESTADOS UNIDOS

SUMMARY

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2017 was 6,826 MT, an increase of about 2% from 6,707 MT in 2016. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,497 MT in 2016 to 1,377 MT in 2017, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2017 to 3,326 MT from 3,272 MT in 2016. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2017 an estimated 998 MT of bluefin tuna, a decrease of about 29 MT compared to 2016. Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 34 MT to 99 MT from 2016 to 2017, bigeye tuna landings increased by 264 MT compared to 2016 to an estimated 788 MT in 2017, and albacore landings decreased from 2016 to 2017 by 15 MT to 237 MT. U.S. government (NOAA) and university scientists, working independently or in collaboration (including collaborations with scientists from other CPCs), conducted research in 2017 involving a variety of ICCAT and bycatch species. Such research included larval surveys, the development of abundance indices, electronic and conventional tagging to investigate movements, habitat usage and post-release mortality, and the collection and analysis of biological samples to study topics such as age, growth, stock structure, spawning areas, fecundity, and genetics (including direct estimates of stock size). Additional topics included the influence of environmental factors on distribution and catch rates, and the development of stock assessment models and operating models as part of management strategy evaluations.

1. National Fisheries Information

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2017 was 6,826 MT, an increase of about 2% from 6,707 MT in 2016. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,497 MT in 2016 to 1,377 MT in 2017, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2017 to 3,326 MT from 3,272 MT in 2016. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2017 an estimated 998 MT of bluefin tuna, a decrease of about 29 MT compared to 2016. Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 34 MT to 99 MT from 2016 to 2017, bigeye tuna landings increased by 264 MT compared to 2016 to an estimated 788 MT in 2017, and albacore landings decreased from 2016 to 2017 by 15 MT to 237 MT.

2. Statistics and Research

2.1 Fisheries Statistics

2.1.1 Tropical Tuna Fishery Statistics

Yellowfin Tuna. Yellowfin is the principal species of tropical tuna landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated landings increased to 3,274 MT in 2016 from the 2015 landings estimate of 2,074 MT (Table 2.1-YFT). The 2016 estimate is considered provisional and may change owing to incorporation of late reports of commercial catches as they become available and to possible revisions in estimates of rod & reel catches made by recreational anglers. An important proportion of the 2016 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (1,611 MT). Estimates of U.S. recreational harvests for tuna and tuna-like species are periodically reviewed and this may result in the need to report additional revisions to the available estimates in the future. In the case of commercial landings, the highest proportion of landings in 2016 corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico (). Total commercial and total recreational landings in 2016 were 1,363 MT and 1,911 MT, respectively. Nominal catch rate information from logbook reports (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) for yellowfin by general fishing areas is shown in Figure 2.1.

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Fisheries.

Table 2.1-YFT. Annual Landings (MT) of Yellowfin Tuna from 2013 to 2017

Area	Gear	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NW Atlantic	Longline	**539.9**	**671.0**	**438.9**	**480.4**	**723.1**
	Gillnet	**0.8**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**2.3**	**0.5**
	Handline	**66.4**	**82.1**	**64.3**	**31.4**	**26.9**
	Troll	**30.1**	**28.7**	**25.6**	**16.6**	**28.5**
	Rod and Reel*	**495.4**	**999.8**	**795.6**	**1,610.7**	**1,778.6**
	Unclassified	**2.1**	**7.7**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**22.9**
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	**834.9**	**704.5**	**490.8**	**695.2**	**592.4**
	Handline	**0**	**0**	**1.9**	**5.6**	**6.0**
	Rod and Reel*	**191.8**	**73.2**	**134.2**	**266.6**	**40.3**
	troll	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1.3**	**5.8**
	Unclassified	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.03**	**0**
Caribbean	Longline	**169.6**	**80.7**	**109.9**	**123.6**	**86.9**
	Handline	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**0.08**
	Rod and Reel*	**0**	**16.2**	**6.6**	**34.2**	**13.2**
NC Atlantic	Longline	**0**	**0**	**1.8**	**1**	**1.1**
	TOTAL	**2,331.6**	**2,666.2**	**2,073.9**	**3,272.6**	**3,326.4**

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Skipjack Tuna. Skipjack tuna also are caught by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic, but it is a minor component of the U.S. total tuna landings. Total reported skipjack landings (preliminary) decreased from 134 MT in 2016 to 99 MT in 2017 (Table 2.2-SKJ). Estimates of recreational harvests of skipjack continue to be reviewed and could be revised again in the future. Figure 2.2 presents nominal catch rate information (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) based on logbook reports.

Table 2.2-SKJ. Landings (MT) of Skipjack Tuna from 2013 to 2017

Area	Gear	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NW Atlantic	Longline	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**0.3**
	Gillnet	**0.27**	**6.7**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.09**
	Handline	**0.8**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0.5**
	Trawl	**0**	**0**	**1.1**	**0**	**1.5**
	Rod and Reel*	**37.7**	**46.0**	**32.7**	**93.2**	**32.5**
	Unclassified	**0.7**	**2.7**	**0.06**	**0.2**	**0.8**
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	**0.0**	**0.01**	**0**	**0.2**	**0.3**
	Handline	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Rod and Reel*	**77.1**	**9.8**	**35.7**	**33.4**	**62.4**
Caribbean	Handline	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**0.1**
	Rod and Reel*	**0**	**9.4**	**7.2**	**3.4**	**1.0**
	TOTAL	**117.5**	**77.0**	**77.9**	**133.8**	**99.3**

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Bigeye Tuna. The other large tropical tuna reported in the catches by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic is bigeye tuna. Total reported landings (preliminary) for 2017 increased by approximately 264 MT from 524 MT in 2016 to 788 MT in 2017 (Table 2.3-BET). Note that, like yellowfin, the estimates of rod & reel catch are considered provisional and may be revised based on results of a future review of recreational harvest estimates. Figure 2.3 presents nominal catch rates (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) estimated from logbook reports.

Table 2.3-BET. Annual Landings (MT) of Bigeye Tuna from 2013 to 2017

Area	Gear	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	**490.9**	**574.5**	**557.7**	**360.2**	**535.1**
	Gillnet	**0.06**	**0.08**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0**
	Handline	**15.9**	**16.4**	**51.3**	**9.4**	**3.5**
	Trawl	**0**	**0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0**
	Troll	**5**	**4.5**	**6.4**	**1**	**1.3**
	Rod and Reel*	**337.5**	**251.9**	**197.7**	**126.9**	**220.1**
	Unclassified	**6.2**	**3.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**2.4**
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	**9.2**	**6.8**	**9.2**	**6.6**	**10.5**
	Rod and Reel	**7**	**0.06**	**0.01**	**0.2**	**0**
Caribbean	Longline	**8.6**	**5.4**	**7.5**	**5.6**	**15.1**
	Handline	**0.06**	**0**	**0**	**0.2**	**0**
	Rod and Reel*	**0**	**2.9**	**0.5**	**0**	**0**
SW Atlantic	Longline	**0.2**	**0.05**	**0**	**13.8**	**0**
	TOTAL	**880.6**	**866.1**	**831.4**	**524.6**	**788.2**

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

2.1.2 Temperate Tuna Fishery Statistics

Albacore Tuna. Albacore are landed by the U.S. vessels; however, historically, albacore has not been a main target of the U.S. commercial tuna fisheries operating in the North Atlantic. Reported commercial catches were relatively low prior to 1986; however, these catches increased and have remained at higher levels with nearly all of the production coming from the northeastern U.S. coast. The U.S. landings from the Caribbean increased in 1995 to make up over 14% of the total U.S. harvest of albacore, but have since remained below 4% of the total. Nominal catch rates from U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports are shown in Figure 2.4. Estimated total catches of albacore were about 237 MT in 2017, a decrease of 15 MT from 2016 (Table 2.4-ALB).

Table 2.4-ALB. Annual Landings (MT) of Albacore Tuna from 2013 to 2017

Area	Gear	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	**139.9**	**187**	**83.9**	**59.9**	**92.9**
	Gillnet	**0.02**	**3.7**	**0.5**	**3.3**	**0.2**
	Handline	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**0.1**
	Trawl	**0**	**0**	**1.7**	**0.5**	**1.7**
	Troll	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0**	**0.03**	**0**
	Rod and Reel*	**340.3**	**136.7**	**12.9**	**43**	**27.5**
	Unclassified	**0.6**	**6.8**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean	Longline	**115.4**	**122.6**	**145.0**	**143.1**	**114.3**
	Rod and Reel*	**0**	**0**	**0.2**	**1.3**	**0**
	Handline	**0.02**	**0.07**	**0**	**0.1**	**0**
	TOTAL	**598.7**	**459.4**	**246.9**	**252.0**	**236.8**

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

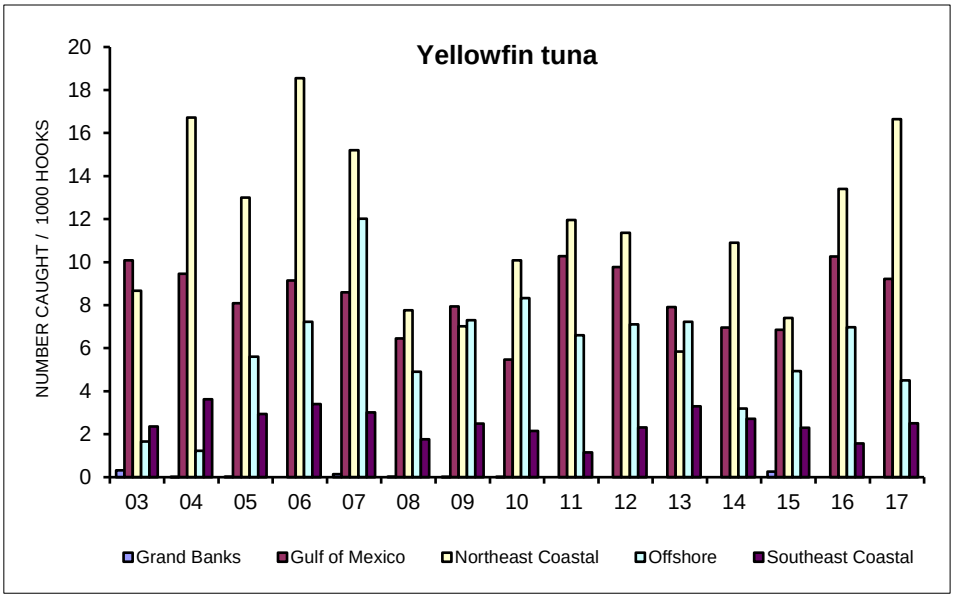


Figure 2.1 – YFT. *Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports*

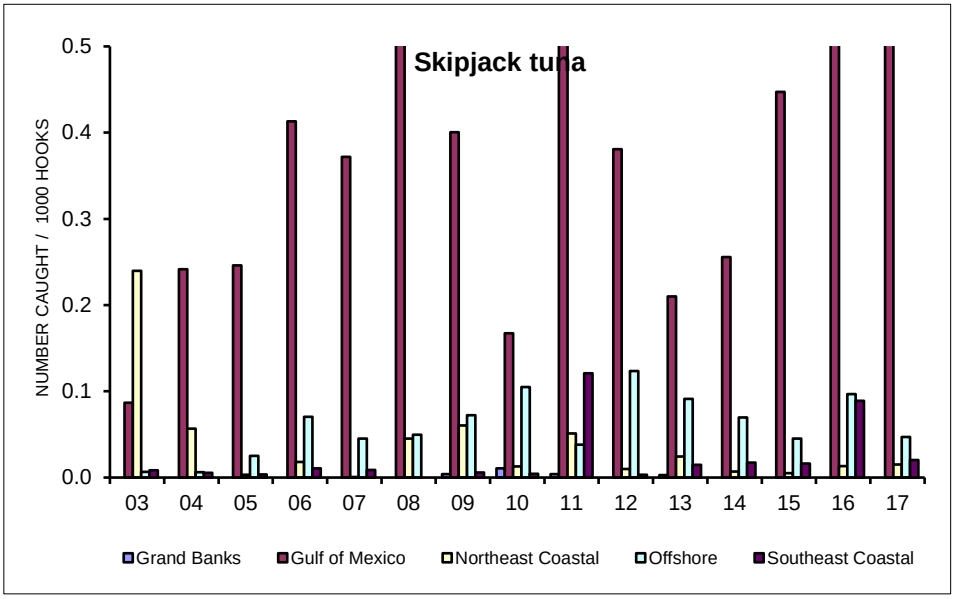


Figure 2.2 – SKJ. *Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.*

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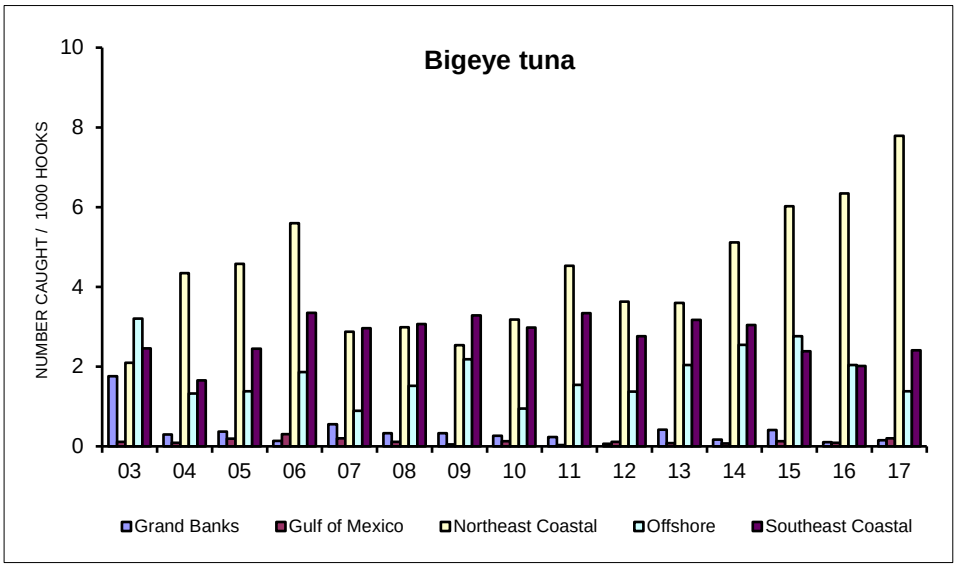


Figure 2.3 – BET. *Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.*

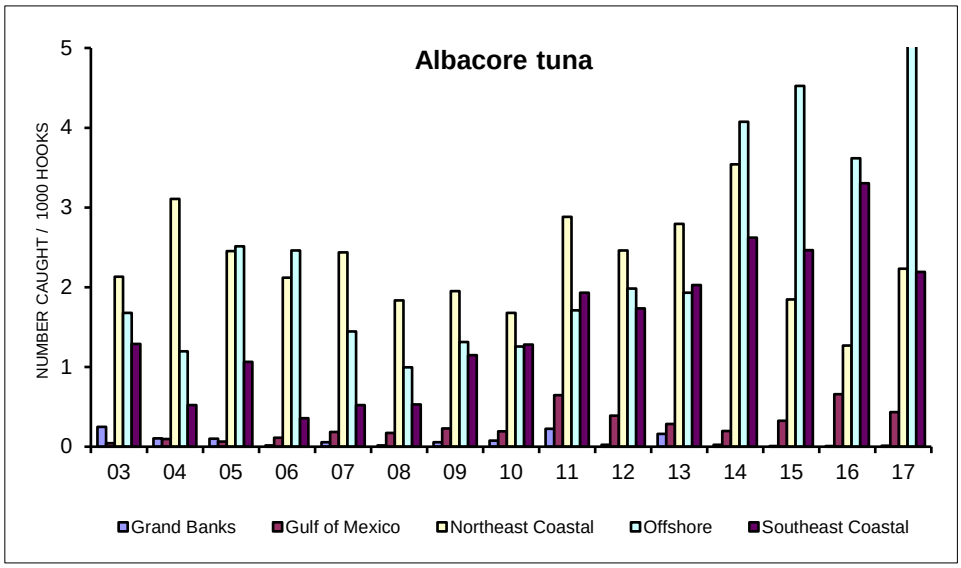


Figure 2.4 – ALB. *Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.*

Bluefin Tuna. The U.S. bluefin tuna fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, limits on catches per trip, and size limits. To varying degrees, these regulations are designed to manage total U.S. landings to conform to ICCAT recommendations. U.S. 2017 provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the northwest Atlantic (including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 986.5 MT and 11.4 MT, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent a decrease of approximately 28.8 MT from the 2016 estimates. The 2017 catches by gear were: 81.7 MT by harpoon, 652.8 MT by commercial rod and reel and 141.8 MT by recreational rod and reel, 116.5 MT by longline (including discards) of which 11.7 MT were from the Gulf of Mexico (Table 2.5-BFT).

In response to 1992 regulations limiting the allowable catch of small fish by U.S. fishermen, in conformity with ICCAT agreements, enhanced monitoring of the recreational rod and reel fishery was implemented in 1993 for the purpose of providing near real-time advice on catch levels by this fishery. This monitoring activity has continued and has included estimation of catches by finer scale size categories than reported above. The preliminary estimates for the 2017 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 46.9 MT of fish 66-114 cm, 42.7 MT of fish 115-144 cm, 41.8 MT of fish 145-178 cm, and 10.2 MT of fish >178 cm SFL.

Table 2.5-BFT. Annual Catches (MT) of Bluefin Tuna from 2013 to 2017

Area	Gear	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NW Atlantic	Longline**	**153.0**	**171.7**	**70.1**	**82.4**	**72.1**
	Handline	**0.5**	**0**	**0**	**1.1**	**5.0**
	Harpoon	**45.0**	**67.5**	**77.1**	**52.9**	**81.7**
	Purse seine	**42.5**	**41.8**	**38.8**	**0**	**0**
	Commercial Rod and Reel	**249.5**	**378.9**	**581.4**	**722.1**	**652.8**
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	**131.4**	**99.6**	**112.9**	**143.7**	**140.1**
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	**33.5**	**41.3**	**9.3**	**10.7**	**11.7**
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1.7**	**1.7**
NC Atlantic	Longline**	**3.5**	**8.9**	**8.3**	**12.0**	**32.6**
Caribbean	Longline**	**0.4**	**0**	**0**	**0.2**	**0**
	TOTAL	**658.9**	**810.0**	**898.8**	**1,026.8**	**997.8**

* Recreational Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

2.1.3 Swordfish Fishery Statistics

For 2017, the provisional estimate of U.S. vessel landings and dead discards of swordfish was 1,377 MT (Table 2.6-SWO). This estimate represents a decrease from the 1,497 MT estimated for 2016. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2017 (compared to 2016) were: 263 MT (184 MT) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 875 MT (935 MT) from the northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 89 MT (73 MT) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 151 MT (305 MT) from the North Central Atlantic (Area BIL94A).

U.S. swordfish landings are monitored in-season from reports submitted by dealers, vessel owners and captains, NMFS port agents, and mandatory logbook reports submitted by U.S. commercial vessels permitted to fish for swordfish. Since 1992, the U.S. swordfish longline fishery is also being monitored via a scientific observer sampling program. Approximately 8% of the longline fleet-wide fishing effort is selected for observation during

the year. Vessels operating in the Gulf of Mexico during the bluefin tuna spawning season have observer coverage of about 50%. Approximately 8,810 fish were discarded dead in 2017. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated tonnage discarded dead in 2017 was 107 MT, a 19 MT increased compared to 2016 and corresponded to approximately 7.8% of the commercially landed catch. The 2017 estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers and self-reported catches by recreational anglers was 33.8 MT.

Table 2.6-SWO. Annual Catches (MT) of Swordfish from 2013 to 2017

Area	Gear	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NW Atlantic	Longline**	**1,720.5**	**1,200.4**	**1088.6**	**835.4**	**788.1**
	Handline	**104.8**	**86.9**	**70.7**	**71.2**	**58.2**
	Harpoon	**0.5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.3**
	Trawl	**2.9**	**5.3**	**2.8**	**6**	**5.8**
	Rod and Reel*	**21.7**	**35.1**	**45.1**	**22.5**	**22.6**
	Unclassified	**1.6**	**0.4**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	**531.6**	**307.4**	**127.4**	**175.8**	**249.6**
	Handline	**0.5**	**0.3**	**5.5**	**3.5**	**2.7**
	Rod and Reel*	**0.3**	**1.5**	**1**	**4.8**	**10.5**
Caribbean	Longline**	**20.8**	**16.5**	**8.8**	**72.4**	**88.3**
	Handline	**0**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**0**
	Rod and Reel*	**0**	**0.07**	**0**	**0**	**0.7**
NC Area 94A	Longline**	**539.1**	**308.0**	**367.9**	**304.9**	**150.4**
W Atlantic	Longline**	**0.06**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	TOTAL	**2,944**	**1,962.2**	**1,718.4**	**1,497.5**	**1377.2**

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.
** includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

2.1.4 Marlins and Sailfish Fishery Statistics

Blue marlin, white marlin, spearfishes and sailfish are landed by U.S recreational rod and reel fishermen and are a bycatch of the U.S. commercial tuna and swordfish longline fisheries. The U.S. Fisheries Management Plan for Atlantic Billfishes was implemented in October, 1988. The Plan allows billfish that are caught by recreational gear (rod and reel) to be landed only if the fish is larger than the minimum size specified for each species covered by the Plan. Recreational landings of each billfish species are monitored through: (a) the NOAA Fisheries Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) Recreational Billfish Survey (RBS) which provides the number of billfish caught during tournaments held along the southeastern U.S. coast (south of 35^0 N latitude), in the Gulf of Mexico, and U.S. Caribbean regions (i.e., U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); (b) the Large Pelagic Recreational Survey (LPS) conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) which provides estimates of recreational harvest of highly migratory species (including billfish), from waters along the northeastern U.S. (north of 35^o N latitude); (c) Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP); (d) a Headboat survey (large multi-party charter boats); and (e) a coastal sport fishing survey of the Texas recreational fishery (TPW). In addition, recreational catch statistics by self-reported catch cards also document billfish landings in some states.

The estimates of 2017 U.S. recreational rod and reel landings for these billfish species, combining the geographical areas of the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91), the northwestern Atlantic Ocean west of the 60^o W longitude (Area BIL92), and the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93) are: 12.8 MT for blue marlin, 1.7 MT for white marlin, and 2.7 MT for sailfish. The estimates for 2015 were: 16 MT for blue marlin, 1.3 MT for white marlin, and 2.6 MT for sailfish.

In addition to restrictions on U.S. recreational harvest, the Management Plan also imposed regulations on commercial fisheries by prohibiting retention and sale of these species at U.S. ports. For this reason, there are no U.S. commercial landings for any of these Atlantic species. Estimates of dead discards in the U.S. longline fleet are obtained using data collected through the mandatory Pelagic Logbook Program and the Pelagic Observer Program. The procedure for estimating the historical bycatch of blue marlin, white marlin, and sailfish was detailed in SCRS/96/97-Revised. Revisions to historical landings of billfish previously reported to ICCAT were based on review of the estimates conducted at the 1996 ICCAT Billfish Workshop held in Miami, FL (U.S.A). Estimates of the billfish bycatch discarded dead in the U.S. commercial longline and other commercial fisheries in 2017 were 46.1 MT for blue marlin, 4.9 MT for white marlin, and 6.4 MT for sailfish.

2.1.5 Shark Fishery Statistics

Landings and dead discards of sharks by U.S. pelagic longline fishermen are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2017, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was shortfin mako with a total of 295.7 MT (of which 189 MT were landed by the U.S. recreational fishery), followed by blue sharks with 23.8 MT. Landings of porbeagle shark amounted to 7.7 MT.

In 2017, estimates of dead discards for blue shark by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet amounted to 37.7 MT, the largest amount of any shark species discarded by this fleet. Dead discards of some of ICCAT prohibited species were 54 MT of scalloped hammerhead sharks, 20 MT of silky sharks, 26.8 MT of bigeye thresher, 1.8 MT of oceanic whitetip sharks.

2.2. Research Activities

2.2.1 Bluefin Tuna Research

As part of its commitment to the Atlantic-wide Research Program for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), research supported by the United States has concentrated on ichthyoplankton sampling, tagging, biological sampling from fisheries and modeling. This includes 4 grants to University, academic and NGO partners administered through the 2017 U.S. Bluefin Tuna Research Program (BTRP):

- University of Maine System acting through University of Maine. Evaluating Age Structure and Mixed Stock Composition of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the Northwest Atlantic
- University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science. Sub-annual cohort representation in young-of-the-year juvenile recruits of the US Atlantic bluefin tuna population
- Gulf of Maine Research Institute. Evaluating performance of alternative assessment and management procedures of mixed Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks
- The Ocean Foundation. Tracking the Migrations, Spawning Locations, and Genetic Origin of Bluefin Tuna in the West Atlantic Fishery

An additional 4 projects were funded to start in 2018:

- University of Maine System acting through University of Maine. Evaluating Age Structure, Aging Bias and Mixed Stock Composition of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the Northwest Atlantic
- University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. Facilitating Stakeholder Engagement in Management Strategy Evaluation of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries
- Monterey Bay Aquarium Foundation. Historical data mining to inform Bluefin tuna stock assessments
- The Ocean Foundation. Improving Estimates of Natural Mortality of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna with Electronic Tags

The results from several of these other U.S.-sponsored bluefin tuna research projects are summarized below.

Ichthyoplankton surveys in the northern Gulf of Mexico were continued on a standard grid in spring 2017 and additional sampling designed to evaluate relationships with oceanographic processes and productivity. This work focused on trophic dynamics included utilizing compound specific stable isotope analyses on bluefin larvae as well as other tropical tunas (ie. skipjack, blackfin) and the zooplankton community. A study examining historical abundance of prey items using archived SEAMAP samples is ongoing and will be completed in 2017. NOAA, SEFSC and the Spanish IEO recently updated the larval indices of spawning stock biomass for both the Gulf of Mexico and the western Mediterranean. These results were presented at the annual ICCAT Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Stock Assessment workshop. A new initiative (ECOLATUN) is ongoing which builds upon existing datasets and

collaborations to examine trophic ecology in the two main spawning grounds. This initiative includes population genetics, larval growth, larval assemblages, as well as contributing to the various modelling efforts in both ecosystems.

The recent identification of the Slope sea as a spawning area has presented intriguing possibilities that warrant additional research targeted towards this region and other areas of potential spawning to determine the importance of spawning outside of traditionally known areas or by different contingents of fish. Processing of plankton samples collected in 2016 in the Slope Sea during a short targeted cruise (late-June) and a marine mammal cruise (July-August) is nearly complete. Larval bluefin tuna distribution and abundance in 2016 was comparable to the 2013 sampling, with highest abundances in late-June over a restricted area near the Gulf Stream front, and over a broader area in July. As with 2013, larval abundances in August 2016 were low. In 2017 sampling occurred in mid-June over a wide area, with a few additional opportunistic tows east of Georges Bank in mid-July. Processing of those samples is not complete. Sampling of the Slope Sea in 2018 did not occur, though we anticipate sampling will occur in 2019 on a Marine Mammal cruise. Larval bluefin tuna (n=40) collected in the Slope Sea in 2016 have been provided to AZTI to support a population genetics study. Otolith aging of 2016 larvae is also ongoing to evaluate the larval growth rates in the Slope Sea relative to other spawning grounds.

The Large Pelagics Research Center, University of Massachusetts Boston contributed its extensive tagging database archive to ICCAT. With NEFSC colleagues, LPRC scientists were collaborators on the published study of Slope Sea spawning. Subsequent larval habitat modeling based on adult movement analysis using their electronic tag database coupled with habitat modeling approaches is ongoing.

The Virginia Institute of Marine Science published work on the post-release mortality rate of large school and small medium-size (119-185 cm curved fork length) bluefin tuna caught in the light-tackle recreational fishery along the U.S. east coast using low-cost, solar powered pop-off satellite tags. Twenty-two tags were deployed off the Massachusetts and North Carolina coasts in 2015 and 2016. Data were recovered for 15 of the 22 tags (deployments ranged from 8-97 days), which indicated that 14 of the fish survived following release, while one fish was predated upon (likely by a shortfin mako shark) 18 days after tagging. The predated fish was considered a natural mortality, resulting in a post-release mortality estimate of 0%.

The Virginia Institute of Marine Science completed their analysis of Western Atlantic bluefin tuna growth. Their study suggests that the Richards functional form is better fitting than a von Bertalanffy functional form as it is better able to capture the bend in the curve when animals approach asymptotic size. The results were published and the growth curve was officially accepted, in July 2017, as the basis for defining growth in the stock assessment of Western Atlantic bluefin tuna.

Additional work was conducted to improve estimates of age composition for the western stock of Atlantic bluefin tuna. Simulations were carried out to evaluate the performance of three age length key (ALK) methods for estimating age composition: the hybrid ALK (combining forward keys and cohort slicing), the combined forward inverse ALK and a pooled ALK (pooling data from multiple years to construct a single forward ALK that can be applied to each year). Their goal was to determine if the methods performed better than cohort slicing, which has traditionally been used to obtain catch-at-age for Atlantic bluefin tuna, given the data limitations present in western Atlantic bluefin tuna (i.e. age samples are small or missing in many years, and some length groups do not have any age observations). Simulation results indicated that the combined forward-inverse ALK performed much better than the other methods. When applied to western Atlantic bluefin tuna data, the combined forward-inverse ALK approach was able to track cohorts and identified an inconsistency in the aging of some samples.

Stanford/Monterey Bay Aquarium TAG program has continued its tagging of BFT with many fish showing multiple year returns on acoustic receivers. Through 2017, 102 bluefin tuna were tagged in the Gulf of St. Lawrence with acoustic tags with many of these fish were subsequently detected crossing receiver lines in the GSL and elsewhere within the first year post tagging, 70% were detected after two years at large and approximately 40% after three years. Using the decay in detection rate over time, it was possible to estimate natural mortality rates in large size class bluefin tuna ranging from 0.04 to 0.09 yr^{-1}. The Stanford team delivered approximately 400 data sets of satellite and archival tags deployed by the TAG team for inclusion in the ICCAT tagging data base which has been used to parameterize the BFT operating models.

Stanford University TAG program has continued to tag BFT in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the coast of Ireland. As well as in the Mediterranean. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 35 bluefin tuna were tagged with acoustic and archival tags in 2017. In the past decade, over 150 bluefin tuna were tagged in the Gulf of St. Lawrence with

5 year acoustic tags and 176 were tagged with pop up satellite tags. Most of these acoustic tagged fish were subsequently detected crossing receiver lines in the GSL and elsewhere within the first year post tagging, 70% were detected after two years at large and approximately 40% after three years. To date over 70,000 detections have been observed. Using the decay in detection rate over time, it was possible to estimate natural mortality rates in large size class bluefin tuna ranging from 0.04 to 0.09 yr^{-1}. The team at Stanford is continuing to update the model with the newest detection data set. 12 satellite tags were put out in Ireland waters and Mediterranean sea locations. Stanford University is also collaborating with the University of Exeter to put out 20 tags off the UK coastline. The team has also progressed on genomics- obtaining the full genome of Atlantic bluefin tuna. Accurate genome assembly is a critical first step for in depth studies of population genetics, physiology, and evolution. In addition, the genetic team team obtained 401 new microsatellite genotypes that were combined with 524 previously analyzed samples from bluefin sampled in the Gulf of Mexico (larvae and adults), Mediterranean (adults), and Canada (adults) to build a large GeneMarker (SoftGenetics®) project of 925 samples (~50,000 alleles). We propose to use the existing and new acoustic datasets, paired with the results of the spatially and temporally extended Bayesian analysis, to inform updated versions of the M3 and VPA-2BOX mixing models currently in use for ICCAT stock assessment.

In 2010, the SEFSC in collaboration with its scientific partners at the University of Maine, the University of Massachusetts and the Gulf of Maine Research Institute initiated a comprehensive sampling program to learn more about the life history of Atlantic bluefin tuna captured in US commercial and recreational fisheries. A sampling design was established to collect tissues representative of the catch including five gear categories (handgear, harpoon, purse seine, pelagic longline, recreational). Samples collected included sagittal otoliths, dorsal spines, gonads, muscle tissue and occasionally stomach. From June of 2010 to November 2018, 6,142 sets of otoliths, 946 dorsal spines (paired to an otolith), 1,275 gonads and 5,348 muscle samples have been collected from bluefin tuna ranging in size from 69-326 cm curved fork length. As of September 2018, 959 samples had been collected.

In 2017, the SEFSC Panama City Laboratory archived bluefin tuna biological samples received from Quantech Inc., the NOAA Pelagic Observer Program and the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries. In total, 285 otoliths, 78 gonads, and 232 muscle samples have been collected. Other tissues (spine, liver, skin) were collected and archived. Muscle samples were sent to the SEFSC Miami Laboratory for genetic analysis. All 2017 otoliths have been sectioned and cored for stable isotope analysis. Final ages are currently being assigned. All gonads have been microscopically staged.

The SEFSC Panama City Laboratory and Dr. Molly Lutcavage (University of Massachusetts, Boston) are collaborating on a project that will update the reproductive parameters for the western Atlantic bluefin tuna stock from gonads collected from 2007-2018. These parameters include length and age at maturity, spawning fraction and periodicity, and batch fecundity estimates. The dataset will include about 1400 gonad stages from bluefin caught in the Gulf of Mexico and U.S Atlantic.

Collaborators from the Gulf of Maine Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, University of Maryland, and University of Maine are working to incorporate stocking mixing into the assessment and forward projection of Atlantic bluefin tuna populations. This involves refinement and testing of a two-stock, spatially-explicit age-structured operating model for bluefin tuna that incorporates stock mixing to test the performance of a virtual population analysis estimation model for estimating Atlantic bluefin tuna population abundance. Based on simulation performance, Western recruitment was significantly overestimated (~200% positive bias) but eastern recruitment was underestimated (~30% negative bias). Similarly, spawning stock biomass was underestimated for the eastern population (~70% negative bias) but overestimated for the western population (~100% positive bias). These biases appear to result from the model's inability to capture a net subsidy of the eastern population into western stock areas and fisheries. Estimation models applied to alternative operating model scenarios that modeled different potential recruitment trajectories and maturity assumptions behaved similarly. Models were better able to predict the size of mixed-population stocks than populations, suggesting that model predictions may be more effective for informing short-term trends in the resources available to fisheries than for implementing management decisions required for conservation of populations. The results suggest that stock mixing should be more explicitly considered in stock assessment of Atlantic bluefin tuna, and underscore the importance of testing stock assessment models and communicating their biases and limitations to managers.

A new project will start in late 2018 on stakeholder engagement in Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) of Atlantic bluefin tuna fisheries. Alternative management procedures are being simulation tested for their robustness to uncertainties. We are organizing a series of workshops with U.S. stakeholders in Atlantic bluefin tuna fisheries to explain MSE and the ICCAT implementation of MSE, and to get stakeholder perspectives on aspects of operating models, management objectives, performance indicators, and alternative management procedures. We

will engage stakeholders from commercial and recreational fisheries as well as conservation groups. Previously developed operating models and estimation models will be revised to address stakeholder perspectives and to evaluate alternative management procedures for meeting stakeholders' objectives.

Researchers from the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries, the University of South Alabama, the University of Delaware, the University of Southern Mississippi, Texas A&M University, University of Massachusetts, and NOAA SEFSC are in the process of analyzing archived bluefin muscle samples collected from 2007-2014 by NMFS fisheries observers in the Gulf of Mexico to assess both natal origin and recent migratory history. To date, over 250 samples have been analyzed for natal origin (otolith carbon and oxygen stable isotopes) and migratory history (muscle bulk carbon and nitrogen stable isotopes). Preliminary results show primarily western natal origin and prior shelf foraging history. All muscle samples have undergone lipid extractions in preparation for organochlorine analyses that will further refine recent migratory history to distinguish previous shelf feeding between eastern and western Atlantic waters. Bulk muscle isotope results will be further refined with compound specific analyses to determine if differences are due to migratory or trophic variability. The full set of chemical tracer data will then be analyzed with respect to a suite of biological (somatic condition, length, sex) and temporal (sampling year and month) variables to better understand sources of variability in migratory histories.

Scientists from the SEFSC have concluded the active tagging phase for Pop-up Satellite Archival Tagging (PSAT) research on release mortality (both at-haulback and post-release) from the pelagic longline fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. At haulback mortality was estimated to be 54% and post-release mortality was 12%, resulting in a combined total mortality estimate of 60% associated with capture and subsequent release by U.S. longline gear in the Gulf of Mexico.

The SEFSC has been working with scientists from CSIRO (Australia) and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science on a pilot project to evaluate feasibility of genetic abundance estimator for Atlantic Bluefin tuna. Work in 2017 indicated that larval relatedness was very low within tows indicating strong potential to use the larvae for close-kin. The work is ongoing with plans to run 1200 adult samples collected in 2016 which will constitute the first test of the close-kin assessment method. Continued sampling in 2017 has also yielded >1500 adult samples as well as several hundred larvae.

2.2.2 Swordfish Research

U.S. researchers examined the dynamics of swordfish recreational fisheries and published several papers documented the fishery dynamics and characteristics. These scientists at the NOAA Fisheries Southeast Regional Office (SERO) reported on a shift in fishing gears and techniques to increase access to swordfish. Particularly among recreational anglers, a decline in drift (surface) fishing at night to a deep-drop technique during the day. The average size of drift- and deep-drop caught swordfish increased; however, deep-drop caught swordfish were, on average, larger than those caught while drift fishing. The summaries they provided reflect a modern characterization of this fishery and potential areas of improvement in data collection. Scientists at Nova Southeastern University, SERO, and the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries described the recreational tournament night fishery in Florida, categorized into two time periods. The first period started in 1977 and consisted of the swordfish tournaments. Despite high initial catches, low catch numbers resulted in the conclusion of the swordfish tournament fishery in 1983. The second period of the fishery started in 2000 and continues to the present. The tournaments studied occurred on the southeast coast of Florida from Stuart to Key West. Analysis of the nighttime tournament fishery, especially across two distinct time periods, provides insight into the swordfish stock. U.S. Scientists also published a paper documenting the recreational swordfish fishery off the Southeast Florida coast, which has experienced a resurgence in recent years. The authors document swordfish directed tournaments in the region, resuming in 2001 after being absent almost 20 years. Their study aimed to compile, describe, and identify the demographics, fishing tactics, costs, and fishery management perceptions of swordfish anglers. The researchers polled anglers involved in the Southeast Swordfish Club (SESC) to describe each of the evaluate each of the categories, and provided a descriptive and thorough overview of the recreational swordfish fishery.

Scientists from the University of Miami's Cooperative Institute of Marine and Atmospheric Studies (CIMAS) and the SEFSC identify and characterize larval swordfish distributions during peak swordfish spawning throughout the Gulf of Mexico and western Caribbean Sea. The researchers reported that the highest probability of larval swordfish catch occurred at sub-surface temperatures, sea surface height anomaly, and eddy kinetic energy values indicative of boundary currents. Standard lengths of larvae were larger further downstream in the boundary currents, despite high variability in length with location due to multiple spawning locations of swordfish near these currents. Probability of larval swordfish catch also peaked during the crescent and gibbous moons, indicating a

lunar periodicity to swordfish spawning. These results suggest that swordfish may spawn during select moon phases near boundary currents that transport their larvae to larval and juvenile habitat including the northern Gulf of Mexico and coastal waters of the southeast United States.

SEFSC scientists, in collaboration with scientists from the University of Washington, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, and ICCAT, assessed factors related to the decline and rebuilding of billfish stocks in the Atlantic and Indian oceans. The researchers reported a decline in longline effort over the last 10–15 years in both oceans leading to the recovery of some stocks, but report that some species that are caught incidentally in industrial longline fisheries remain overexploited. Using a simple moving average technique on fishing mortality trajectories, they estimated a threshold effort size of 240 million hooks for the Atlantic Ocean and 364 million hooks for the Indian Ocean where stocks start experiencing overfishing. The authors highlight differences in the economic characteristics of the major fleets catching billfish in the two oceans and discuss how this may be associated with differences in management, enforcement, and stock rebuilding.

2.2.3 Tropical Tunas Research

U.S. scientists participated in the 2017 ICCAT SCRS Tropical Tuna Intersessional Meeting. Scientists from NOAA Fisheries – Southeast Fisheries Science Center participated in a review of AOTTP program activities and made recommendations for improvements, discussed the proposed timeline, objectives and potential methodologies to be applied to the Management Strategy Evaluation of Atlantic Tropical Tunas and developed a number of responses to the Commission. No stock assessments were conducted for Tropical Tunas in 2017.

In response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill event, SEFSC scientists initiated a study in 2010 to evaluate the movements, migration patterns and site fidelity of yellowfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico in order to assess the potential exposure of the stock to contaminants, as well as optimal fishery closure strategies for future events. This tagging effort continued through 2017. Longline and recreational vessels were used as deployment platforms to achieve a broad geographic representation of deployment locations, corresponding more closely to the range of the fishery. In addition to the main study objectives, the resulting data is expected to enhance stock assessments by improving our understanding of stock structure, movement rates, mortality, essential habit and factors affecting catch rates. In 2017, 3 tags were deployed on yellowfin tuna in the general vicinity of Blake Plateau. A cooperative research project with Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INAPESCA) to tag tuna offshore of Veracruz, Mexico continued. Researchers were able to deploy a large number of conventional tags on small tunas (~100), however, no large yellowfin tuna were successfully caught or tagged as a part of this project in 2017.

Scientists from Texas A&M University received a NOAA Saltonstall/Kennedy award to examine the origin of yellowfin tuna in the western Atlantic Ocean, and the importance of outside production to U.S. fisheries. Primary tasks in 2017 were to collect and analyze the otolith core material of sub-adult and adult yellowfin tuna from U.S. fisheries to determine their origin and to continue expanding the young-of-the-year baseline. Findings to date suggest that a large fraction of the sub-adult and adult yellowfin tuna from U.S. fisheries operating in the Gulf of Mexico and Mid Atlantic Bight originated in the E. Atlantic Ocean (Gulf of Guinea/Cape Verde)—based on overlap of several points with confidence ellipses of baseline signatures from each region. Furthermore, preliminary findings indicate that trans-Atlantic migration (E to W) is well developed for yellowfin tuna and that U.S. fisheries are heavily subsidized by production in the eastern Atlantic Ocean, particularly in the Gulf of Mexico.

A group of investigators from the Gulf of Maine and the University of Colorado Cancer Center received a NOAA Saltonstall/Kennedy award to study the reproductive biology, feeding ecology and conservation genetics of yellowfin tuna in the northern Gulf of Mexico. To date, twenty two new microsatellite markers have been developed and evaluated for genetic studies of yellowfin tuna. Sixteen of the microsatellites were found suitable for population genetic inference in yellowfin tuna. Fourteen markers were retained for the survey of population structure in the Atlantic and optimized for high throughput multiplex assays. Samples from 6 geographic areas in the Atlantic collected in 2012, 2013 and 2014 were assayed at the panel of markers. Samples included juveniles (Gulf of Guinea and Senegal) and adults (Senegal and West Atlantic locations). Genetic variation among localities and among sampling years (within locality) was very low and generally non-significant. Mantel tests of isolation by distance were non-significant but spatial and temporal autocorrelation analysis revealed significant correlation of spatially proximal samples and of samples collected within a short time span, suggesting occurrence of distinct demographic assemblages. Analysis of demographic history indicated a recent expansion in population size and no apparent signature of recent overfishing. However, continued genetic monitoring of effective population size and population structure incorporating genome scans is warranted

Researchers from the University of Maine were awarded NOAA Cooperative Research Program funding to evaluate the age structure and foraging ecology of yellowfin and bigeye tunas in the NW Atlantic Ocean. The study is ongoing. To date, 329 yellowfin have been sampled with 321 otoliths extracted, 252 stomachs analyzed, 329 muscle and 260 livers sampled. Likewise 42 bigeye have been sampled, with 41 otoliths extracted, 24 stomachs examined, 42 muscle and 29 liver samples obtained.

Scientists from NOAA and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William and Mary examined the influence of water temperature profiles on the abundance trends of highly migratory species in the Atlantic Ocean, including the three tropical tunas. Using a method that explicitly accounted for temperature regimes, they analysed data from the US pelagic longline fishery to estimate relative abundance trends for 34 HMS in the Atlantic Ocean from 1987 through 2013. The authors concluded that most relative abundance trends declined over the time series even when water temperature was accounted for; however, the magnitude of change was highly variable. They report that the declines observed for the primary target species, swordfish and yellowfin tuna, were much less severe than those observed for many of the sharks.

A researcher from the University of Rhode Island conducted research on sexual maturation of yellowfin tuna above 35°N in the western Atlantic Ocean. The majority of samples were collected near Oregon Inlet, North Carolina with additional samples from New England. According to this report, females collected at lower latitudes were found to have a lower GSI and gonad weight than those from higher latitudes. Males in both locations had a similar GSI and gonad weight based at length. Overall, results suggested that males mature at smaller sizes than females. In North Carolina, males ranging from 96-121 cm SFL were mature, but only males ranging from 127-130 cm SFL were mature in New England. Results of this study are consistent with other studies that show size selectivity by angling gear and a delay in yellowfin maturation at higher latitudes.

Scientists at the NOAA SEFSC conducted fishing gear research to inform the Deepwater Horizon Oceanic Fish Restoration Project (DHOFRP). The DHOFRP is designed to help restore fish species that were injured as a result of the oil spill by reducing fishing mortality during a temporary, voluntary, six-month repose period each year where participating vessel owners will refrain from pelagic longline fishing. During the repose, vessels are provided with alternative gear that specifically target yellowfin tuna and swordfish and result in lower bycatch of other fish species. In 2017 and 2018, gear studies were conducted to directly compare greenstick trolling, an alternative gear type, to pelagic longlining for yellowfin tuna. Side by side comparisons were conducted to evaluate the species composition, CPUE, size distribution and quality of catch between the two gear types. Results of the research were used to assess the potential of greenstick trolling in the Gulf of Mexico as well as improve the proficiency of project participant with the new gear type.

Scientists at the University of Maine are collecting biological samples from yellowfin and bigeye tuna. Thus far, they have sampled 329 yellowfin, collecting 321 otoliths, 352 stomachs, 329 muscle samples, and 260 liver samples. They have also sampled 42 yellowfin, collecting 41 otoliths, 24 stomachs, 42 muscle samples, and 29 liver samples.

2.2.4 Albacore Research

In 2017, SEFSC scientists took an important role in the north Atlantic albacore Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) project. In collaboration with scientists from AZTI Tecnalia, the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO), and ICCAT, SEFSC scientists with expertise in MSE reviewed and helped develop the methods the methods used in the study (https://www.iccat.int/Documents/CVSP/CV074_2017/n_2/CV074020432.pdf). Important aspects of the MSE, such as conditioning the operating model, validation of the biomass dynamic stock assessment model for use in a management procedure were completed as collaborative effort, the results of which went on to the ICCAT Commission for use in management of the stock. These contributions helped advance the northern albacore MSE process through to the ICCAT Commission. The use of MSE to manage a stock is a new concept for the ICCAT and albacore is being used as an example of how an MSE can be used to demonstrate how various management procedures can (or cannot) meet stated management objectives. This work is setting the stage for the next MSE effort, north Atlantic swordfish, which the U.S. is playing an important role in.

An SEFSC researcher collaborated with researchers from Balearic Islands Coastal Observing and Forecasting System (ICTS-SOCIB), IEO, and IMEDEA (CSIC-UIB), to study the reproductive ecology, early life dynamics and mesoscale oceanography to improve albacore tuna assessment in the Western Mediterranean. In this work the authors combined information from commercial fisheries, ichthyoplankton surveys and oceanographic data in the Western Mediterranean Sea to identify the geographical location of the main spawning areas and larval habitats. They then applied this information to develop a habitat-corrected larval abundance index providing information

on early life dynamics (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165783618302352). The results allowed the identification of the main spawning grounds, located around the Balearic Sea, and the role of oceanographic conditions when studying larval abundances. The larval abundance index shows a significant negative trend during the last decade, indicating a potential reduction in the spawning stock biomass, which is consistent with the trend observed from the fisheries-dependent indices. The work discusses how the systematic integration of information from ichthyoplankton surveys and hydrography to improve assessment is an example of operational fisheries oceanography in practice.

2.2.5 Mackerels and Small Tunas Research

King mackerel:

NOAA SEFSC scientists are beginning activities for conducting U.S. domestic stock assessments for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic king mackerel populations scheduled for 2019 (http://sedarweb.org/sedar-38) . Important considerations in the forthcoming stock evaluations will include revisions to marine recreational fisheries statistics.
In 2017, SEFSC scientists continued to make routine collections of otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys and have successfully aged fish through 2016. Age determinations are underway for 2017 samples. These updated age length keys will be incorporated into future updated population models. The estimates of age composition from the updated age length keys will enable analysts to evaluate changes in year class strength since the previous 2016 stock assessment; additional samples can be acquired through cooperative efforts with state entities. New studies are also underway to reevaluate methods previously used for otolith shape analysis. These new procedures have led to significant increase in number of ageing structures available to inform the shape analyses and could lead to significant increases in the information available to address multiple questions (e.g., stock unit determinations, separation of spawning groups, etc.). This research updates the previous procedures of DeVries, D. A., C. B. Grimes, and M. H. Prager. 2002

Studies proposing to quantify the role of mesoscale and submesocale processes on productivity of king mackerel and other coastal pelagic stocks in the south Atlantic Bight were initiated in 2015 (https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/Assets/fate/documents/Project-PDFs/2015/15-05/15-05.pdf). The research will involve a modeling approach to explore a variety of hypotheses related to how eddy forces affect stock dynamics, including catch rates, condition and recruitment success. This research follows on earlier hypotheses put forward in the 2014 stock assessment that climate may have effects on temporal patterns in Catch rates (http://sedarweb.org/docs/wpapers/S38_AW_04_Hartford.pdf) and also by Wall et al. 2009.

An updated evaluation of the ecological sustainability of king mackerel in the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico was provided by the Monterey Bay Aquarium's Seafood Watch in 2015
(https://www.seafoodwatch.org/-/m/sfw/pdf/reports/m/mba_seafoodwatch_mackerel_spanish_king_report.pdf)
Spanish mackerel:

The last U.S. domestic stock assessments for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Spanish mackerel populations were conducted during 2012 (http://sedarweb.org/sedar-28). Updated stock assessment is planned in 2020 in the South Atlantic. An updated evaluation of the ecological sustainability of Spanish mackerel in the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico was provided by the Monterey Bay Aquarium's Seafood Watch in 2015
(https://www.seafoodwatch.org/-/m/sfw/pdf/reports/m/mba_seafoodwatch_mackerel_spanish_king_report.pdf)

During 2017, NOAA SEFSC scientists continued efforts to acquire otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys will be incorporated into future updated population models. The estimates of age composition from the updated age length keys will enable analysts to evaluate changes in year class strength since the previous 2012 stock assessment; additional samples can be acquired through cooperative efforts with state entities.

Other Notable Activities
Efforts were initiated in 2016 to improve regional fisheries statistics in the WECAFC region through the collaborative research between WECAFC and the FAO. The WECAFC-FIRMS project was a result of these activities. Key initiatives involve the development of a regional data base for all managed species in addition to species considered of national interest to WECAFC countries. The US is a member of WECAFC and SEFSC staff have been actively involved in these projects, leading to the development of three key resource documents in 2017: 1) Data collection Reference Framework (DCRF) draft, 2) Guidelines for best practices in logbooks, and 3) Draft Data Sharing Policies. This research could have large significance as relates the amount and quality of basic

regional fisheries statistics information available (e.g., catches, CPUE, biological information) for management and stock assessment and could have importance as relates transboundary and straddling species which would include tunas and tuna like species, billfishes, coastal pelagics. The development of the DCRF provides a much needed platform for regional data collection and emphasizes the use of widely accepted standards for data collection, archival and sharing. In 2016 the WECAFC endorsed the Fishery data and Statistics Working Group (FDS-WG); the working group held it's 1st meeting in May 2018; an SEFSC staff person was nominated as Chairperson of the FDS-WG.

2.2.6 Shark Research

Many of the shark research activities conducted in 2017 were part of the SCRS Shark Research and Data Collection Program (SRDCP), which aims to develop and coordinate science and science-related activities needed to support provision of sound scientific advice for the conservation and management of pelagic sharks in the Atlantic Ocean. These collaborative activities among members of the SCRS Shark Species Group (SSG) were initiated several years ago and continued in 2017. One such collaborative activity was started in 2014 and aimed to evaluate the distribution patterns of the blue shark in the Atlantic Ocean using observer data from the major fishing fleets. This project was completed in 2017 and published (Coelho et al. 2017. Distribution patterns and population structure of the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Fish and Fisheries 19:90-106).

Other ongoing collaborative SRDCP activities among members of the SSG included four projects covering different aspects of the life history, stock structure, and fisheries of the shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*): a pan-Atlantic age and growth study; a population genetics study to estimate the stock structure and phylogeography of Atlantic shortfin mako; a post-release mortality study focusing on pelagic longline fisheries; and a satellite tagging study for determining movements and habitat use:

Age and growth of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean− This project updated the available estimates of age and growth parameters of shortfin mako by ageing specimens from multiple areas in the Atlantic Ocean. The results of the study for the North Atlantic stock were used in the 2017 Shortfin Mako stock assessment. Briefly, data from 375 specimens ranging in size from 57 to 366 cm fork length (FL) for females and 52 to 279 cm FL for males were analyzed. Growth models were fitted and the von Bertalanffy growth equation re-parameterized with a fixed size at birth, L_0 (= 63 cm FL), provided adequate fits to the age-length pairs, with resulting growth parameters of Linf = 241.8 cm FL, k = 0.136 $year^{-1}$ for males and Linf = 350.3 cm FL, k = 0.064 $year^{-1}$ for females. The results of this study were presented in document SCRS/2017/111. Additional samples for the South Atlantic stock were being collected and analyzed with the aim of providing updated age and growth parameters for that stock. Scientists from both the NOAA SEFSC and NEFSC were involved in this project.

Genetic analysis of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean− The goal of this ongoing study led by Japanese scientists is to estimate the stock structure and phylogeography of the Atlantic shortfin mako using mitochondrial and microsatellite DNA of specimens collected across the Atlantic Ocean. A total of 369 samples had been collected though the SRDCP collaboration covering four large areas in the Atlantic: Mediterranean Sea, Northwestern Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and Southwestern Atlantic. The mitochondrial analyses indicated the differentiation of populations in the northern, southwestern, and southcentral and southeastern areas, which supports current stock structure hypotheses of Atlantic shortfin makos, and also suggested the possibility of multiple stocks within the South Atlantic; however, no significant genetic structuring was found based on the microsatellite analyses. Additional analyses to investigate the fine-scale genetic structure, especially in the North Atlantic, were conducted in 2017 based on tissues collected through collaboration with CPC members of the SSG from the entire Atlantic Ocean. Tissues from a total of 54 individuals were collected from the Caribbean Sea, Mediterranean, tropical Atlantic Ocean and Uruguay and were processed. Results of the new analyses confirmed previous findings and were reported more in detail in document SCRS/2017/214.

Post-release mortality of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean− The main purpose of this project is to quantify the post-release mortality of Atlantic shortfin makos on pelagic longlines, which is currently non-existent, to potentially contribute to their assessment and management. To that end, Survivorship Popup Satellite Archival Transmitting Tags (sPATs) were acquired and distributed to the participating laboratories for deployment in three main areas of the Atlantic: the northwest Atlantic, the tropical northeast Atlantic and equatorial region, and the southwest Atlantic. A total of 14 sPATs have been deployed thus far by scientific observers from IPMA (EU-Portugal), DINARA (Uruguay), and NOAA (USA) with 13 transmitting tags, and additional information from 8 miniPATs is also available to estimate post-release mortality. Of the 21 specimens with available information, six died (28.6%) whereas the remaining 15 (71.4%) survived, at least the first 30 days after tagging. The updated results from this project were reported and published in document SCRS/2017/050.

Movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean− The main purpose of this study is to use satellite telemetry to gather and provide information on stock boundaries, movement patterns, and habitat use of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean to potentially contribute to their assessment and management. All phase 1 (2015-2016) tags (23 tags: 9 miniPATs and 14 sPATs) were deployed by scientific observers on Portuguese, Uruguayan, and U.S. vessels in the temperate Northeast, temperate Northwest and Southwest Atlantic. Additionally, in late 2016, 12 additional miniPATs were acquired with the funds from 2016 for deployment in 2017, during the 2nd phase of the project. As one of the original miniPATs (2015) failed due to a depth sensor problem, the tag manufacturer provided one additional replacement tag. As such, for the 2nd phase of the project a total of 13 miniPATs were available for deployment in 2017, of which 11 were deployed. Additional tags were also deployed by Portugal as part of projects that are cooperating with the ICCAT/SRDCP initiative (10 tags in the tropical Northeast and equatorial regions and 5 tags in the EEZ of Cape Verde). Considering all participating projects, a total of 49 tags (>1000 tracking days) have been deployed to date. The preliminary movement analysis shows that specimens tagged in the temperate northeast moved to southern areas, while specimens tagged in the tropical northeast region close to the Cabo Verde Archipelago moved easterly to the African continent shelf. One specimen was tagged in equatorial waters and moved south to Namibia. The specimens tagged in the southwest Atlantic off Uruguay stayed in the same general area, and the specimens tagged in the temperate Northwest Atlantic showed some general southward movements. The updated results from this project were reported and published in document SCRS/2017/050.

Other SRDCP research projects

Reproduction of shortfin mako and porbeagle in the Atlantic Ocean−This project was initiated in 2016 with the aim of filling important gaps in the reproductive biology of the porbeagle so that results can be available for the next stock assessment. A two-day, hands-on training session on determination of reproductive maturity of porbeagle sharks was held at the Narragansett Rhode Island, NOAA Fisheries NEFSC Laboratory on 14-15 July 2017. During this training, scientists from the participating laboratories (SEFSC and NEFSC) worked together to collect reproductive organ samples to aid in determining reproductive habits and maturity for the species. The training was aimed at establishing standardized dissecting and sampling practices among researchers for more consistent collection of life history data. Sampling took place at the New Bedford North Atlantic Monster Shark Tournament, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA. In 2017, 5 male and 16 female shortfin makos were dissected. Spatial analysis related to maturity based on size and new ogives will be conducted in the future to help determine critical locations for this species in different reproductive conditions. In 2017, 8 female porbeagle also were dissected. Future work concerning the existence of a resting stage that has not been previously documented for this species is planned.

Studies by NOAA researchers

Comparison of circle vs. J hooks in bottom longline fishery− Circle hooks are commonly recommended to reduce fishing mortality on pelagic longlines targeting tunas, swordfish and sharks; however, for bottom longlines targeting sharks there are few studies to advance any recommendations on the use of circle hooks over J-style hooks. To provide information to managers on their potential regulatory adoption, controlled experiments were conducted to compare 12/0 J-style and 18/0 circle hook types in regards to catch per unit effort and at-vessel mortality. By species, no significant differences in catch rates were found between hook types or for at-vessel mortality rates between hook types ($p \geq 0.05$). Sharks were most commonly hooked in the jaw with sharks rarely internally hooked (<1%). The large widths of both hook types used in this study could account for the lower percentages of deep hooking. Given that catch per unit effort was not decreased when using circle hooks, a recommendation to require the use of circle hooks throughout the shark bottom longline fishery would likely not reduce the fishery yield for the industry and would close any gap for those fishers that still use smaller J-style hooks.

Life history of pelagic sharks−Data collection and sampling of biological tissues for determining life history characteristics of several pelagic species including shortfin mako, silky (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*), bigeye thresher and common thresher (*Alopias vulpinus*)) continued in 2017, with the number of archived samples exceeding 500. Reproductive tissues are processed and sectioned using histological techniques. Morphological data on organ measurements have been plotted and will be compared to the histological results. Vertebrae are also processed using histology and image analysis and are currently being read.

Post-release survival of dusky sharks−Dusky sharks (*Carcharinus obscurus*) are a large coastal-pelagic shark species that occurs in waters of the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. Management regulations include listing dusky sharks as a prohibited species and creating a time-area closure to protect juveniles. Despite strict regulations, dusky sharks are still caught as bycatch on bottom and pelagic longlines where at-vessel mortality rates are up to 85%. Research began in 2015 to address these needs by producing estimates of long term, post-release survival of dusky sharks in longline fisheries; quantifying at-vessel mortality in the longline fisheries and evaluating the efficacy of alternative fishing practices to decrease bycatch mortality; determining the best method for identifying the timing and location of dusky shark "hotspots" based on available historical data; and evaluating the efficacy of the time/area closures on a migratory species, through satellite tagging data.

Feeding habits of the tiger shark, Galeocerdo cuvier, in the northwest Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico - Tiger sharks, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, are apex predators that may structure marine communities through predation. Despite a large number of studies in other areas such as the Pacific Ocean, there are no quantitative data on the diet of tiger sharks in the northwest Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. Diet was assessed from 169 tiger sharks by life stage, area, and environmental factors. Fifteen prey groups were identified, with teleosts, molluscs, birds, cephalopods, and reptiles being the predominant prey categories. There was an ontogenetic shift in diet, prey size and diversity. Molluscs were the most common prey in smaller sharks, while teleosts and reptiles became more important in the diet of larger sharks. Dietary overlap was significant by area (Gulf of Mexico vs Atlantic Ocean) and among all life stages except for young-of-the-year and adult tiger sharks. Juvenile tiger sharks also demonstrated selective feeding by targeting gastropod feet over ingesting the entire animal. While results were similar to feeding studies conducted on tiger sharks in other ocean basins, an understanding of area-specific trophic interactions is necessary to inform decision support tools for ecosystem-based approaches to management. (https://doi.org/10.1007/s10641-017-0706-y)

Studies by other researchers

Fishing mortality of shortfin makos estimated through satellite telemetry−A study by Byrne et al. (2017. Satellite telemetry reveals higher fishing mortality rates than previously estimated, suggesting overfishing of an apex marine predator. Proceedings of the Royal Society B 284:1-8) used satellite telemetry as a fisheries-independent tool to document fisheries interactions and quantify fishing mortality of the shortfin mako shark in the western North Atlantic Ocean. Forty satellite-tagged shortfin mako sharks tracked over 3 years entered the Exclusive Economic Zones of 19 countries and were harvested in fisheries of five countries, with 30% of tagged sharks harvested. The tagging-derived estimates of instantaneous fishing mortality rates (F = 0.19–0.56) were 10-fold higher than previous estimates from fisheries-dependent data (approx. 0.015–0.024), suggesting data used in stock assessments may considerably underestimate fishing mortality. Additionally, the estimates of F were greater than those associated with maximum sustainable yield, suggesting a state of overfishing. This information has direct application to evaluations of stock status and for effective management of populations, and thus satellite tagging studies have potential to provide more accurate estimates of fishing mortality and survival than traditional fisheries-dependent methodology.

Meta-analysis of catch rate and at-vessel mortality of circle hooks versus J hooks in pelagic longline fisheries−A study by Reinhardt et al. (2017. Catch rate and at-vessel mortality of circle hooks versus J-hooks in pelagic longline fisheries: a global meta-analysis. Fish and Fisheries 00:1-18) conducted a meta-analysis of literature reporting on the use of circle hooks and J-hooks in pelagic longline fisheries. The study included more data than previous meta-analyses of the effects of hook type, due to both a larger number of relevant studies available in recent years and a more general modelling approach. Data from 42 empirical studies were analyzed using a random effects model to compare the effects of circle hooks and J-hooks on catch rate (43 species) and at-vessel mortality (31 species) of target and bycatch species. Catch rates with circle hooks were greater for 11 species, including four tuna species, six shark species and one Istiophorid billfish. Catch rates on circle hooks were lower for seven species, including two Istiophorid billfishes and two species of sea turtle. At-vessel mortality was significantly lower with circle hooks in 12 species, including three tuna species, three Istiophorid billfishes, swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) and three shark species. No species had significantly greater at-vessel mortality when captured with a circle hook rather than a J-hook. While the general approach increased model variability compared to more detailed studies, results were consistent with trends identified in previous studies that compared the catch rates and at-vessel mortality (between hook types) for a number of species. Results suggested that circle hooks can be a promising tool to reduce mortality of some bycatch species in pelagic longline fisheries, although the effects depend on the species and the metric (catch rate or at-vessel mortality), emphasizing the need for fishery-specific data in conservation and management decisions.

2.2.7 Billfish Research

U.S. scientists participated in the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish in 2017-18, with a U.S. scientist (CIMAS-SEFSC) serving as the overall and western Atlantic coordinator. An ongoing ICCAT international collaboration on billfish genetic research started in 2008 continued in 2017-18, and included U.S. scientists from NOVA Southeastern University, University of Miami, and SEFSC. One of the primary goals is to develop accurate estimates of white marlin/round scale spearfish ratios in the Atlantic Ocean, including retrospective analyses.

During 2017-18, U.S. scientists from the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William & Mary conducted genetic studies on the stock structure of white marlin and striped marlin, and the relationships and distributions of the four spearfish species.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC, ICCAT, RSMAS/University of Miami, and GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research (Kiel, Germany) are investigating the escalating Atlantic longline harvest of tropical pelagic fishes above an expanding oxygen minimum zone.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC, CIMAS, RSMAS/University of Miami, and the Universidad de Oriente (Venezuela) conducted ongoing research on age, growth, and maximum longevity of Atlantic blue marlin.

U.S. scientists from NOVA University and the Guy Harvey Research Institute deployed 19 pop-up satellite archival tags on blue marlin captured with recreational gears off Grand Cayman Island. They also plan to start deploying pop-up tags on both blue and black marlin off the Pacific coast of Panama in late 2018. U.S. scientists from NOVA University have also been involved in a project with the PLL fishery in Grenada to assess catch rate differences between circle and J hooks, with eyes on the possibility of using circle hooks and live release in combination to reduce billfish mortality. This project was funded through the Consortium on Billfish Management and Conservation (CBMC.

Representatives of the International Game Fish Association, as part of the IGFA Great Marlin Race, deployed pop-up satellite archival tags on blue marlin in the Bahamas (n=3) and Bermuda (n=9) during 2017-18. In addition, IGFA in conjunction with the FAO and other partners recently completed a comprehensive three year study looking at billfish conservation and research needs in the WECAFC area of competence. These studies are available at: https://igfa.org/Conserve/New%20publications%20of%20the%20Caribbean%20Billfish%20Project
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2.2.8 Seabird research

Two new research initiatives were started at Virginia Tech in collaboration with the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) in 2017. One addressed the potential loss and lack of reporting of seabird bycatch during the setting stage of the fishing operations of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet (PLL) in the Western North Atlantic. Following on previous research by U.S. scientists, researchers at Virginia Tech evaluated the ramifications of similar loss rates on estimation of total fleet seabird bycatch based on observer data from the SEFSC's Pelagic Observer Program (POP) and effort data from the PLL logbook program. Incorporation of bycatch loss rates from other oceans into a new model resulted in a 37.54% higher seabird bycatch estimated for the total fishery. The new model separated potential bycatch sources into setting or hauling stages and added bycatch loss rates for each stage. In a second study, a Bayesian state-spaced modeling approach was used to help estimate the bycatch risk across seabird species in the Atlantic U.S. pelagic longline fishing region. Based on POP data, the life history traits of seabird species, and a shared database on regional seabird population abundances, the model found that population size, individual bird size, and species-specific ecological traits improved bycatch estimation and provided species-specific predictions of bycatch risk.

2.2.9 Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 2,346 billfishes (including swordfish) and 304 tunas in 2016. This represents a decrease of 27.7% for billfish and a decrease of 11.1% for tunas from 2016 levels. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued during 2017. These are discussed in the corresponding research sections above. There were 40 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2017. This represents a decrease of 13.1% from 2016. These recaptures included 24 sailfish, 8 white marlin, 4 swordfish, and 4 blue marlin. A total of 13 tunas were recorded as recaptures in 2017, 12 bluefin tuna, and 1 yellowfin tuna. This recapture level was the same as 2016.

2.2.10 Fishery Observer Deployments

Domestic Pelagic Longline Observer Coverage:

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, randomized observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was continued into 2017 through the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program (POP). Representative scientific observer sampling of this fleet has been underway since 1992. The data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch (both retained and discarded at sea) by this fleet which fishes in waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Selection of the vessels is based on a random sampling of the number of sets reported by the longline fleet. The percent of fleet coverage has varied over time, for example in 1992 it reached 2.5% coverage; while in 2017 it reached 12.0% (includes Gulf of Mexico Bluefin Tuna Enhanced Coverage). The targeted sampling fraction of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was increased from 5% to 8% in 2002.

A total of 22,048 longline sets (15,970,735 hooks) were recorded by POP personnel from May of 1992 to December of 2017. During this period, observers recorded over 710,276 fish (primarily swordfish, tunas, and sharks), in addition to marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds. Documents SCRS/04/168 and SCRS/08/034 provided a more detailed summary of the data resulting from observer sampling, observer coverage, and sampling strategy. Similar to 2007-2016, from approximately February 1st through June 15th, 2017, the pelagic observer program increased the coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico. The goal of this increase was to collect data to better characterize the interaction between the longline fleet and bluefin tuna during the spawning season. A total of 173 longline sets were observed (134,820 hooks) from 20 vesseels (15 distinct) which accounted for approximately 25.9% of the longline trips during that period.

Shark Bottom Longline Observer Coverage

The commercial shark bottom longline fishery is active in the U.S. Atlantic Ocean from around North Carolina to Florida and throughout the eastern Gulf of Mexico. The fishery is active year-round, but is subject to seasonal closures based on quota limits and activity in other fisheries. Bottom longlines normally consist of about 1-32 kilometers of longline mainline with weights placed at the start, middle and end and about 25-1200 hooks attached at intervals. Bait can vary from elasmobranchs to different kinds of teleosts. The longline is generally set at sunset and allowed to soak overnight before hauling back in the morning. Currently about 219 U.S. fishers are permitted to target sharks in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and an additional 264 fishers are permitted to land sharks incidentally caught. Amendments to the Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan implemented a shark research fishery, which allows NMFS to select a limited number of commercial shark vessels on an annual basis to collect life history data and catch data for future stock assessments (NMFS, 2007). Specifically, only commercial shark fishers participating in the research fishery are allowed to land sandbar sharks, *Carcharhinus plumbeus*, and must carry an observer on 100% of all trips (compared to a target coverage level of 5-10% outside the research fishery). Outside the research fishery, fishers are permitted to land other large coastal sharks (e.g. blacktip shark, *Carcharhinus limbatus*, and bull shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*). From January to December 2017, a total of 83 trips (defined as from the time a vessel leaves the port until the vessel returns to port and lands catch, including multiple hauls therein) on 12 vessels with a total of 150 bottom longline hauls (defined as setting gear, soaking gear for some duration of time, and retrieving gear) were observed. Sharks comprised over 95% of the catch, with teleost and batoids comprising a small portion of bycatch. In the Shark Research Fishery, Sandbar shark comprised 63.4 % of the shark catch, other large coastal shark species comprised 29.0 % of the shark catch, and small coastal shark species comprised 4.4 %. Prohibited shark species were also caught including dusky shark (1.9 %) and sand tiger shark, *Carcharhias taurus* (1.2 %). Outside the Shark Research Fishery, large coastal shark species (excluding sandbar shark) comprised 48.5 % of the shark catch and small coastal shark species comprised 48.6 %. Prohibited shark species were also caught, including sandbar shark.

2.2.11 Ecosystem Considerations

The University of South Florida in St. Petersburg continues to refine and put into use its Atlantis ecosystem model calibrated for the Gulf of Mexico, working with state, university, and NOAA Fisheries partners. One particular University of Miami Ph. D. dissertation finished in 2017 was the parameterization of the model to conduct a policy exploration of the utility of Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline spatial closures (https://scholarlyrepository.miami.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2848&context=oa_dissertations). Part one of this work described the collection of Gulf of Mexico historical, species-specific landings data for the calibration of the Gulf of Mexico Atlantis model, and investigated areas of uncertainty and bias, focusing on outputs from the

Gulf of Mexico Atlantis model and landings-based indicators, due to unidentified landings and lack of data. U.S. landings not identified to species did not appear to bias landings-based indicators, nor does the aggregation of landings into Gulf of Mexico Atlantis functional groups. Part two of this work described Gulf-wide spatial distributions of pelagic predatory functional groups. This work advanced our knowledge on the correlations between the spatial distribution of pelagic predators within the Gulf of Mexico and the environment, and improved upon the spatial distributions previously used for the Gulf of Mexico Atlantis model. Finally, part four described a policy exploration assessing if current pelagic longline spatial closures within the Gulf of Mexico, DeSoto Canyon and Spring Closure, could meet management objectives and evaluated possible ecosystem impacts. DeSoto Canyon was more successful at achieving management objectives and had more influence to ecosystem performance metrics than Spring Closure off of Louisiana.

Researchers at the University of California, Santa Cruz have studied reproduction and larval biology in tunas, and the importance of restricted area spawning grounds (https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11160-017-9471-4). Tunas show a wide variety of life history strategies, spatial distributions and migratory behaviors, yet they share a common trait of spawning only in tropical and sub-tropical regions. The warm-water tuna species generally show significant overlap between spawning and feeding grounds, and longer spawning seasons of several months to near year-round. In contrast, the cool-water bluefin tunas migrate long distances between feeding and spawning grounds, and may spawn over periods as short as 2 months. This work examined the spatial distributions of tuna larvae in the world's oceans, and examine interspecific differences in the light of adult behaviors and larval ecology. We discuss the links between larval tuna and their oceanographic environments and relate these to current knowledge of larval growth, feeding and trophodynamics, with a focus on the better-studied bluefin tunas. The work showed that larval tunas have moderate to fast growth rates and selective feeding habits, and thus appear to be adapted for survival in warm, oligotrophic seas. The researchers also examined the challenges of sustainably managing species that migrate across multiple management boundaries to reach spatio-temporally restricted spawning grounds and discuss the previous and future anthropogenic impacts on tuna spawning areas.

NOAA researchers participating from both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts investigated sea turtle bycatch mitigation in the U.S. longline fisheries (https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2017.00260/full). The researchers analyzed 20+ years of longline observer data from both ocean basins during periods before and after the regulations to assess the effectiveness of the regulations. Results confirmed that in two U.S.-managed longline fisheries, rates of sea turtle bycatch significantly declined after the regulations. In the Atlantic (all regions), rates declined by 40 and 61% for leatherback and loggerhead turtles, respectively, after the regulations. Within the NED area alone, where additional restrictions include a large circle hook (18/0) and limited use of squid bait, rates declined by 64 and 55% for leatherback and loggerhead turtles, respectively. Gains were even more pronounced for the Pacific shallow set fishery, where mean bycatch rates declined by 84 and 95%, for leatherback and loggerhead turtles, respectively, for the post-regulation period. Similar management approaches could be used within regional fisheries management organizations to reduce capture of sea turtles and to promote sustainable fisheries on a global scale.

NOAA Fisheries scientists examined data from 42 empirical studies on hook type and analysed using a random effects model to compare the effects of circle hooks and J-hooks on catch rate (43 species) and at-vessel mortality (31 species) of target and bycatch species (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/faf.12260). Catch rates with circle hooks were greater for 11 species, including four tuna species, six shark species and one Istiophorid billfish. Catch rates on circle hooks were lower for seven species, including two Istiophorid billfishes and two species of sea turtle. At-vessel mortality was significantly lower with circle hooks in 12 species, including three tuna species, three Istiophorid billfishes, swordfish (Xiphias gladius) and three shark species. No species had significantly greater at-vessel mortality when captured with a circle hook rather than a J-hook. While their general approach increased model variability compared to more detailed studies, results were consistent with trends identified in previous studies that compared the catch rates and at-vessel mortality (between hook types) for a number of species. Their results suggest that circle hooks can be a promising tool to reduce mortality of some bycatch species in pelagic longline fisheries, although the effects depend on the species and the metric (catch rate or at-vessel mortality), emphasizing the need for fishery specific data in conservation and management decisions.

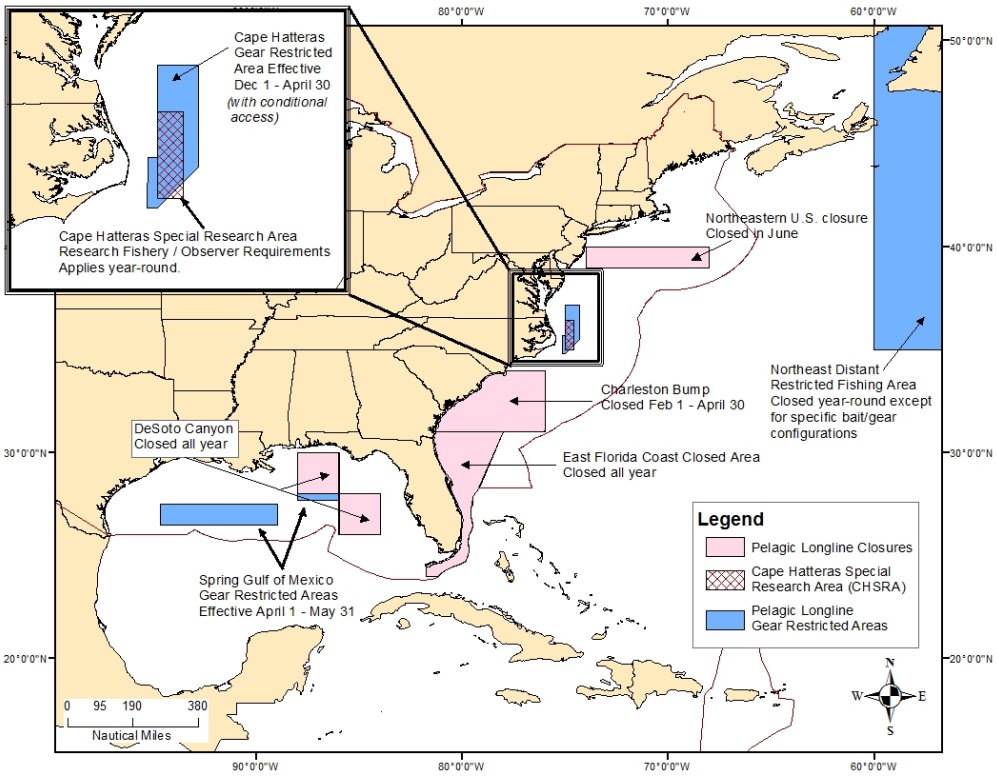
Number	Information required	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	24/9/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/7/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/7/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/7/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/7/2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/7/2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	30/7/2018
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	30/7/2018 [1]
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable; The United States does not have fisheries subject to this exemption from the use of observers.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	None available
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical camera systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at the time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable; This requirement is specific to the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery, in which the United States does not participate; The United States provides information from its national observer program to ICCAT per SCRS requirements.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable; The United States did not receive any transfer of quota to support such cooperative research.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	25/9/2018
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Information provided in bluefin tuna section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report[8]
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	30/7/2018 [2]
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to a FAD	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1 degree grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.

Number	Information required	Response
S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	30/7/2018 [3]
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the vicinity of the Gulf of Guinea time/area closure.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas or a history of such fishing.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable; The United States does not fish for tropical tunas in the area identified in Rec. 16-01 Para 39.
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Information provided in billfish section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	1999 (see scientific document SCRS-99/90)
	SHARK	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable; The United States provides species specific shark data in accordance with ICCAT requirements
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	2/7/2018 [4]
S51	Information on blue sharks	2/7/2018 [4]
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	Links provided in Part II, Section 4 of the 2014 U.S. Annual Report
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	30/7/2018
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	30/7/2018
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	30/7/2018
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable; The United States does not have fisheries subject to the exemption from the use of observers.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in Part II, Sections 3 and 4 of the U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Part I, Section 1.

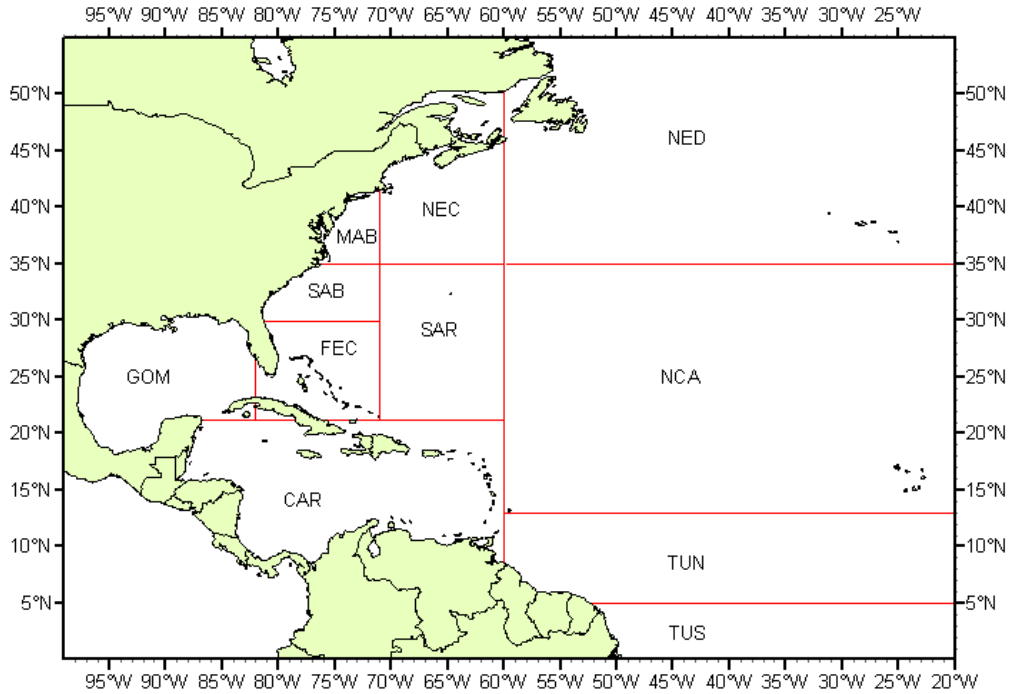
Appendix 1. Effects of time/area closures on the U.S. swordfish fishery.

Pelagic longline fishing in the U.S. Atlantic is prohibited or restricted in the areas shown in *Appendix Figure 1.1*. Three of the southern areas, (Charleston Bump, Florida East Coast, and Desoto Canyon), were selected, at least in part, to reduce the catch of swordfish < 125 cm and other bycatch species. The Northeastern closed area (close in June) was primarily established to reduce the catch of bluefin tuna smaller than the legal size for sale by U.S. fishers. The Northeast Distant area is opened to fishing year round to all longline vessels with a gear restriction that requires only using 18/0 circle hooks and whole finfish bait. The spring Gulf of Mexico gear restricted area is closed from April 1- May 31; while the Cape Hatteras gear restricted area is only opened for a selected group of longline vessels December 1 – April 30 (the rest of the year is opened to all vessels). These 2 areas were established, together with a number of other management measures, to reduce the incidental catches of bluefin tuna by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet.

The number of longline vessels in the U.S. fishery targeting swordfish declined steadily from the mid-1990s, reached the lowest numbers in 2006 and showed a variable increasing trend since then. The number of active vessels in 2012 was slightly higher than in the previous 3 years, but decreased afterward. Reported effort (number of hooks) declined initially, remained fairly stable through 2001 and further declined to the lowest reported number in 2006 (Appendix Table 1.1). The number of hooks fished increased from 2007 through 2009. Year 2010 showed a decreased in part caused by the oil spill event in the Gulf of Mexico. The number of hooks fished in 2012 was the highest since 2001 and showed a continuous decrease afterwards. The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2015, 2016, and 2017 are compared to the average effort and numbers/estimates from 1997 through 1999 (Appendix Table 1.2). There was some overall reduction in effort, reported in hooks fished. Some of the effort previously reported from the Florida East Coast fishing area appears to have redistributed into the Gulf of Mexico and up to the south Atlantic and Mid Atlantic Bights (See Appendix Figure 1.2 for domestic areas). The years 2015, 2016, and 2017 and the average (1997-1999) swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) and effort in hooks are reported by area and time/area status in Appendix Table 1.3**.**



Appendix Figure 1.1- Time/area closures for the U.S. longline fishery in 2017.



Appendix Figure 1.2- U.S. domestic fishing areas: Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), South Atlantic Bight (SAB), Sargasso Sea (SAR), North Central Atlantic (NCA), Tuna North (TUN), and Tuna South (TUS).

Appendix Table 1.1. *Number of Active U.S. Pelagic Longline Vessels.* "Vessels" indicates the number of vessels that submitted at least one positive fishing report during that year, "Vessels that caught SWO" corresponds to the number of vessel that reported catching at least one swordfish during that year and "Vessels that caught SWO in 5month period" indicates the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish per month in at least five months of that year. "Hooks Reported" includes all submitted logbooks single pelagic longline sets and summary records.

Year	Vessels	Vessels that caught SWO	Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period	Hooks reported
1990	419	363	209	7,500,095
1991	342	308	176	7,754,127
1992	340	304	184	9,076,717
1993	435	306	177	9,735,806
1994	501	306	176	10,351,805
1995	489	314	198	11,270,539
1996	367	275	194	10,944,660
1997	352	265	167	10,213,780
1998	288	233	139	8,120,273
1999	226	200	143	7,996,685
2000	206	185	135	8,158,390
2001	185	168	114	7,897,037
2002	149	140	107	7,107,958
2003	123	119	94	6,862,091
2004	117	114	96	7,345,048
2005	112	108	79	5,973,150
2006	103	102	77	5,522,236
2007	119	117	90	6,312,406
2008	122	122	89	6,273,257
2009	116	114	88	6,772,732
2010	116	115	63	5,565,170
2011	117	116	81	5,900,451
2012	122	122	101	7,756,277
2013	115	114	96	7,241,340
2014	110	109	83	6,748,965
2015	103	102	76	5,423,566
2016	84	82	61	4,905,240
2017	87	84	62	4,978,876

Appendix Table 1.2. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2015-2017 by pelagic longline vessels expressed as percentage of the mean values from years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB).

	Number of SWO				Number of Hooks				Metric tons			
	Mean	2015	2016	2017	Mean	2015	2016	2017	Mean	2015	2016	2017
CAR	433	2%	0%	44%	233,291	13%	67%	116%	7	2%	0%	0%
FEC	2,488	4%	4%	5%	579,777	114%	79%	65%	40	5%	4%	0%
GOM	1,806	28%	40%	52%	1,465,689	38%	42%	53%	21	34%	49%	46%
MAB	1,195	84%	49%	146%	730,291	89%	76%	126%	19	85%	50%	1%
NEC	767	48%	50%	18%	622,812	63%	48%	23%	12	49%	51%	83%
NED	972	5%	4%	8%	494,842	45%	39%	40%	15	7%	5%	0%
SAB	2,391	37%	30%	36%	556,779	120%	99%	101%	41	34%	27%	148%

***Appendix Table 1.3*. N**umbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in year 2015-207 and the average for years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB) and U.S. of time/area closure.

		Number of SWO				Number of Hooks				Metric tons				Change in MT.		
		Mean	2015	2016	2017	Mean	2015	2016	2017	Mean	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
CAR	Open	433	10	0	191	233,291	30,435	155,259	270,199	7	0.1	0.0	0.0	-7	-7	-7
FEC	Closed	2,158	2	13	3	364,950	18,387	72,576	23,560	35	0.03	0.3	0.1	-35	-34	-34
FEC	Open	330	97	75	125	214,828	640,030	382,608	352,124	5	1.3	1.4	2.4	-4	-4	-3
GOM	Closed	426	0	0	2	103,274	400	0	760	5	0	0.0	0.0	-5	-5	-5
GOM	Open	1,380	506	721	942	1,362,414	544,265	609,580	772,344	16	5.5	10.3	13.5	-11	-6	-3
MAB	Closed	2	0	0	0	5,750	0	0	0	0.03	0	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	0
MAB	Open	1,194	970	587	1,740	726,458	639,159	555,115	920,742	18	12.2	9.2	27.1	-6	-9	9
NEC	Closed	11	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	345	382	138	598,478	375,431	300,180	143,946	12	3.9	6.0	2.2	-8	-6	-9
NED	Open	972	49	36	75	494,842	223,496	191,979	199,423	15	0.7	0.7	1.5	-14	-14	-13
SAB	Closed	660	0	0	0	175,767	1,705	805	695	11	0	0.0	0.0	-11	-11	-11
SAB	Open	1,734	855	719	864	381,013	659,264	553,054	561,841	30	12.9	11.1	13.3	-17	-18	-16

Part II
Section 3 of Annual Report 2018
CPC: ____United States_____

	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Part II of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 1/10/2018
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Part I of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 24/09/2018
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	U.S. Compliance Reporting Tables submitted on 15/08/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A; no chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention Area
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A; no chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention Area
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in port)	N/A; no transhipment in the ICCAT Convention Area
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	N/A; no transhipment in the ICCAT Convention Area
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A; no carrier vessels authorized to receive transhipments
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A; no large-scale pelagic longline vessels authorized to tranship to carrier vessels
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	None at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transhipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A; see GEN 0013 explanation
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A; see GEN 0013 explanation

GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A; see GEN 0013 explanation
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A; no bilateral arrangements for port inspection at this time
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A; no access agreements at this time
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A; no access agreements at this time
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	At the time of reporting, 452 U.S. flagged vessels 20 meters and above are included on the vessel list.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 13-13, paragraph 6, and have no updates to report.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	As summarized in a report to the 2009 ICCAT Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries, the United States employs a broad array of management tools in the recreational fishery for Atlantic tunas, swordfish, billfish, and sharks, including: vessel permits; authorized and prohibited species; restrictions regarding gear use, possession and retention, and areas fished; and prohibition on sale of recreationally caught fish. Recreational landings are estimated through the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), and a combination of the Recreational Billfish Survey, the Large Pelagics Survey, mandatory reporting requirements for non-tournament landings of Atlantic blue and white marlins, roundscale spearfish, sailfish, swordfish, and Atlantic bluefin tuna, and state landings data, including from catch card programs. Regulations require selected HMS charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. Registration of all recreational fishing tournaments for Atlantic HMS is required. All tournaments are required to submit landing reports, if selected for reporting. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing via an internet-based reporting system. The online bluefin tuna landings reporting requirement was expanded in 2015 to require the reporting of bluefin tuna retained *or* discarded dead by all commercial and recreational handgear vessels, within 24 hours of the end of each trip. The United States continues to make significant improvements to its recreational fisheries data collection programs. In 2018, the United States revised MRIP as part of its recent transition from the Coastal Household Telephone Survey to the new, mail-based Fishing Effort Survey (FES). The change resulted in revised catch and effort estimates from 1981-2017. The FES is a more accurate method of collecting saltwater recreational fishing effort. As a result of the improved survey, FES estimates are generally higher than telephone survey; however, analyses indicate that the increase in effort estimates is because the FES does a better job of estimating fishing activity, not a sudden rise in fishing. More

			information is available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/recreational-fishing-data
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No vessels identified at this time.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	None at this time.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	The United States collects information through a combination of programs, including the bluefin tuna catch documentation program, bigeye and swordfish statistical document programs, and the U.S. domestic International Trade Data System (ITDS). Relevant information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 01/04/2018 and 01/10/2018 (for bigeye tuna and swordfish) and on 01/10/2018 for bluefin tuna.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	See Appendix II regarding U.S. enforcement information.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	See Appendix II regarding U.S. enforcement information.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No vessel sightings to report at this time.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A; no vessel sightings to report at this time.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna traps
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2017	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1018	List of inspectors (and agencies)	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery

BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes, 12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2017; to-date, reports submitted each month in 2018.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) that is caught but not kept be released in a manner that maximizes its probability of survival and without removing the fish from the water. NOAA Fisheries has issued a *Careful Catch and Release* brochure to provide advice on compliance with this requirement. It is available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (https://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/species/fish/tagging.htm). NOAA Fisheries' Apex Predator Program also distributes tags for sharks (https://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/Narragansett/sharks/) to help provide valuable information about movement patterns and life history of HMS. Tournaments also provide fisheries biologists with an opportunity to promote voluntary angler tagging programs. The United States limits the take of bluefin measuring less than 115 cm through subquotas and retention limits, and no commercial retention of bluefin measuring less than 178 cm is allowed. There is a low recreational daily retention limit (e.g., one fish measuring 66 to less than 178 cm per vessel for private vessels), and vessel captains must release fish after the retention limit is reached. NMFS outreach efforts are designed to inform vessel captains of this requirement and the importance of releasing fish carefully.
BFT	1026	*Redundant*	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	01/10/2018
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes; details are available on the ICCAT website (http://www.iccat.int/en/BCD.asp).
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Yes; updates provided to ICCAT on 21/11/2012. eBCD POCs provided on 28/04/2016.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Yes; information provided on 12/10/2012 (as part of the 2012 U.S. Annual Report). Relevant citation for the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations is 50 CFR Part 300 and 635.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Submitted 12/10/2012 (as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report). The United States requires that bluefin tuna be fitted with a tail tag upon sale to a domestic dealer. The tag (or tag number in the case of a cut carcass) must remain with the fish, thereby tracking bluefin tuna product from domestic harvest to international markets.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	No vessels with this description at this time.

BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	01/05/2016; all required data allowing U.S. use of the eBCD system was entered on or before the system implementation date of May 1, 2016.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	The list of authorized tropical tuna vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT and kept up to date through monthly updates provided in accordance with the procedures of the Large Scale Fishing Vessel List.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in the previous year	On or before 31/07/2018
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	No investigations at this time.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A; the United States does not participate in the tropical tunas fishery in the closure area.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/2018 and 01/10/2018
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Last updated on 21/11/2012.
TRO	2009	Quarterly report of bigeye catches	The report from Quarter 3 of calendar year 2017 was submitted on 06/12/2017 and Quarter 4 was submitted on 30/03/2018; Quarters 1 and 2 of calendar year 2018 were submitted on 29/06/2018 and 25/09/2018.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	N/A; the United States does not currently have purse seine or baitboat vessels fishing in association with FADs.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	15/09/2017; no subsequent changes
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/2018 and 01/10/2018
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Last updated on 21/11/2012.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	15/09/2017
SWO	3010	List of authorized ports for MED-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.

SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors (and agencies)	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3015	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for NSWO	The list of authorized NSWO vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT through monthly updates, beginning with the June 2017 update, provided in accordance with the procedures of the Large Scale Fishing Vessel List.
SWO	3016	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for SSWO	N/A; the United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic swordfish
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of NSWO	N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NSWO without a permit
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SSWO	N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SSWO without a permit
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
ALB	4003	List of vessels authorized to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.
ALB	4004	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	The list of authorized North Atlantic albacore vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT through monthly updates, beginning with the June 2017 update, provided in accordance with the procedures of the Large Scale Fishing Vessel List.
ALB	4005	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	N/A; the United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic albacore
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of NALB	N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NALB without a permit
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SALB	N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SALB without a permit
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A; U.S. domestic legislation does not prohibit dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control, and surveillance measures	U.S. regulations prohibit landings of Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish by any method other than rod and reel, and the United States provides 10% scientific observer coverage of billfish tournament landings. Annual landings by U.S. recreational fishermen are limited to 250 Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin/roundscale spearfish, combined, consistent with Rec. 15-05, and minimum sizes have been established at 251 cm for blue marlin and 168 cm for white marlin/roundscale spearfish. All anglers must have a permit, and those participating in Atlantic billfish tournaments are required to use only non-offset circle hooks when deploying natural baits or natural bait/artificial lure combinations in order to further limit marlin mortality. All tournaments that are selected for reporting are required to submit landing reports. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing. The United States implements an internet-based non-tournament reporting system for recreationally caught Atlantic billfish. Sale of billfish is prohibited. Enforcement efforts include dockside monitoring, at-sea boarding and visits to recreational

			marinas.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	U.S. regulations prohibit landings of Atlantic sailfish by any method other than rod and reel, and the United States provides 10% scientific observer coverage of billfish tournament landings. The United States has established a minimum size of 160 cm for Atlantic sailfish. All anglers must have a permit, and those participating in Atlantic billfish tournaments are required to use only non-offset circle hooks when deploying natural baits or natural bait/artificial lure combinations. All tournaments that are selected for reporting are required to submit landing reports. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing. The United States implements an internet-based non-tournament reporting system for recreationally caught Atlantic billfish. Sale of billfish is prohibited. Enforcement efforts include dockside monitoring, at-sea boarding and visits to recreational marinas.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A; the United States prohibits retention of hammerhead sharks in ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A; the United States prohibits retention of silky sharks in ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See U.S. shark checksheet required pursuant to Rec. 16-13 (updated in Appendix __).
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	The U.S. shark checksheet required pursuant to Rec. 16-13 was submitted in 2017; updates will be provided prior to the 10/10/18 deadline under separate cover.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of ICCAT's shark recommendations through data collection programs and domestic management measures including a requirement for all sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached. The United States has catch limits in place for all federally managed shark species, including Atlantic porbeagle, shortfin mako, and blue sharks, and will continue to submit catch and effort data for sharks to ICCAT. The United States also prohibits harvest of bigeye thresher sharks in all ICCAT fisheries and fully implements and complies with the requirements of Rec. 10-07 and 10-08, which prohibit retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling hammerhead sharks in the family Sphyrnidae (except for *Sphyrna tiburo*) and oceanic whitetip sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), respectively, as well as silky sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, per Rec. 11-08.
SHK	7006	Information on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage	The United States manages commercial catches of Atlantic blue shark under a pelagic shark quota.

		blue shark	
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	During the first six months of 2018, provisional U.S. shortfin mako shark landings were 101.2 t and dead discards were 1.9 t. The United States implemented new regulations to manage shortfin mako sharks in response to Rec. 17-08, which went into effect in March 2018.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	U.S. regulations adopted in 2004 for all U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels include: mandatory attendance at sea turtle release and disentanglement workshops, mandatory bait specifications, use of circle hooks (size of hook depending on fishing locale), and the mandatory possession and use of sea turtle handling and release gear on board all vessels with pelagic longline gear. The United States continues to modify the suite of disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet are reported annually to ICCAT.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A; The United States does not fish in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude or the Mediterranean where the requirements of Rec. 11-09 apply. Information on the U.S. NPOA for Seabirds was included in the 2009 U.S. Annual Report to ICCAT.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Research activities are described in Part I, Section 1 of the U.S. Annual Report. Also see Appendix II for information on this topic.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Executive Order in 2014--*Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses*--mandated the use of a single electronic system, the International Trade Data System (ITDS), to streamline transactions for the import and export of products regulated by any U.S. Federal Agency. The United States published a final rule in 2016 establishing regulations to integrate the collection of trade documentation within ITDS and requiring electronic filing of information through a single automated portal. Given this need to collect information from the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) in an electronic format, the United States has integrated ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into this internet-based electronic data collection system. A document imaging system allows brokers to attach electronic images of paper certificates to the entry and export filings. In addition, certain key information from paper documents (or electronic records in the case of the eBCD system) must be entered directly into ITDS. More information can be found at www.itds.gov.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A; the United States did not object to any ICCAT recommendations.

Section 4

Recommendation to Establish Minimum Standards for Fishing Vessel Scientific Observer Programs (16-14)
The U.S. observer program has two main objectives: monitoring interactions between fishing gear and protected species (marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds) and monitoring fishing effort and catch (estimation of total landings of target species and/or bycatch of non-target or prohibited species). The U.S. observer coverage goal is eight percent of all sets in each area/quarter stratum. Actual observer coverage of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was 12 percent of the fishing sets in 2017. No purse seine vessels fished during 2017. Additional information is available in ST-11 (National Observer Program Info) and online at http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/nop/index.html.

Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System (14-09)
The United States implemented a fleet-wide VMS requirement in the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery in 2003. All vessels away from port with pelagic longline gear onboard are required to operate their VMS units with hourly position reporting. The United States also requires VMS operation for vessels with bottom longline gear onboard between 33°00' N. latitude and 36°30' N. latitude or near the mid-Atlantic shark closed area and for shark gillnet vessels operating during the right whale calving season. Vessel operators provide position reports 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Catch reports of BFT are required via VMS for both purse seine and pelagic longline. More information is available online at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/enforcement/regional-vessel-monitoring-information.

Measures to Ensure Effectiveness of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures and to Prohibit Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (Recs. 03-12 and 11-18; Res. 01-18)
The United States is implementing these measures through various means (e.g., licensing requirements, monitoring control, and surveillance measures, maintaining up-to-date records of U.S. vessels authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area, etc.). U.S. laws and regulations prohibit the import of tuna and tuna-like species from vessels included in the IUU vessel list (as established pursuant to Rec. 11-18) or which are not on ICCAT's authorized vessel list as established pursuant to Rec. 11-12 (*50 CFR Part 635.41*), which was revised by Rec. 13-13. The United States has developed regulations to clarify domestic implementation of other aspects of Rec. 11-18, including restriction of entry into port and access to port services for vessels on the ICCAT IUU vessel list. Such vessels may also be prohibited from engaging in commercial transactions, if allowed entry into port. Any actions taken against listed IUU vessels would be in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure(s) and based on consultations among relevant U.S. agencies.

The United States established a Seafood Import Monitoring Program through a final rule published in 2016. This is a risk-based traceability program requiring the importer of record to provide data from the point of harvest to point of entry into U.S. commerce. More information is available online at: http://www.iuufishing.noaa.gov/.

Recommendation by ICCAT to Promote Compliance By Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contacting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures (06-14)
U.S. fisheries enforcement is undertaken by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), the U.S. Coast Guard, and, pursuant to cooperative enforcement agreements, by U.S. States and territories with maritime boundaries in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and/or Caribbean Sea. Enforcement activities include monitoring and inspecting offloads at landing facilities and marinas in conjunction with dealer record checks and at-sea boarding and inspection. The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary Federal agency responsible for monitoring compliance with U.S. regulations on the fishing grounds. For a summary of recent enforcement actions to ICCAT species, including those actions concerning U.S. domestic regulations that exceed the requirements of ICCAT, see Appendix I.

Recommendation for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (12-07)
The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports those fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to revise its regulations for U.S.-permitted vessels landing tuna, tuna-like species or other HMS in foreign ports or making port calls in foreign ports. The rule describes additional information about notification requirements prior to arrival in a foreign port, items that may be inspected by an authorized official of a Port State, and procedures for reporting the results of any port inspection conducted by an authorized official of a Port State when landing HMS in a foreign port. These regulations ensure that U.S.-permitted vessels have the most current information when landing HMS in foreign ports.

In addition to ICCAT's requirements, the United States supported the development of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing, and, upon its adoption in November 2009, was one of the first to sign it. The United States ratified the Port State Measures Agreement in February 2016. This will complement existing regulations that restrict port entry and access to port services to vessels included on the IUU lists of ICCAT and other RFMOs of which the United States is a party.

Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

See Appendix II.

Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the ICCAT Convention Area (*Rec. 13-13)*

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to address the requirement for vessels 20 meters or greater to obtain an International Maritime Organization (IMO)/Lloyd's Registry (LR) number. All eligible U.S. vessels on the ICCAT record now have IMO/LR numbers.

Additional information

Recent U.S. management actions for Atlantic highly migratory species can be found online at:https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species.

Federal Register notices containing the full text of proposed and final regulations can be found at: https://www.federalregister.gov/.

Section 5

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

N/A

APPENDIX I
NOAA ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS TAKEN
ON ICCAT SPECIES
September 1, 2017 – September 27, 2018

During this reporting period, enforcement efforts consisted of dockside monitoring of offloads at major landing facilities in conjunction with dealer record checks, as well as at-sea boardings and visits recreational marinas. Enforcement officials detected the following violations:

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	#
CASES OPENED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	139
COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE GIVEN	67
WRITTEN WARNINGS ISSUED	13
SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS ISSUED	28
REFERRED TO OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL	4

VIOLATION CITE	NUMBER OF VIOLATON TYPE
General Prohibitions under ATCA:	
Fish for, catch, possess, retain or land Atlantic HMS without a valid vessel permit	36
Fail to make available or have in possession a HMS permit	2
Purchase Atlantic HMS landed by non-permitted vessel	5
Commercial sale of Atlantic HMS to a non-permitted dealer	6
Falsify, fail to record or maintain a required record	17
Fail to use or activate VMS when required	1
Fish for HMS with longline gear and no sea turtle bycatch mitigation gear	4
Fail to maintain Atlantic HMS in proper form	10
Catch or retain undersized Atlantic HMS	4
Operate a charterboat without a valid USCG license	2
Fail to make HMS available for inspection	1
Possession of illegal HMS	1
Unauthorized transfer of HMS species in port or at sea	1
Violate terms of a permit	1
Safe handling and release of HMS	6
Failure to take an observer as required	8
Failure to submit an electronic dealer report	5

Specific Prohibitions for Atlantic Tunas:

Fail to report a large or medium or giant BFT	3
Fail to report a BFT in HMS Angling or Charter / Headboat Category	21
Exceed a BFT catch limit	1
Fish for, retain, land or possess a BFT during a closure	3
Fishing without an approved and functioning EM system	1
Failure to use a bluefin tuna tag as specified	1
Possession of undersized bluefin tuna	2
Possession of bluefin tuna with improper gear on board	1

Specific Prohibitions for Billfish:

Fail to report a billfish while permitted in the charter / headboat fishery	2

Specific Prohibitions for Sharks:

Possession of shark-fins at sea	1
Retain prohibited sharks	3

Specific Prohibitions for Swordfish:

Failure to mark or properly mark buoy gear	3
Over the limit of swordfish	2
Failure to maintain swordfish in proper form	1

This completes the NOAA Fisheries, Office of Law Enforcement, Report of ICCAT-Related Actions.

Appendix II: Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

The reduction of bycatch mortality is an important component of Federal fisheries management in the United States. In 1998, the United States developed a national bycatch reduction plan, *Managing the Nation's Bycatch*. The overarching goal is to implement conservation and management measures for living marine resources that will minimize, to the extent practicable, bycatch and the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided. The plan also established a definition of bycatch as fishery discards, retained incidental catch, and unobserved mortalities resulting from a direct encounter with fishing gear. In 2004, the United States published a report entitled "*Evaluating Bycatch: A National Approach to Standardized Bycatch Monitoring Programs*" that established goals for developing bycatch estimates. In 2016, the United States published its *National Bycatch Reduction Strategy* to guide and coordinate efforts to reduce bycatch and bycatch mortality in support of sustainably managing fisheries and recovering and conserving protected species. This national strategy highlights the U.S. commitment to continuing to reduce and minimize bycatch now and into the future. For the purposes of this Strategy, reducing bycatch includes efforts to minimize the amount of bycatch, as well as minimize the mortality, serious injury, and adverse impacts of bycatch that does occur. In addition, reducing bycatch can also include actions that increase utilization of fish that would otherwise be economic discards, taking into account conservation and management requirements. In keeping with national goals regarding bycatch, U.S. legislation requires that fishery conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, minimize bycatch and, for those species that cannot be avoided, minimize bycatch mortality.

Bycatch Reduction Methods in the Atlantic HMS Fisheries

Commercial Fisheries	Recreational Fisheries
Gear Modifications (including hook/bait types)	Circle Hooks (mortality reduction only)
Circle Hooks	Formal Voluntary or Mandatory Catch-and-Release Program for all Fish or Certain Species
Weak Hooks	Prohibiting retention of fish
Time/Area Closures	Education/Outreach
Performance Standards	De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only)
Education/Outreach	
Effort Reductions (i.e., Limited Access)	
De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only)	
Prohibiting retention of fish	

Fishery closures designed to minimize bycatch

The U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fishery, which typically targets ICCAT-managed species, is subject to several discrete time/area closures. These closures are designed to reduce bycatch (*e.g.*, undersized swordfish, billfish, *etc.*) by prohibiting pelagic longline fishing for ICCAT-managed species in those areas during specified times. The closures affect offshore fishing areas up to 200 nm from shore (see Figure 1). These closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm^2 year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm^2 from February through April each year; (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm^2 year-round; and (4) the Northeastern United States: 21,600 nm^2 during the month of June each year. The Northeast Distant St**a**tistical Sampling Area (NED) (2,631,000 nm^2), which had been closed year-round (per regulations at 50 CFR part 223 and 635) from 2001 through mid-2004, has been reclassified as a gear restricted area.

To reduce sea turtle mortality, pelagic longline vessels may only fish for HMS in the NED if they observe strict circle hook and bait restrictions and use approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Outside of the NED, in order to reduce sea turtle mortality, the U.S. HMS pelagic longline fishery is required to use circle hooks with certain bait combinations, depending on the region, as well as the required, approved sea turtle release gear and release and handling protocols. If selected, pelagic longline vessels must carry observers.

Effective June 2009, in order to conduct research to minimize marine mammal interactions, there is also a Cape Hatteras Special Research Area that is located in the mid-Atlantic Bight, which requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when fishing in that area. Additionally, since June 2009, U.S. pelagic longline vessels must limit the length of the longline mainline to 20 nm in length to reduce serious injuries and mortalities of both pilot whales and Risso's dolphins in the Mid-Atlantic Bight. Observers may conduct additional scientific investigations while on board pelagic longline vessels fishing in the area.

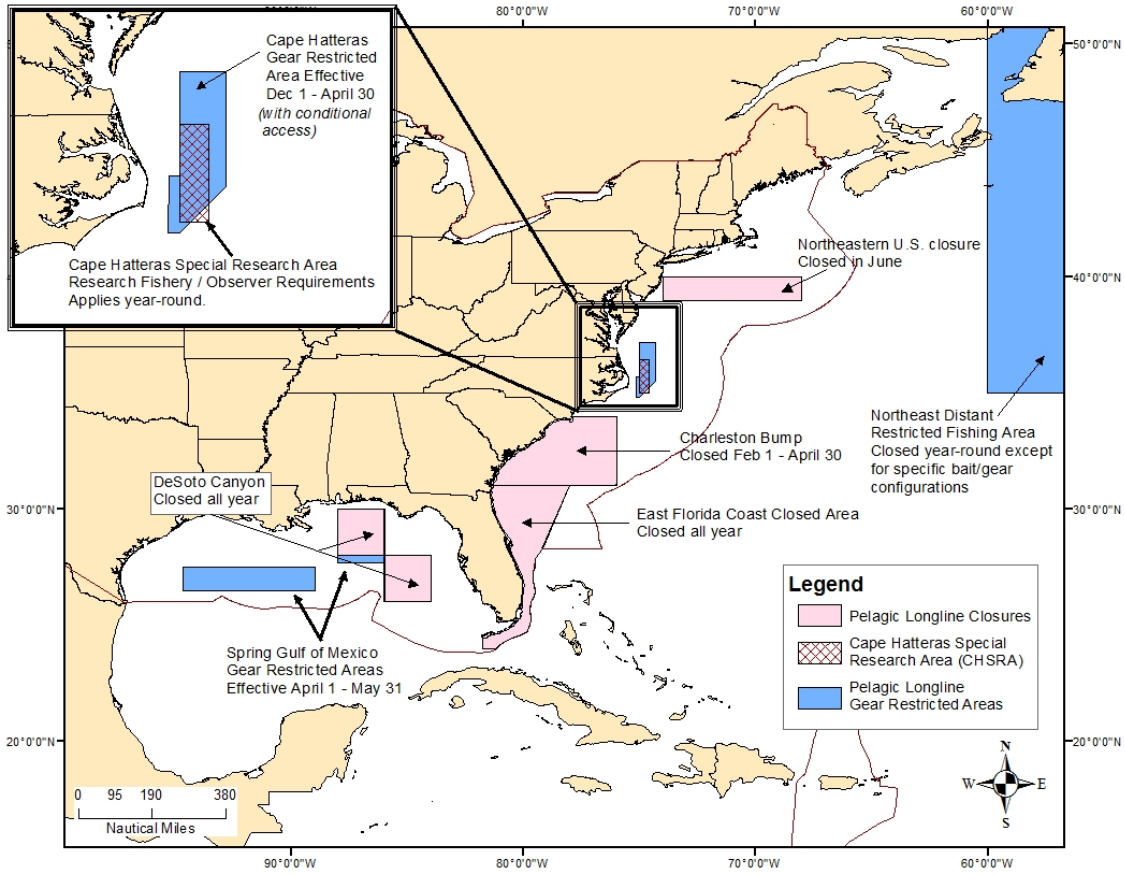


Figure 1. *Selected U.S. time/area closures in HMS fisheries (2015). Note: the Northeast Distant (NED) was a closed area to all vessels as of 2001. It became the NED Restricted Fishing Area on 30 June 2004, when it was opened to those participating in the NED experiment. The Cape Hatteras Special Research Area requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when needed, and limit longline mainline to 20 nm in length.*

Regulatory efforts to minimize dead discards of bluefin tuna

As directed fishing for bluefin tuna is prohibited in the Gulf of Mexico, the United States has taken steps to minimize dead discards. Effective May 2011, pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico must use "weak hooks" to reduce bycatch of spawning bluefin tuna. A weak hook is a circle hook that meets current U.S. hook size and offset restrictions for the Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery but is constructed of round wire stock that is thinner-gauge than what is more commonly used in constructing circle hooks and is no larger than 3.65 mm in diameter. Weak hooks can allow incidentally hooked bluefin tuna to escape capture because the hooks are more likely to straighten when a large fish is hooked. The purpose of the requirement is to reduce pelagic longline catch of bluefin tuna in the

Gulf of Mexico, consistent with SCRS advice that ICCAT may wish to protect the strong 2003 year class until it reaches maturity and can contribute to spawning.

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to implement Amendment 7 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, which focused primarily on the Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery. Amendment 7 contained provisions to reduce and account for bluefin tuna dead discards through gear restricted areas and individual transferable quotas, optimize fishing opportunities in all categories within the U.S. quota, and enhance monitoring and reporting, among other things. It also included measures to: (a) reallocate quota among fishing categories; (b) implement gear restricted areas and access based on performance criteria; (c) implement individual bluefin quotas in the pelagic longline fishery; (d) close the pelagic longline fishery when the bluefin tuna quota is attained; (e) require daily catch reporting of bluefin via vessel monitoring systems for purse seine and pelagic longline vessels; (f) require electronic monitoring for pelagic longline vessels; and (g) implement other regulatory changes in the bluefin tuna fisheries.

Shark identification guides can be found online at:
http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/z_downloads/bookstore_sharkplacard1.pdf
http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/z_downloads/bookstore_sharkplacard2.pdf
http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/publications/

Shark and prohibited shark identification placards at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides.

ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L´URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

*Durante el año 2017, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. En lo que va del 2018 se presentaron a DINARA varios proyectos para la incorporación de nuevos buques a la pesquería de grandes recursos pelágicos, por lo que se espera una reactivación de la pesquería en 2019. Se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Se realizaron dos campañas de investigación, a bordo del B/I de DINARA, dirigidas a grandes recursos pelágicos. Durante las mismas se registró la captura, se realizaron muestreos de talla y sexo, se tomaron muestras biológicas, se continuó con el Programa de Marcado convencional y con el Programa de marcado satelital (*Thunnus albacares, Thunnus obesus e Isurus oxyrinchus*). Uruguay participó de los programas de ICCAT AOTTP y SRDCP marcando atunes tropicales y tiburones a bordo del B/I de DINARA. También se realizaron experimentos para evaluar medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo la reunión de preparación de datos de pez espada (3 documentos), la reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de tiburones (5 documentos), la reunión de evaluación de stock de pez espada del Atlántico (1 documento), la reunión intercesiones del subcomité de ecosistemas (1 documento). Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2017 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.*

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías

Durante el año 2017, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. En lo que va del 2018 se presentaron a DINARA varios proyectos para la incorporación de nuevos buques a la pesquería de grandes recursos pelágicos, por lo que se espera una reactivación de la pesquería en 2019.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

La Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA) del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP), a través del Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), es quien tiene a cargo el seguimiento estadístico, la investigación y la administración de estos recursos. A tales efectos dicha institución procesa la información procedente de cuadernos de pesca, boletas de desembarques, muestreos en puerto y del Programa Nacional de Observadores de la Flota Atunera (PNOFA). Durante el año 2017 se realizaron múltiples actividades vinculadas a las estadísticas, investigación y ordenación. Algunas de estas actividades se desarrollaron conjuntamente con otras instituciones gubernamentales, la Universidad de la República del Uruguay y organizaciones no gubernamentales, así como con otros países. En 2017 se continuó con las campañas de investigación iniciadas en el 2009 a bordo del buque de investigación científica B/I “Aldebarán” de la DINARA con el objetivo general de recabar datos independientes de la pesquería. Se realizaron experimentos sobre diferentes medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental, dirigidas a aves marinas, y otros dirigidos a obtener datos ambientales. A su vez, se realizó un esfuerzo en el marcado de peces pelágicos, complementando las tareas de investigación realizadas en la pesquería, incluyendo tanto marcaje convencional como marcas satelitales.

[1] Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA).

2.1 Investigación

La investigación se desarrolló principalmente a partir de la información proveniente de los partes de pesca, del PNOFA y de los datos obtenidos en las campañas realizadas en el Buque de Investigación de DINARA.

2.1.1 Programa de observadores

No hubo actividad durante 2017 por el cese de la flota.

2.1.2 Pez espada

Se continuó con la toma de muestras, recopilación de datos de talla por sexo y marcaje en las campañas del B/I de la DINARA.

Durante la Reunión de preparación de datos sobre pez espada del Atlántico de 2017 se presentó una serie estandarizada de capturas de esta especie por parte de la flota palangrera uruguaya basada en datos tomados por el Programa de observadores de Uruguay (SCRS/2017/078). También se presentaron durante esta Reunión otros dos documentos, uno analiza y compara las capturas (CPUE) de pez espada mediante la utilización de diferentes configuraciones de palangres (SCRS/2017/077), y otro que presenta conversiones talla-talla y talla-peso para esta especie en el Atlántico sudoccidental (SCRS/2017/079).

En la Reunión ICCAT de 2017 de evaluación del stock de pez espada del Atlántico se presentaron los resultados del estudio de mortalidad por captura (hooking mortality) de pez espada en base a los datos del Programa de observadores de Uruguay en el Atlántico sudoccidental (SCRS/P/2017/026).

2.1.3 Atunes tropicales

Se continuó con la toma de muestras biológicas y con el Programa de Marcado convencional en las campañas del B/I Aldebarán.

Durante 2017 Uruguay participo en el programa AOTTP de ICCAT. Para esto, se desarrolló una campaña de marcado a bordo del B/I de DINARA. Durante la campaña se marcaron individuos de atún aleta amarilla y atún ojo grande con marcas convencionales, marcas satelitales miniPAT (5 YFT) y marcas de archivo internas Lotek geolocator (10 YFT y 1 BET).

Durante el 2017 se continuó con el estudio sobre el efecto de la variabilidad climática en la distribución y capturas del atún aleta amarilla (*T. albacares*). Para esto se están utilizando datos de la flota atunera uruguaya entre 1981 y 2012 en toda su área de operación. Este estudio se enmarca en una tesis de maestría, del programa de Maestría en Ciencias Ambientales de la Universidad de la República de Uruguay.

2.1.4 Albacora

Se continuó con el análisis de las estadísticas de captura, así como con en el marcado y la toma de muestras biológicas en las campañas del B/I Aldebarán.

2.1.5 Tiburones

Se continuó con el análisis de las estadísticas de captura, así como con en el marcado y la toma de muestras biológicas en las campañas del B/I Aldebarán.

Durante la Reunión de preparación de datos de marrajo dientuso de ICCAT de 2017 se presentó una serie estandarizada de capturas de esta especie por parte de la flota palangrera uruguaya basada en datos tomados por el Programa de observadores de Uruguay (SCRS/2017/059). También se presentó durante esta Reunión un documento que analiza y compara las capturas (CPUE) de marrajo dientuso mediante la utilización de diferentes configuraciones de palangres, y presenta información sobre tallas y madurez de la especie (SCRS/2017/058). Como parte del SRDCP, durante esta Reunión, Uruguay participó de la elaboración y presentación de tres documentos sobre marrajo dientuso. Una revisión de la distribución de tallas de la especie en el océano Atlántico (SCRS/2017/048), otro sobre estudios de marcado satelital y sobrevivencia post captura (SCRS/2017/049), y un tercero sobre edad y crecimiento (SCRS/2017/051). Avances sobre el estudio de edad y crecimiento y consideraciones para el uso en la evaluación fueron presentados en la Reunión de evaluación de marrajo dientuso de ICCAT de 2017 (SCRS/2017/111).

Se continúa desarrollando el proyecto de telemetría satelital en tiburones, que tiene como objetivo determinar y caracterizar los movimientos y el uso de hábitat del tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) y otros tiburones pelágicos en el Océano Atlántico Sur. Esta iniciativa fue creada a partir de un convenio entre la DINARA y el SEFSC (South East Fisheries Science Center) de la NOAA (Agencia Nacional de Océanos y Atmósfera de EEUU), y cuenta con el apoyo técnico del Centro de Investigación y Conservación Marina (CICMAR).

En el 2017 se continuo con los esfuerzos en el marcado satelital de tiburón moro (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) en colaboración con ICCAT en el marco del SRDCP, en total se marcaron 4 tiburones moro (115-165 cm FL).

2.1.6 Aves marinas

Durante 2017 se continuo trabajando en el proceso colaborativo para desarrollar una evaluación de la captura incidental de aves marinas en los océanos Atlántico e Índico. Para esto, se realizó un taller en Montevideo, Uruguay entre los días 20 al 23 de junio de 2017, en el cual participaron investigadores de Brasil, Japón y Uruguay. Además, Portugal envió sus datos de capturas de aves marinas para poder trabajar durante el taller.

Durante la Reunión intersesiones de 2017 del subcomité de ecosistemas se realizó una presentación de los resultados y avances obtenidos durante el taller (SCRS/P/2017/033).

Se continuo en 2017 con el experimento para evaluar el desempeño de brazoladas alternativas (con un peso a 1 m del anzuelo) en disminuir los ataques a las carnadas y la captura incidental de aves marinas en el palangre pelágico. Se probaron dos tipos de pesos de seguridad además de los destorcedores de plomo de 75g usados en la pesquería. También se está evaluando el efecto de estas brazoladas en la captura de especies objetivos. Este experimento se llevó adelante en las campañas de investigación a bordo del B/I Aldebarán de la DINARA.

Se publicaron en 2017 los resultados de dos investigaciones, una desarrollada en colaboración entre el Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos de DINARA y el British Antarctic Survey. Sobre la base de datos tomados por observadores científicos a bordos, se caracterizó la composición de sexos de albatros reales capturados por la flota de palangre pelágico.

2.1.7 Cetáceos

En base a las campañas del B/I se continuó con la investigación en este grupo, analizando información de distribución de estas especies, y la depredación por parte de orcas y falsa orca sobre la captura del palangre pelágico.

2.1.8 Buque de investigación

Durante el 2017 se realizaron dos campañas de investigación dirigidas a grandes peces pelágicos a bordo del B/I "Aldebarán" perteneciente a la DINARA, una en el mes de abril y la otra en junio. En las mismas se utilizó palangre pelágico de deriva tipo americano, el cual es el arte que ha sido más utilizado por la flota atunera uruguaya en los últimos años.

En estas campañas se continuó con el Programa Internacional Cooperativo de Marcaje de la CICAA, así como con el registro de tallas y sexos y la colecta de muestras biológicas relacionadas a estudios de edad y crecimiento, dieta y reproducción.

Además de estas campañas, técnicos del LaRPe estuvieron a cargo de la realización de censos y avistamientos de mamíferos, aves y tortugas marinas en otras campañas de investigación dirigidas a otros recursos. Las metodologías utilizadas en estos censos y conteos son las de transectas y de punto dependiendo de la actividad del barco.

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

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	17/09/2017
S2	Características de la flota	31/07/2018
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	31/07/2018

S4	Captura y esfuerzo - Tarea II	31/07/2018
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	31/07/2018
S6	Captura estimada por talla	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	31/07/2018
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	N/A Uruguay no opera en el área del mar de los Sargazos.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de todas las actividades de introducción en jaulas).	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	N/A. Uruguay no utiliza DCP.
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, por tipo de DCP, etc.	N/A. Uruguay no utiliza DCP.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	N/A. Uruguay no opera con PS/BB.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	N/A. Uruguay nunca operó con DCP.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	Uruguay presentó en la Reunión de preparación de datos de marrajo dientuso de ICCAT de 2017 los siguientes documentos: SCRS/2017/058 - SCRS/2017/059. Además, como país participante del SRDCP

		se presentaron en la misma Reunión los siguientes documentos: SCRS/2017/048 - SCRS/2017/050 - SCRS/2017/051.
S51	Información sobre tintorera	N/A. No se presentaron documentos en 2017.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen túnidos y especies afines.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Todos los requisitos de comunicación a la Comisión han sido implementados en Uruguay. Todas las comunicaciones han sido realizadas en tiempo y forma a la Comisión.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Todos los requisitos de comunicación a la Comisión han sido implementados en Uruguay. Todas las comunicaciones han sido realizadas en tiempo y forma a la Comisión.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	15/08/2018
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	N/A. En 2017 no hubo fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	N/A. En 2017 no hubo fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	N/A. Uruguay no autoriza transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	N/A. Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.

GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	N/A. No hubo cambios.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	72 horas previas al arribo a puerto.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	falta entregar, se cumpliò con el 5%
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	N/A. No procede , porque no hubo infracciones no hubo infracciones
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	N/A. No procede , porque no hubo infracciones
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	n/a idem anterior
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	en proceso uno con Argentina
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	no los hubo
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	n/a, ver anterior
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
GEN	0022	*Redundante*	
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afínes.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	N/A. No procede, no los hubo
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	N/A. No procede, no los hubo
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No hubo
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No hubo
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No hubo
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	N/A. No procede
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	N/A. No procede

INFORMACIÓN ESPECÍFICA DE LAS ESPECIES ATÚN ROJO			
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
BFT	1006	*Redundante*	
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2018	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04/17-07, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04/17-07	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2017	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1026	*Redundante*	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.

ESPECIES TROPICALES			
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
TRO	2005	*Redundante*	
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	N/A. Uruguay no exporta patudo congelado.
TRO	2008	*Redundante*	
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25).	N/A. Uruguay no opera con DCP.
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	N/A. Uruguay no tuvo actividad en 2017. Por lo que no hay reporte de número de buques, descripción de artes de pesca, ni cuota asignada a esos buques.
PEZ ESPADA			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	N/A. Uruguay no exporta pez espada congelado.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
SWO	3008	*Redundante*	
SWO	3009	*Redundante*	
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.

SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3020	Plan de pesca para el pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
ATÚN BLANCO			
ALB	4001	*Redundante*	
ALB	4002	*Redundante*	
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS			
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre esta prohibición.
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 15-05 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Las capturas de Uruguay de estas especies han sido siempre muy bajas. Por lo que se pueden controlar con la presencia de observadores científicos a bordo.
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	Las capturas de Uruguay de estas especies han sido siempre muy bajas. Por lo que se pueden controlar con la presencia de observadores científicos a bordo.
TIBURONES			
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.

SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre la Rec. 11-08. Además, esta Recomendación ha sido internalizada en el ordenamiento pesquero nacional e incluida en la actualización del PAN – Condrictios Uruguay 2015.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2017, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10 -07,10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06).	Todas las estadísticas de los tiburones capturados en las pesquerías de palangre de Uruguay son reportados en los datos estadísticos de las Tareas I y II. Asimismo, todas las Rec. han sido internalizadas en el ordenamiento pesquero nacional. Estas Rec. de prohibición de retención de especies de tiburones han sido incluidas en la actualización del PAN – Condrictios Uruguay 2015. Además, mediante un Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo (Nº 67/013 de 22 de febrero de 2013) Uruguay prohíbe retener a bordo, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar vender u ofrecer para su venta cualquier parte o la carcasa entera de tiburones (*Lamna nasus*) que puedan ser capturados.
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	N/A. Sin actividad en 2017.
SHK	7007	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes muertos durante los primeros seis meses de 2018	N/A. Sin actividad en los primeros seis meses de 2018.
OTRAS ESPCIES/CAPTURA FORTUITA			
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	En la flota pesquera se promueve el uso de equipos que permitan liberar, desenredar y manipular de forma segura las tortugas marinas capturadas. Para esto, en algunas oportunidades, observadores a bordo llevan los equipos necesarios a bordo para entrenar a los pescadores en el uso de los mismos.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	La implementación de medidas de mitigación se encuentra en la actualización del PAN – Aves Marinas Uruguay finalizada en 2015. El mismo aplica a todos los buques de bandera uruguaya, y a buques de tercera bandera pescando en aguas de Uruguay. El Plan de Acción hace referencia a la obligatoriedad del uso de al menos dos medidas de mitigación, siendo el calado nocturno obligatorio, y complementado con el uso de líneas espantapájaros o pesos de 60g a un metro de distancia del anzuelo.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Durante el año 2009 se vienen realizando experimentos a bordo del buque de investigación de DINARA, sobre el uso de diferentes medidas de mitigación para aves y tortugas marinas. Líneas espantapájaros,

			reducción de la distancia del peso al anzuelo, anzuelos circulares, hook pods. El efecto de estas medidas de mitigación también está siedo evaluado sobre la captura de especies objetivo, así como otras capturadas incidentalmente (peces óseos, tiburones y mamíferos marinos).
MISCELÁNEA			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	N/A. Uruguay no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No hubo.

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

Se continuo con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009, a través de un grupo conformado por funcionarios de la DINARA (OROPS). Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas en el puerto de Montevideo, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos.

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

No se encontraron dificultades en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.
Todas las Recomendaciones de ICCAT aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2017 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay.

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

SUMMARY

*Vanuatu's offshore fishery consists of tuna longline vessels targeting albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and bigeye tunas (*Thunnus obesus*). The operating fleets comprise three components: locally based foreign vessels, which operate within the Vanuatu EEZ and land their catch into Vanuatu where the catch is part processed; Vanuatu registered longliners, purse seiners and carrier vessels which operate outside the Vanuatu zone in the IOTC, IATTC, ICCAT and WCPFC convention areas; and foreign longliners, which operate for part of the year within the Vanuatu EEZ. At present, the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery of Vanuatu typically targeting ICCAT-managed species, such as bigeye, albacore skipjack and yellowfin tunas, is subject to several discrete time/area closures to reduce all bycatch. In 2017 there was was only one Vanuatu vessel active in 2017 which is a fish carrier however is chartered by Namibia. Vanuatu currently has a National Observer Program, which has been certified under the WCPFC regional observer program in 2009 and now has 31 Active Observers carrying out duties in the WCPFC region; two of these observers have been trained in the SPRFMO and are currently carrying out their duties in 2 stern Trawlers operating around South America. Vanuatu plans to train Observers to observe in IATTC and ICCAT. Vanuatu vessels currently active in the ICCAT area are carrying on board observers provided by MRAG. In 2015, the Republic of Vanuatu met its obligations with regard to the implementation of the conservation and management measures applied for all RFMO's, furthermore, the Republic of Vanuatu takes an ecosystem approach towards the management of highly migratory species and will adhere as required, to implement a number of measures that go beyond the measures required in ICCAT recommendations and resolutions.*

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Zero catches in 2017.

Section 2: Research and statistics

There were no research activities undertaken.

Vanuatu does not undertake research activities in ICCAT.

There were no transshipment in the high seas in 2017.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Vanuatu has strengthened its compliance level in submitting relevant required data within the timeframe or with minor delays which is a major improvement compare to last year Vanuatu level of compliance.

[1] Department of Fisheries, Port Vila.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
			Vanuatu submitted the following data: Rec 11.11 - Compliance reporting table – on time, Rec 01.16 - Annual report – Nothing to report on since there was no fishing activities carried out I 2015 Rec 01.20 – LL Management standards – on time, Rec 06.11 / 12.06 – Transhipment Report – Nothing to report on as there was no transhipment activities Rec 11.01 – BET / YFT – current vessels – Nothing to report on since there was no fishing activities carried out I 2015 Rec 11.01 – BET / YFT – 2013 vessels – Nothing to report on since there was no fishing activities carried out I 2015 Rec 11.02 – NSW Management Plan – Under Drafting Rec 11.09 – Seabirds Mitigations measures – NPOA Seabirds attached Rec 11.12 – Internal Action report – on time. Task I & II – Nothing to report on since there was no fishing activities carried out I 2015
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Included on Annual Report 2014
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Provided on 14/09/16
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A – Vanuatu does not charter vessel
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A – Vanuatu does not charter vessel
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports	Nothing to report on since there was no fishing activities carried out in 2015
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	There were no transhipment at sea in 2015
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Provided each year at time of authorisation and at time of change
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A – Vanuatu LSPLVs do not tranship to carrier vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Vanuatu does not have a Bilateral Arrangement for Port inspections however an Independent Inspection Agency has been authorised to carry out port inspections
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A Vanuatu does not have Access Agreement in place

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A Vanuatu does not have Access Agreement in place
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	15
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Nothing to report on since there was no fishing activities carried out I 2015
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Nothing to report on since there were no LSTLV in2015
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Nothing to Report
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing to Report
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Vanuatu does not import Tuna and is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	No data on non-compliance to be reported
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Nothing to report
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Nothing to report
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	None
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in caged fish
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT caging
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	15 Vanuatu authorized carrier vessels to operate in the ICCAT Convention Area Updated at time of change
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A No joint fishing operations
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes for Vanuatu flagged carrier vessels
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A – No inspection vessels
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	TECNITAS
T	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC Coastal State
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	No Changes
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	No Changes
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Nothing to report
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A Vanuatu does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	None
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A Vanuatu does not import frozen BET
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4th June 2013
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Vanuatu does not import swordfish
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4th June 2013
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A Vanuatu vessels do not target Med-SWO
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC Coastal State
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A No special fishing permits
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in Med-SWO
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	6/10/2013
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A Vanuatu catches under 200t
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins Rec 12-04 para 2	Vanuatu currently does not prohibit dead discards
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of By-Catch species which includes Billfish. There are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as By-catches are concerned.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC Costal State
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC Costal State
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu

Category	No.	Information required	Response
		mortality reduction Rec 05-05 Para 1	has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation Rec 11.08 Para 7	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu therein prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by catch.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Provided on 14/10/14
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field Rec 11.10 Para 1e	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu therein prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by catch.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A Vanuatu has not yet implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

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

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2017 por 87 unidades industriales: 78 palangreros, 4 cerqueros y 5 cañeros. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico en el orden de las 9.361,929 t, dentro de las cuales 9.058,722 t corresponden a desembarques y 303,207 t a descartes. El 88,78% de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue el aleta amarilla (Thunnus albacares) con 55,79 %, mientras que el bonito listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), el ojo gordo (T. obesus), el albacora (T. alalunga), la carachana (Auxis thazard) y el aleta negra (T. atlanticus), alcanzaron 24,53 %, 3,51 %, 3,33 %, 1,27 % y 0,36 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacan el pez vela (Istiophorus albicans) con 4,28 % y la aguja blanca (Tetrapturus albidus) con 1,66 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 1,37 %, siendo el tiburón azul (Prionace glauca) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 1,16 %. El 65,51 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de cerco, 6,48 % de la de caña, 16,79 % la de palangre. En 2017 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones; y se mantuvo el programa de observadores científicos a bordo de embarcaciones industriales de palangre, caña y cerco.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Los proyectos de investigación sobre túnidos y peces de pico se llevan a cabo en el Instituto Oceanográfico de Venezuela (IOV) de la Universidad de Oriente del estado Sucre, con sede en la ciudad de Cumaná, y cuenta con la cooperación de diversas instituciones nacionales e internacionales tales como el Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura (Programa Atún), ICCAT, IRD, Universidad de Miami y NOAA-Fisheries. El Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura es el organismo responsable de la ordenación y administración de los recursos pesqueros.

Las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las pesquerías industriales venezolanas de caña, cerco y palangre son recabadas por el Programa Atún del Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura mediante un programa de recolecta de bitácoras en los puertos de desembarques y de muestreos biológicos multiespecíficos.

En el año 2017, el seguimiento científico de varias pesquerías fue muy limitado, debido a la imposibilidad de recibir el financiamiento de la CICAA para tal fin dado los procedimientos administrativos entre la Secretaría y Venezuela. La falta de continuidad en el financiamiento afectó el desempeño del Programa Intensivo de Investigación de Marlines en Venezuela que mantenía un seguimiento científico de las pesquerías que capturan marlines (y otras especies afines) tanto de manera incidental como dirigida durante un periodo de 25 años, y que está interrumpido desde el 2015. Afectando negativamente los estimados de captura de marlines y otras especies afines en los reportes de la Tarea 1 y 2.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Pesquerías de cerco

La flota cerquera venezolana está conformada por 26 embarcaciones, de las cuales 4 faenaron en el Océano Atlántico Occidental y el resto en el Océano Pacífico Oriental (**Tabla 1**). El área de pesca de los cerqueros venezolanos estuvo comprendida entre los 10° - 13° N y -64° - 68° W (**Figura 1**).

[1] Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA).

Los desembarques realizados por la flota cerquera fueron de 5934,176 t lo cual representa un aumento del 22,11 % respecto al 2016. El atún aleta amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*, representó el 56,84 % de los desembarques de la flota y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis* 36,24 %. Otras especies capturadas por la flota fueron atún aleta negra, *Thunnus atlanticus* el ojo gordo, *Thunnus obesus; el* atún carachana negra, *Auxis thazard* y el atún alabacora *Thunnus alalunga;* las cuales representaron el restante 6,92 % de los desembarques. El esfuerzo ejercido por estas embarcaciones en el 2017 fue de 408 días de pesca, 1,96 % superior al ejercido en el 2016 (**Tabla 2).**

1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana está conformada por 8 unidades de pesca, de las cuales 5 faenaron en 2017 (**Tabla 1**). Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 587,320 t, disminuyendo 106,40 % en relación al año 2016. La especie más importante en la captura fue el atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, con 85,11 % seguido del listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, con 11,91 %, el ojo gordo *Thunnus obesus* con 2,32 % y el aleta negra, *T. atlanticus*, con 0,66 %. El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 438 días de pesca lo cual representó un descenso del 13,47 % en relación al 2016 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca para este año estuvieron entre 10º - 15 º N y 63 - 68º W (**Figura 1**).

1.3 Pesquerías de palangre

El número de embarcaciones de palangre pelágico venezolanas que operaron en el Océano Atlántico en 2017 fue de 78 unidades. El área de pesca de estas embarcaciones se extiende entre 11°-16° N y 62 °-68° W en el Mar Caribe y en la parte occidental del Océano Atlántico 4°-15° N y 44° - 60° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques controlados en la flota de palangre pelágico efectuadas en el Puerto de Cumaná y Puerto La Cruz en el 2017, fue de un total de 2.537,226 t y se descartaron 303,207 t, de los cuales 301,552t corresponden a la especie atún albacora, y 1,655 t a algunas especies de tiburones para un total de 2840,433 t de captura, aumentando 9,85 % con respecto al 2016. El esfuerzo aplicado también aumentó en un 8,97 % con un total de 5.731.120 anzuelos (**Tabla 4**).

El atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 46,54 % de los mismos, mientras que para los otros túnidos como el atún albacora, *T. alalunga* y el atún ojo gordo, *T. obesus*, el porcentaje fue de 11,81 y 1,37 %, respectivamente. Los peces pico representaron el 26,34 % de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 15,26 %. Entre los tiburones el principal desembarque por especie fue el tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con un 4,16 %.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El Programa Atún del Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura continuó con los muestreos biológicos de las diferentes especies desembarcadas en puertos de los estados Sucre y Anzoátegui y la recolección de datos de captura y esfuerzo de las diferentes pesquerías. Se muestrearon 15880 ejemplares de túnidos, peces de pico y otras especies afines provenientes de las flota de palangre, caña y cerco (**Tabla 5**).

Se realizó el control de la captura y el esfuerzo de las embarcaciones industriales que ejercen pesquerías en el Océano Atlántico Occidental bajo las modalidades de caña, cerco y palangre pelágico. La flota industrial de palangre realizó 459 viajes, la de caña 30 y la de cerco 16, para un total de 505 viajes, con un porcentaje de cobertura global de 100 %.

El Programa de Investigación Intensiva sobre Marlines en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela (PIIM-VZLA), coordinó hasta el 2014 el embarque de observadores científicos en embarcaciones de palangre pelágico y dirigió el seguimiento y parte de los muestreos biológicos de peces pico (y otras especies afines) en los puertos de desembarques del estado Sucre y en la comunidad de Playa Verde, estado Vargas. Viéndose afectado el levantamiento de información relevante para el seguimiento y control del estado de las poblaciones de marlines en esta zona por la falta de fondos financieros del Programa de Marlines de la CICAA.

El Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo de Embarcaciones Atuneras que faenan en el Océano Atlántico Centro Occidental tiene la finalidad de monitorear al menos el 5% del total de las campañas de la pesquería industrial de caña, cerco y palangre, pero debido a procedimientos administrativos internos en la institución y falta de la contribución financiera del Programa de Marlines de la CICAA, durante el año 2017 no se logró el objetivo. Se logró un seguimiento del 1,13 % de los cruceros. En ese año, el programa abordó 5 cruceros de pesca con un total de 141 días a bordo, en los cuales se observaron un total de 92 lances de pesca. Se

embarcaron observadores científicos en 4 viajes de palangreros, y 1 en caña, lo que correspondió al 1,01 % y 3,33 % de los viajes totales de la flota, respectivamente; la flota cerquera no se monitoreo. No se registró capturas de tortugas marinas.

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

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
	GENERAL - todas las especies	
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	01/10/2018
S2	Características de la flota	13/09/2018
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	13/09/2018
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	13/09/2018
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	13/09/2018
S6	Captura estimada por talla	
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	NO APLICA
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	NAT VEN 2018
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	NAT VEN 2018
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	NO APLICA
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	NO APLICA
	ATÚN ROJO	
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	NO APLICA
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas).	NO APLICA
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	NO APLICA
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	NO APLICA
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	NO APLICA
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	NO APLICA
	TÚNIDOS TROPICALES	
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	13/09/2018
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	NO APLICA
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, por tipo de DCP	NO APLICA
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	NO APLICA
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores,	NAT VEN 2018

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
S47	lo que incluye niveles de cobertura Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	 NO APLICA
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	NO APLICA
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	NO APLICA
	ISTIOFÓRIDOS	
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No poseemos financiamiento para programas científicos actualmente
	TIBURONES	
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Plan Nacional de Tiburones
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	NO APLICA
S51	Información sobre tintorera	Tarea I y Tarea II
	OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS	
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	NAT VEN 2018
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No hubo interacciones con aves reportadas durante los cruceros por los observadores científicos durante el año 2017.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Dificultades para su realización por parte de la administración pesquera y científica
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	NAT VEN 2018.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	01/10/2018
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	NAT VEN 2018
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO PARTICIPA EN ACUERDOS DE FLETAMIENTO
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO PARTICIPA EN ACUERDOS DE FLETAMIENTO

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO REALIZA TRANSBORDO
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO REALIZA TRANSBORDO
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO REALIZA TRANSBORDO
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO REALIZA TRANSBORDO
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO HA OTORGADO ACCESO A BUQUES DE PESCA EXTRANJEROS
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO HA OTORGADO ACCESO A BUQUES DE PESCA EXTRANJEROS
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO HA OTORGADO ACCESO A BUQUES DE PESCA EXTRANJEROS
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO HA OTORGADO ACCESO A BUQUES DE PESCA EXTRANJEROS
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO HA OTORGADO ACCESO A BUQUES DE PESCA EXTRANJEROS
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO HA OTORGADO ACCESO A BUQUES DE PESCA EXTRANJEROS
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO HA OTORGADO ACCESO A BUQUES DE PESCA EXTRANJEROS
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO HA OTORGADO ACCESO A BUQUES DE PESCA EXTRANJEROS
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO HA OTORGADO ACCESO A BUQUES DE PESCA EXTRANJEROS
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	NO APLICA. VENEZUELA NO HA OTORGADO ACCESO A BUQUES DE PESCA EXTRANJEROS
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	CP01-VESSELSTS ; 28/08/2018
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	NO SE PRESENTARON CAMBIOS CON RESPECTO AL AÑO ANTERIOR

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0022	*Redundante*	
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	DIFICULTADES PARA SU REALIZACION
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	NO APLICA
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	NO APLICA
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	NO APLICA
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	NO APLICA
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	NO APLICA
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	NO APLICA
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	NO APLICA
		INFORMACIÓN ESPECÍFICA DE LAS ESPECIES	NO APLICA
ATÚN ROJO			
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	NO APLICA
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	NO APLICA
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	NO APLICA
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	NO APLICA
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	NO APLICA
BFT	1006	*Redundante*	NO APLICA
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2018	NO APLICA
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	NO APLICA
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	NO APLICA
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04/17-07, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04/17-07	NO APLICA
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2017	NO APLICA
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	NO APLICA
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	NO APLICA
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	NO APLICA
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	NO APLICA
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	NO APLICA
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	NO APLICA

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	NO APLICA
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	NO APLICA
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	NO APLICA
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	NO APLICA
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	NO APLICA
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	NO APLICA
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	NO APLICA
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	NO APLICA
BFT	1026	*Redundante*	NO APLICA
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	NO APLICA
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	NO APLICA
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	NO APLICA
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	NO APLICA
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	NO APLICA
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	NO APLICA
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	NO APLICA
		ESPECIES TROPICALES	
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	CP01-VessL.sts.xls; 28/08/2018
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	ST01-T1FC. 13/09/2018
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	NO APLICA
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	NO APLICA
TRO	2005	*Redundante*	
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	NO APLICA
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	NO APLICA
TRO	2008	*Redundante*	
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	TERCER Y CUARTO TRIMESTRE 2017; 17/04/2018. PRIMER Y SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE 2018; 26/09/2018.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25).	NO APLICA

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	
PEZ ESPADA			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	NO APLICA
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	NO APLICA
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	NO APLICA
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	NO APLICA
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	
SWO	3008	*Redundante*	
SWO	3009	*Redundante*	
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	NO APLICA
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	NO APLICA
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	NO APLICA
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	NO APLICA
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del Norte	NO APLICA
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	NO APLICA
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	NAT VEN 2018
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	NO APLICA
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	NO APLICA
SWO	3020	Plan de pesca para el pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA
ATÚN BLANCO			
ALB	4001	*Redundante*	
ALB	4002	*Redundante*	
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	NO APLCA
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	NO APLCA
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	NO APLCA
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún	NAT VEN 2018

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
		blanco del norte a bordo	
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	NO APLCA
ISTIOFÓRIDOS			
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	NO APLICA
BIL	5002	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 15-05 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	NAT VEN 2018
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	
TIBURONES			
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	NAT VEN 2018.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	NAT VEN 2018.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	NAT VEN 2018.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	NAT VEN 2018
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2017, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10 -07,10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06).	NAT VEN 2018.
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	NAT VEN 2018.
SHK	7007	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes muertos durante los primeros seis meses de 2018	NAT VEN 2018.
OTRAS ESPECIES/CAPTURA FORTUITA			
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las	NO APLICA

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
		aves marinas	
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	
MISCELÁNEA			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	

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

En enero del 2016 Venezuela crea el Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Pesca y Acuicultura para atender directamente todo lo referente a la materia. El ente ejecutor de las políticas administrativas sigue siendo el Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura INSOPESCA, quien aún mantiene entre sus competencias, establecer los principios y las normas para la aplicación de prácticas responsables de pesca, que aseguren la gestión y el aprovechamiento eficaz de los recursos acuáticos, respetando el ecosistema y la diversidad biológica.

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a través del Ministerio con competencia en materia de pesca y acuicultura, puede adoptar medidas orientadas a la conservación y recuperación de las poblaciones bajo aprovechamiento. En este sentido, se procedió a preparar para consideración del Ministerio la propuesta de Resolución para regular la cuota máxima permisible de atún albacora *Thunnus alalunga*, para la flota atunera del país. En la misma, se establece fijar una cuota nacional de 200 t de ALB (*T. alalunga*) anuales a partir del año 2017. Una vez alcanzada la cuota en cuestión los ejemplares capturados deberán ser descartados, llevándose un registro a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo (PNOB) y en los cuadernos de bitácora, demostrando así, el grado de compromiso del país con las disposiciones internacionales en materia de ordenación y conservación de recursos. No obstante, que Venezuela no tiene una pesquería dirigida a la captura de la albacora, a partir del año 2014 se han aplicado medidas de descarte, para la mencionada especie tal como se refleja en la Tarea I (capturas nominales).

En consideración a los niveles de captura de la especie *T. alalunga* y *T. albidus*, en los últimos años y los registros de los volúmenes de captura descartados, la administración pesquera del país está coordinando con científicos nacionales la elaboración de un programa de investigación para el atún blanco del norte, Entre los objetivos del programa estaría el analizar los potenciales cambios espacio-temporales en la operatividad de la flota con palangre pelágico, así como estudios que contribuyan al mejor entendimiento de la historia de vida del atún blanco y la aguja blanca del norte en aguas tropicales del Atlántico occidental.

En cuanto a las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones; el 19 de junio de 2012, se publicó, la Resolución DM/N062-2012, donde se dictan las Normas Técnicas de Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura, Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones. Estableciendo, entre otras medidas, la prohibición a todo buque pesquero la captura de las especies tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*) y tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) y para los buques pesqueros industriales la captura de las especies tiburón bobo (*Carcharhinus falciformis)* y las especies pertenecientes a la familia Sphyrnidae (tiburones martillo o cornudas). A partir de enero de 2013 se puso en ejecución esta norma. Siguiendo dicha norma técnica, para el año 2017 se registraron los siguientes descartes por la flota industrial atunera: 123 kg de zorro ojón (*A. superciliosus*), 511 kg de *C. falciformis*, 687 kg de tiburón oceánico (*C. longimanus*), 316 kg de *Sphyrna lewini* y 18 kg de *S. mokarran:* entre estos 275 kg fueron ejemplares vivos y 1380 kg fueron ejemplares muertos.

En base a la recomendación de la CICAA para el reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja blanca y aguja azul, Venezuela continúa aplicando medidas de vigilancia y control de la norma técnica de ordenación para regular la pesca y comercialización de las especies de las familias Istiophoridae y Xiphiidae en todo el territorio nacional, para las embarcaciones artesanales que dirigen la captura a las agujas, dispuestas en la Providencia Administrativa Nº 69 de año 2003, la cual, entre otras disposiciones, limita el número y tamaño de las embarcaciones y artes de pesca, establece una zona de protección pesquera de las especies mencionadas y talla mínimas de captura. Es así como los ejemplares de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), sólo pueden ser capturados con una talla y un peso mínimo de 125 cm MILH y 25 kg respectivamente; según el Art.12 de la mencionada Providencia Administrativa. La actualización de esta normativa se encuentra en proceso de aprobación, la misma establece los límites de captura anuales, señalados en le Recomendación 16-05 de ICCAT,

para la aguja azul, la aguja blanca; igualmente establece un límite de captura anual para nuestra flota de 85t, de acuerdo a la Rec16-03 de ICCAT, para el pez espada en el país.

La legislación pesquera nacional fomenta la actuación de los diferentes actores vinculados al desarrollo de las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines, a través de los Consejos Consultivos, Comité de Seguimiento del Atún y los Grupos de Expertos, con la finalidad de propiciar la participación y consulta permanente entre instituciones públicas, privadas, así como de representantes de los pescadores, para la asesoría de la Administración Pesquera en la propuestas de políticas y formulación de planes o programas relativos a la pesca de los grandes pelágicos.

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

La Administración Pesquera del país; a través del seguimiento y control de las pesquerías atuneras, emprenden acciones constantes para subsanar cualquier dificultad en el cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías objetivo de ICCAT; en tal sentido se establecieron medidas de descarte para el atún albacora (*T.alalunga*) desde el mes de agosto y a partir del 14 de septiembre del presente año comenzaron medidas de descarte para la aguja blanca (*T.albidus*).

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI

Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture[1]

SUMMARY

In 2017, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 84 with 54 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 28,365 t. Bigeye tuna was the most dominant species, which accounts for 42% of the total catch in weight, followed by albacore with catch accounting for 40% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2017. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit a message of vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center. The captain of the fishing vessel was required to completely and accurately fill in the catch logbook and electronic logbook. In order to comply with the catch limit set by ICCAT, individual quota management was conducted by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin and white marlin, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish. The catches of those species were well below catch limits allocated by the ICCAT for 2017. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher sharks, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks and silky sharks. We have carried out a scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2017, there were 26 observers deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage on albacore and bigeye vessels was 7.27% and 15.27% respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2017-2018 included the researches on CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore, swordfish and sharks; the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; the age and growth of sharks; and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical information and information required by ICCAT Recommendations was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information

Our tuna longliners commenced operating in the Atlantic Ocean in early 1960s to target albacore and yellowfin tuna. In late-1980s, newly built longliners equipped with deep-freezers started operating in tropical areas to target bigeye tuna. At present there are two fleets of tuna longline fishery operating in the Atlantic Ocean, namely the bigeye tuna fleet and the albacore fleet. In 2017, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 84 with 54 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows the annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of hooks) from 2015 to 2017. It was observed that the fishing efforts were distributed from 40°N to 45°S with more concentrated in the Southern Hemisphere. The bigeye tuna fleet mainly operated in tropical areas between 15°N and 15°S. The fishing grounds of the northern albacore fleet were located in the areas around 15°N-40°N/30°W-75°W. The major fishing efforts of the southern albacore fleet were located in the waters off the southwest coast of Africa, as well as the waters off the southeast coast of South America.

Figure 2 shows the catch distributions from 2015 to 2017. It was observed that the catches of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and swordfish were mainly located in tropical areas, and the catch of albacore was located in temperate areas.

The grand total catch of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and albacore accounted for about 85% of the total catch (Table 1). In 2017, the total catch of our longline fishery was 28,365 t with 11,475 t of albacore, 11,845 t of bigeye tuna, 776 t of yellowfin tuna, 494 t of swordfish, 1,894 t of blue shark, 86 t of shortfin mako and 1,795 t of other fishes.

[1] No. 1, Fishing Harbour N. 1st Road, Chien Cheng District, Kaohsiung, Taiwan 80672.

Bluefin tuna was targeted seasonally by some longliners in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean prior to 2007. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna and no catch reported since 2007.

Section 2: Research and Statistics

2.1 Data collection and processing system
Task I data is compiled based on the data of (1) daily catch report; (2) the total catch from the recovered logbooks and e-logbooks; (3) statistical documents reported to the Fisheries Agency; (4) monthly traders' sales records; (5) the verification on settlement of fish sales from the Fisheries Agency; and (6) trading data from the Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fishery (OPRT).

The e-logbook system was established and strictly implemented for Taiwanese bigeye-targeting vessels fishing in the Atlantic Ocean since 2006. In 2017, all catches by albacore-targeting vessels were also reported via the e-logbook. As a result, Task II catch/effort and size data are compiled from logbooks and e-logbooks collected from individual fishing vessels. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission have been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe as shown in Annex 1.

The data fields of our observer program include the fishing activities, catch number and weight, species identification, bycatch species and status. In addition, length frequency of major species and the interactions of ecological species interested are recorded, and biological samplings are also collected for biological research.

The observer program for our fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean launched in 2002. In 2015, 2016 and 2017, there were 18, 19 and 26 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2017, the coverage of observers on albacore and bigeye vessels was 7.27% and 15.27%, respectively.

2.2 Research
Our scientists carried out a series of research programs, including (1) the CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore, swordfish, blue marlin and sharks; (2) the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; (3) studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; (4) the age and growth of sharks; and (5) the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS as well as scientific journals as follows:

- Standardized catch rates of the shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) caught by the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2017/071). The shortfin mako shark catch and effort data from observers' records of Taiwanese large longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2007-2015 were analyzed. Based on the shark by-catch rate, four areas, namely, I (north of 20ºN), II (5ºN-20ºN), III (5ºN-15ºS), and IV (south of 15ºS), were categorized. To cope with the large percentage of zero shark catch, the catch per unit effort (CPUE) of shortfin mako shark, as the number of fish caught per 1,000 hooks, was standardized using a two-step delta-lognormal approach that treats the proportion of positive sets and the CPUE of positive catches separately. Standardized indices with 95% bootstrapping confidence intervals are reported. The standardized CPUE of shortfin mako sharks in the South Atlantic was relatively stable from 2007-2014 but decreased in 2015. It peaked in 2009, decreased in 2010 and fluctuated thereafter for the North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks. The shortfin mako shark by-catch in weight of the Taiwanese large-scale longline fishery ranged from 2 tons (1989) to 89 tons (2009) in the North Atlantic Ocean and ranged from 29 tons (1989) to 280 tons (2011) in the South Atlantic Ocean.

- CPUE standardization on northern Atlantic albacore, dating from 1967 to 2016, based on catch statistics of Taiwanese longliners (SCRS/2017/121). The novelty of this new analysis was the definition of a new core area for albacore sets, based on the distribution maps of albacore catch, effort, proportion of catch by species for decadal periods. Cluster analysis was used to distinguish sets targeting for four main species caught (albacore, bigeye, yellowfin and swordfish) and then designated the core albacore sampling area to determine the albacore fleet. The yearly standardized CPUE series continuously declined up to early1980s, highly fluctuated before late 1990s, thereafter, it increased since early 2000s and remained relative stable till present date up to 2016. New fishing management strategy, if applied, will then inevitably affected the long-standing-understood the status of the stock, because no such factor has ever put into the model consideration.

- CPUE standardization of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) for the Taiwanese longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean for 1968-2015 (SCRS/2017/144). Four periods of 1968-2015, 1968-1989, 1990-2015 and 1996-2015 and information on operation type (the number of hooks per basket, HPB) from 1996 to 2015 were considered in the standardization of CPUE to address the issue of targeting change in this fishery. Abundance indices developed for swordfish for 1968-1989, 1990-2015 and 1996-2015 showed almost identical trends to those for the entire period (1968-2015). Results were insensitive to the inclusion of gear

configuration (HPB) in the model as an explanatory variable. The standardized CPUE trend of swordfish started to decrease in the early 1970s, with another following slight decrease during the 1980s, but suddenly increased to a higher level during the early 1990s due to the targeting change and sharply dropped in the late 1990s, and then the trend stabilized from 2000 with higher values appeared in 2006 and 2011-2012.

- Standardizing catch and effort of the Taiwanese distant-water tuna longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean for swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), 1968-2015 (SCRS/2017/145). Two periods (1967-1989 and 1990-2015) and the information on operation type (the number of hooks per basket, HPB) from 1995 were considered in the standardization of CPUE to address the issue of targeting change of this fishery. All the predictor variables, including time, fishing area, and gear configuration were statistically significant. The standardized CPUE of swordfish for 1967-1989 and 1990-2015 were almost identical to the results based on an entire period (1967-2015). However, the relative abundance indices in the late 1990s were sensitive to the inclusion of HPB in the model. In general, the standardized CPUE of swordfish in the South Atlantic Ocean showed a decreasing trend from 1967 through 1990, with a sudden increase during 1991 to 1996, but dropped to a lower level in the late 1990s and slightly decreased from 2000 until 2015.

- Preliminary estimation of seabird bycatch numbers by Taiwanese longline vessels in the southern Atlantic Ocean between 2002 and 2016 (SCRS/2017/167). This research collected observer data from 60 Taiwanese tuna longline vessel trips operating in the Southern Atlantic Oceans between 2002 and 2016. In total, two thousand and ninety nine seabirds were incidentally caught. Among them, 57.9% were albatrosses, including black-browed, yellow-nosed, wandering, and sooty albatrosses. Other seabird included white-chinned petrel, great shearwater and others. There were limited seabird bycatch in the north of 25° S. The bycatch number ranged from 0 to 68 birds per set. The bycatch rates were higher in the south of 35° S, between 2008 and 2013, and during major fishing seasons (February to July). The estimated seabird mortality was higher in 2008 and decreased in recent years.

- CPUE standardization on southern Atlantic albacore, dating from 1967 to 2016, based on catch statistics of Taiwanese longliners. International Journal of Modern Engineering Research, vol. 8, no. 1, 2018, pp. 1-21. Both the logbooks and the task2 data sets of Taiwanese longliners were scrutinized, by decadal period and 5° -square block, for the geographical distribution characters of four major tuna species and determined the core, presumably allowed, sampling area for obtaining an abundance indices of betterment for albacore resources. This paper used only those Taiwanese fisheries data sets within the proposed core sampling area by the generalized linear model standardization analysis for minimizing most noises of non-albacore-targeting data. The yearly standardized CPUE series showed a continuous decline from the beginning of the Taiwanese longline fishery to 1990, then increased till mid-1990s, and leveled off since early 2000s up to 2016. New fishing management strategy, if applied, will inevitably affected the long-standing-understood status of the stock, because no such factor has ever put into the model consideration.

- Review on Size Sampling Frameworks for North Atlantic Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) of Taiwanese Longline Fleets. International Journal of Engineering Research and Applications, vol. 8, no. 3, 2018, pp. 33-39. DOI 10.9790/9622-0803053339. It dealt with size sampling frameworks undertook by Taiwanese longliners for the purpose of understanding the size structure of total North Atlantic albacore catches by our fleets. It showed the size sampling frameworks of only the initial 30 fishes, caught by each longline retrieval, were sampled for species identification and size measurement have been undertaking until present. Before mid-1980s, size measurements on albacore were sampled only from albacore-targeted vessels. Since mid-1980s, when the introduction of deep longliners became evident, the measured albacores were either from traditional albacore-targeted vessels or from deep bigeye-targeted vessels. Different proportion on sampling between the two types of longliners brought different uncertainty elements into the measuring frameworks for understanding the representative yearly size structure.

- CPUE standardization of blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) for the Taiwanese distant-water longline fishery in the Atlantic ocean for 1968-2016 (SCRS/2018/022). Catch and effort data of blue marlin (Makaira nigricans) for the Taiwanese distant-water tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean were standardized for whole period (1968-2016) and by period using a generalized linear model (GLM). Four periods of 1968-2016, 1968-1990, 1990-2016 and 1998-2016 and information on operation type (the number of hooks per basket, HPB, for the model of 1998-2016) were considered in the CPUE (catch per unit effort) standardization to address the issue of targeting change in this fishery. Abundance indices developed for blue marlin for 1968-1990, 1990-2016 and 1998-2016 showed almost identical trends to those derived from the model of entire period (1968-2016). Results were insensitive to the inclusion of gear configuration (HPB) in the model as an explanatory variable. The standardized CPUE trend of blue marlin started to decrease in the 1970s, with a following increase to a higher level during the 1980s and early 1990s, but dropped gradually in the late 1990s and early 2000s, and then the trend stabilized from 2004 until present.

- An update of the revision of swordfish size and sex ratios distribution in the Atlantic (SCRS/2018/036). This work provides a first draft of an ongoing revision of swordfish size and sex-ratios distribution along the Atlantic, using detailed data from fishery observer programs. The final goal is to contribute to the knowledge of the spatial and seasonal dynamics of this species in the Atlantic, helping to provide better scientific advice for management. At this point, only data from some fleets is available. In order to have a more detailed and robust analysis, it is important that more CPCs are willing to participate and contribute to this ongoing revision.

- Standardized CPUE of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) of the Taiwanese longline fisheries operated in the Atlantic Ocean (1967-2016) (SCRS/2018/051). Taiwan tuna longline fleets operated in the Atlantic Ocean since late 1960s. The bigeye tuna became the target of deep-longline vessels since early 1990s. The generalized linear model (GLM) with lognormal error assumption was applied to standardize the catch number per unit effort of bigeye tuna for Taiwanese longline fleet during 1967 to 2017. The task 2 dataset from 1967 to 2017 and logbook data from 1981 to 2017 were used. The variables used included year, quarter, year and quarter interaction, area (five degree square) for Task2 data. In addition, the cluster by catch composition of major species, vessel ID, and hooks between floats was added to the model for logbook. The results showed the bigeye CPUE was decreasing from 1967 to 1989. It increased in early 1990s and decreased thereafter. The CPUE slightly increased in late 1990s and remained stable after 2014.

- Collaborative study of bigeye tuna CPUE from multiple Atlantic Ocean longline fleets in 2018 (SCRS/2018/058). In April 2018 a collaborative study was conducted between national scientists with expertise in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese, and USA longline fleets, and an independent scientist. The meetings addressed Terms of Reference covering several important issues related to bigeye tuna CPUE indices in the Atlantic Ocean. The study was funded by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF). The meeting developed joint CPUE indices based on analysis of combined data from the Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese, and US fleets. The meeting also welcomed the availability of data from the Chinese longline fleet, and began the process of preparing and exploring this new dataset for future analysis.

- Catch estimate and size composition of blue marlin for the Taiwanese tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2018/090). Blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) are highly migratory pelagic species in the three oceans. Catches from the Taiwanese tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean vary dramatically in the early period (late 1960s and early 1970s) and the 1990s. Annual catches for certain year increased to more than 1,000 mt but dropped substantially after the peak occurred. Size data (eye fork length, EFL) of blue marlin were collected and analyzed by year based on information from logbooks, with the sample sizes ranging from 276 to 674. The mean lengths for each year remain stable from 200.1 to 213.9 cm EFL during the period between 2012 and 2016.

2.3 Bycatch and discard information

There were fifteen shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2015-2017. It was observed that 15.2% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 26.6% were retained onboard, and 58.2% were dead discarded. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (95.4%) and shortfin mako (4.3%). The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, crocodile shark and bigeye thresher.

2.4 Incidental catch information

There were four species of 106 sea turtles, including olive ridely turtle, leatherback turtle, green turtle and loggerhead turtle, recorded by our observers of being caught incidentally in the Atlantic Ocean during 2015-2017. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 39 seabirds recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, in which two of them were observed near the equator and the rest ones were observed in the high latitude areas of the South Atlantic Ocean. The regions with higher bycatch rate of seabirds were observed in the areas of 25°S-40°S/20°W-45°W. The major bycatch species identified were short-tailed shearwater, sooty shearwater and yellow-nosed albatross.

There were six species of 10 marine mammals recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2015-2017. The species identified were melon-headed whale, false killer whale, pygmy sperm whale, beaked whales nei, spinner dolphin and bottlenose dolphin.

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

No	Information required	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	21/9/2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/7/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	31/7/2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/7/2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/7/2018
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/7/2018
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei retrieved neither conventional nor electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2017 to August 2018.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/7/2018
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	31/7/2018
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's vessels didn't fish in the area of Sargassun.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	31/7/2018
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei had neither purse seine nor baitboat fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	31/7/2018
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	31/7/2018

No	Information required	Response
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	31/7/2018
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	SCRS/2018/022、SCRS/2018/036、SCRS/2018/090
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect sharks data and submitted related information to the ICCAT secretariat.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	31/7/2018、SCRS/2017/071
S51	Information on blue shark	31/7/2018
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Chinese Taipei published identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/7/2018
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/7/2018
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	21/9/2018, the information is included in Chinese Taipei's Annual Report.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures
All information required by ICCAT Recommendations, if applicable, was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

Category	No	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	01/10/2018
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	01/10/2018
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/08/2018
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was under Charter Agreement.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Ditto.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	12/09/2018
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	251 transhipment declarations were sent by captain of carrier vessels respectively within 24hrs of the completion of transshipment during 01/10/2017 to 30/09/2018.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	11/12/2017; 28/12/2017; 03/04/2018; 17/07/2018
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	11/12/2017; 28/12/2017; 03/04/2018; 17/07/2018
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	02/10/2017
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	02/10/2017
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign	02/10/2017

Category	No	Information required	Response
		fishing vessels	
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	We have authorized ports for entry of foreign vessels since 2017, and there were no foreign fishing vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species from the ICCAT Convention Area.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Ditto.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Ditto.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Ditto.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Ditto.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	After 29/06/2017, there were no any Access Agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	See Section 4.13
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	There were 84 authorized vessels in the end 2017. And there are 85 authorized vessels in the recently 2018.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No change from the previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No information was received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No information was received.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	14/09/2018
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. No possible non-Compliance data was received.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No non-Compliance data was received from ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No enforcement and surveillance activities operated in the Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Ditto.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Ditto.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Ditto.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Ditto.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No BFT trap was authorized.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2018	12/02/2018
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	28/09/2018
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT in 2017.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Ditto.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Ditto.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Ditto.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Ditto.

Category	No	Information required	Response
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Ditto.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Ditto.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Ditto.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Ditto.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Ditto.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Ditto.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Ditto.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Ditto.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Ditto.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Ditto.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	27/09/2018
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	08/05/2018
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change from previous year.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change from previous year.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Ditto.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Update the registration through the eBCD system directly. 05/10/2017; 03/01/2018; 20/03/2018; 20/04/2018; 23/04/2018; 07/06/2018; 27/06/2018; 18/09/2018
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	01/12/2017; 18/12/2017; 13/03/2018; 07/05/2018; 11/06/2018; 30/08/2018; 07/09/2018;
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31/07/2018
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No IUU fishing activity was informed by the Secretariat.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No fishing for or supported activities to fish BET/YFT/SKJ in association with objects that could affect fish aggregation.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/03/2018; 28/09/2018
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	08/05/2018
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	19/12/2017; 30/03/2018; 11/06/2018; 26/09/2018
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs	Not applicable. No fishing activity with FADs
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	14/09/2018
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/03/2018; 28/09/2018
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	08/05/2018
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Ditto.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to operate in the Mediterranean in year 2017 and 2018.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO

Category	No	Information required	Response
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	14/09/2018
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Ditto.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Ditto.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Ditto.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Ditto.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Ditto.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Ditto.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	01/12/2017; 18/12/2017; 13/03/2018; 07/05/2018; 11/06/2018; 30/08/2018; 07/09/2018;
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	01/12/2017; 18/12/2017; 14/02/2018; 13/03/2018; 30/03/2018; 07/05/2018; 11/06/2018; 30/08/2018; 07/09/2018; 20/09/2018; 21/09/2018;
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel, not authorized to operate in the fishing area of N. SWO, fished for N. SWO.

Category	No	Information required	Response
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel, not authorized to operate in the fishing area of S. SWO, fished for S. SWO.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-ALB.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	01/12/2017; 18/12/2017; 13/03/2018; 07/05/2018; 11/06/2018; 30/08/2018; 07/09/2018;
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	01/12/2017; 18/12/2017; 14/02/2018; 13/03/2018; 30/03/2018; 07/05/2018; 11/06/2018; 30/08/2018; 07/09/2018; 20/09/2018; 21/09/2018;
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel, not authorized to operate in the fishing area of N. ALB, fished for N. ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel, not authorized to operate in the fishing area of S. ALB, fished for S. ALB.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	See Section 4.14
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See Section 4.14

Category	No	Information required	Response
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	As bycatch species, data on catches, discards, fishing effort and the size of sailfish have been collected through the paper logbook since 2003 and E-logbook system since 2006. We further analyzed the reports submitted by observers and logbooks or E-logbooks to gather information on the status of discards (live or dead) and the use of circle hooks for sailfish. Complying with ICCAT's requirement for Task I and Task II, fishing effort, catches, discards and size data of sailfish are reported and submitted to ICCAT Secretariat within required timeframe. We also educated and encouraged our fishermen to take appropriate measures, and required observers to record such relevant data into the reports. Further detailed information on sailfish scientific data collection has been included in the National Reports.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei is not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Ditto.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See Section 4.3
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Section 4.3
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	28/09/2018; and See Section 4.3

Category	No	Information required	Response
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	As bycatch species, data on catches, discards, fishing effort and the size of blue shark have been collected through the paper logbook since 2003 and E-logbook system since 2006. We further analyzed the reports submitted by observers and logbooks or E-logbooks to gather information on the status of discards (live or dead) for blue shark. Complying with ICCAT's requirement for Task I and Task II, fishing effort, catches, discards and size data of blue shark are reported and submitted to ICCAT Secretariat within required timeframe. We also educated and encouraged our fishermen to take appropriate measures, and required observers to record such relevant data into the reports. Further detailed information on blue shark scientific data collection has been included in the National Reports. See Section 4.3 for more related information.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	21/09/2018
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Section 4.3
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	01/10/2018; and See Section 4.3
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Section 4.3
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot project on electronic statistical document system was developed.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Rights for Contracting Party only.

Section 4. Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

4.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels

− Bigeye Tuna (ICCAT Rec.16-01)

In accordance with Rec. 16-01, Chinese Taipei's fishing capacity for bigeye tuna was restricted to the maximum of 75 longline fishing vessels. Meeting with this requirement, we authorized 55 longline fishing vessels targeting bigeye tuna to operate in the Atlantic Ocean in 2018. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

− Northern Albacore (ICCAT Rec. 16-06)

In accordance with Rec. 16-06, the number of fishing vessels targeting northern albacore was limited to the average number for the period between 1993 and 1995. Following this limitation, we authorized 8 fishing vessels targeting northern albacore to operate in the Atlantic Ocean in 2018. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

4.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes (ICCAT Rec.00-14, 14-04, 15-05, 16-01, 16-03, 16-04, 16-06, 16-07)

In accordance with relevant ICCAT recommendations, catch limits are set on northern and southern albacore, bigeye tuna, northern and southern swordfish, blue marlin and white marlin. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized swordfish were also adopted.

In line with *ICCAT Rec. 00-14 (Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance with Management Measures Which Define Quotas and/or Catch Limits),* Chinese Taipei has properly adjusted underage/overage to manage its tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. The compliance table indicating catch estimates together with the status of overages/underages in 2017 was provided for ICCAT Secretariat.

4.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks(ICCAT Rec. 95-02, 03-10, 04-10, 07-06, 07-07, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 10-09, 11-08, 11-09, 11-10, 11-15, 12-05, 13-10, 13-11, 14-06,15-09, 16-12)

− Education:
  a) To disseminate and promote the awareness of conserving incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks, we prepared and distributed educational pamphlets and leaflets to our fishermen, fisheries industry and domestic non- governmental organizations from time to time.
  b) To improve the fishing industry's understanding of ICCAT recommendations, including those aiming to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks, the Fisheries Agency arranged propaganda events and educational seminars for fishermen as well as other stakeholders, during which details of newly-adopted conservation and management measures were introduced and explained.
  c) Fishermen onboard longline fishing vessels were trained to use specific equipment in safe handling and techniques to safely release any incidental catch of sea turtle and seabird so as to maximize the probability of their survival.

− Mandatory measure:
  a) In consideration of the safety of crew members and conservation of shark species, fishermen are required to release all live sharks incidentally caught to reduce the mortality of shark species.
  b) Fishing vessels are required to carry tools, including line cutter, de-hooker and scoop/dip net to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles, for maximizing the probability of their survival.
  c) Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S are required to use tori lines during operation (Length of long streamers should be at least 150 meters. Long streamers must be bright colors, made of durable materials, and of intervals of no more than 5 meters.), and maintain at least one spare set on board. In 2012, the Fisheries Agency encouraged the fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S to use either night setting with minimum deck lighting or line weighting. Since 2013, all longline vessels operating in the area south of 25°S have been required to use tori lines and line weighting as seabird mitigation measures.
  d) Ban on specific sharks: Fishermen have been prohibited from catching or possessing bigeye thresher sharks (since 2010), hammerhead shark (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011) and silky sharks (since 2012). Any by-catch of these prohibited shark species is required to be released/discarded and recorded on the catch logbook (or through E-logbook system).
  e) On a voluntary basis, we adopted a policy of "fins naturally attached" aiming at tuna fishing vessels, so as to ensure the full utilization of sharks.

− Data collection:
  a) Observers have been dispatched onboard distant water tuna longline vessels since 2002 to record:
    i. the length, species and information with relation to incidental catch;
    ii. the number of release/discard of the prohibited shark species, with indication of status (dead or

alive); and

iii. interactions with sea turtles, with indication of species, size, the nature of the hooking, bait type, hook size and type.

b) Fishermen are required to completely and accurately record the following data on catch logbooks (or through E-logbook system):

i. any incidental catch of sharks as well as live releases/dead discard; and

ii. the number of seabird, sea turtle and cetacean, incidentally caught by the fishing vessels and released when caught alive or discarded dead.

− Adopted NPOAs: In 2006, Chinese Taipei established the National Plans of Actions (NPOAs) for reducing catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and for the betterment of management and conservation of sharks. The renewal of these two NPOAs began in 2013, notably the revised edition of NPOA-Seabirds was publicized in 2014.

4.4 Closed seasons (ICCAT Rec. 14-04)

In its efforts to conserve bluefin tuna stocks, Chinese Taipei voluntarily implemented domestic regulations to prohibit all vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area throughout the year since 2009. This prohibition has remained in force up to date.

4.5 Ban on Imports (ICCAT Rec. 02-17, 03-18)

In accordance with Rec. 02-17 and Rec. 03-18, imports of products of bluefin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye tuna caught from those countries under trade restrictive measures were prohibited. However, the restrictive measures have been lifted since Rec. 11-19 came into effect on June 7 2012.

4.6 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (ICCAT Rec. 13-13, 14-09)

Pursuant to *ICCAT Rec. 13-13 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area* and *Rec. 14-09 Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Recommendation 03-14 by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area*, the Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) is herewith attached as Table 2.

4.7 Vessel Monitoring System (ICCAT Rec. 14-09)

In accordance with *ICCAT Rec. 14-09 Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Recommendation 03-14 by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area*, all large-scale tuna fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention Area are required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS) and report their positions every four hours, whereas the transmission frequency has been raised to every hour since 30 January 2018.

To ensure uninterrupted reporting of vessel positions, all fishing vessels and transport vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been required to possess a spare set of VMS onboard since 2005, which allows an immediate replacement in case of malfunction. Staffs at the land-based monitoring center are instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS data.

4.8 Observer Program (ICCAT Rec.16-14)

In 2017, Chinese Taipei dispatched 26 observers on board the LSTLVs to achieve a minimum 5% of observer coverage rate based on the policy of the Fisheries Agency and the requirement of ICCAT. The observer coverage rate for vessels targeting albacore and bigeye tuna was 7.27% and 15.27% respectively. The observers are responsible for collecting fishery data and measuring size of major target and by-catch species. Biological samples of bigeye tuna, albacore, swordfish and bycatch/incidental catch species are also collected under this program.

4.9 Recommendation by ICCAT Further Amending Recommendation 09-10 Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried out Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area (ICCAT Rec. 11-18)

To prevent any illicit activity, the Fisheries Agency has been exerting its greatest efforts in cracking down any violation under the applicable legal framework.

− *Restriction in the export of fishing vessels*

Chinese Taipei promulgated the "Regulations on Permission for the Export of Fishing Vessels" in 2005 and amended the Regulations in 2007. According to the said Regulations, consulting with the authority of the country which intends to import our fishing vessel is required. In the event that the investment in building the vessel is

derived from a national of Chinese Taipei, providing information about the fishing activities of the vessel is required as well. The objective of the Regulations is primarily to prevent the expansion of fishing capacity with Chinese Taipei beneficiary. Export of any fishing vessel which is newly built in Chinese Taipei will not be permitted, in the event that the country intending to import the fishing vessel refuses to consult with Chinese Taipei, such export contravenes the conservation and management measures adopted by the RFMOs, or the vessel is destined for a country that is under RFMOs sanctions or that is a non-member or non cooperating non-member of RFMOs. As a result, we firmly believe that any export of fishing vessels under the Regulations will in no way contravene the conservation and management measures adopted by the relevant RFMOs.

− *Prior approval for operation of foreign flag vessels by CT nationals*
To show Chinese Taipei's determination to eliminate IUU fishing activities, the government made tremendous efforts and consequently promulgated the "Ordinance to Govern Investment in the Operation of Foreign Flag Vessels" on 17 December 2008 and revised on 20 January 2017. The essence of this ordinance is to have both the beneficial owner State (the State whose national owns the vessel) and the flag State assume the responsibility of fisheries management. This ordinance is regarded as a significant breakthrough, since it demonstrates that our legislation is no longer limited to where the violation occurs; instead, it takes into account of who commits the violation. That is to say, even if IUU fishing activities happen in a foreign country, any national of Chinese Taipei who is the beneficial owner of the vessel will be subject to criminal prosecution, and the offender will be liable to imprisonment after convicted.

4.10 Transhipment (ICCAT Rec. 16-15)
Since ICCAT established the Program for Transhipment in May 2007 in accordance with the *Rec. 06-11*, our vessels have been required to conduct at-sea transshipment in compliance with relevant requirements. In-port transshipment, on the other hand, has been conducted in accordance with the regulations implemented by the concerned port States. In 2017, the Fisheries Agency authorized 50 vessels to transship at-sea and 32 vessels to transship in-port. The detailed report on Chinese Taipei's implementation of ICCAT Regional Observer Program in 2017 was duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

4.11 Statistical Document (ICCAT Rec. 01-21, 01-22, 03-19)
In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, the systems for issuing "ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document" and "ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document" have been operated since 1 July 2002 and 1 January 2003 respectively. In 2017, the Fisheries Agency issued 635 Statistical Documents for trading bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 71.2% was issued for bigeye tuna, 28.8% for swordfish. Most of the catches were exported to Japan.

4.12 Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (ICCAT Rec. 11-20, 13-16)
In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, Chinese Taipei established a domestic regulation for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation in 2008. In practice, as no fishing for Atlantic bluefin tuna was authorized throughout the year, the Fisheries Agency did not issue any Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (BCDs) in 2017. Still, Chinese Taipei provided ICCAT Secretariat with the information about the BCDs and eBCDs import trading in accordance with the *Rec.13-16* and *Rec.06-13 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures.*

4.13 Summary of Access Agreements (ICCAT Rec. 14-07)
In 2017, there was one vessel flagged to Chinese Taipei fishing in the waters under jurisdiction of Sierra Leone. Its catch included bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, albacore, billfish and other common by-catch species of longliner, except for bluefin tuna and specific shark species prohibited by ICCAT. And there was no vessel flagged to Chinese Taipei fishing in the waters under jurisdiction of any other country in the convention area of Atlantic in 2018.

4.14 Steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05
In accordance with *ICCAT Rec 15-05,* Chinese Taipei's catch of Atlantic white marlin/spearfish and blue marlin was respectively limited to 50 t and 150 t in 2017. To ensure the catch of white marlin/spearfish and blue marlin does not exceed the limit, and to minimize the chance of overusing such limit, the Fisheries Agency allocated each vessel an individual catch limit. Once the individual catch limit is exhausted, the fishermen must live release or dead discard the Atlantic white marlin/spearfish and blue marlin.

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

To meet the reporting requirements established by ICCAT for species encountered as bycatch in ICCAT fisheries and "*Recommendation on information collection and harmonization of data on bycatch and discards in ICCAT fisheries*" (Rec. 11-10) which requires CPCs to provide bycatch and discard data, Chinese Taipei has taken necessary steps to collect and report these data to the extent possible. However, it should be noted that since some of bycatches are required to released alive or discard dead without being taken onboard, measuring weight and length of them turns out to be difficult. Therefore, the crews or observer on board could only record the number of the bycatch.

Table 1 The catch statistics (in round weight, t) for Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 2003-2017.

YEAR	*ALB*	*N.ALB*	*S.ALB*	*BET*	*YFT*	*BFT*	*SBF*[2]	*SWO*	*N.SWO*	*S.SWO*	*WHM*	*BUM*	*BIL*[3]	*SKJ*	*OTH*	*BSH*	*SMA*	*FAL*	*POR*	*OTHER SHARKS*	*TOTAL*
2003	21,908	4,557	17,351	21,563	6,486	445	170	1,511	257	1,254	104	319	112	40	931	692	710	163	0	238	55,392
2004	17,566	4,278	13,288	17,717	5,824	51	17	775	30	745	172	315	59	43	871	1,006	178	22	0	174	44,790
2005	13,270	2,540	10,730	11,984	3,596	277	2	884	140	744	56	151	104	38	1,106	1,106	147	13	0	189	32,923
2006	14,650	2,357	12,293	2,965	1,260	9	0	549	172	377	44	99	105	38	1,289	2,393	168	3	0	114	23,686
2007	14,443	1,297	13,146	12,116	1,947	0	0	774	103	671	54	233	184	16	1,759	2,469	236	7	0	178	34,416
2008	11,073	1,107	9,966	10,418	1,122	0	3	809	82	727	38	148	149	27	1,412	1,952	147	5	0	107	27,410
2009	9,541	863	8,678	13,252	1,391	0	3	701	89	612	28	195	108	6	1,239	1,429	129	3	0	65	28,090
2010	12,562	1,587	10,975	13,189	824	0	5	498	88	410	20	153	57	13	1,782	1,724	158	0	2	20	31,007
2011	14,399	1,367	13,032	13,732	1,768	0	12	616	192	424	28	199	94	16	2,353	2,286	216	0	0	80	35,799
2012	13,992	1,180	12,812	10,805	1,070	0	17	545	166	379	15	133	237	13	1,903	2,035	164	0	0	30	30,959
2013	10,913	2,394	8,519	10,316	1,259	0	17	697	115	582	7	78	286	13	1,612	2,238	165	0	1	112	27,711
2014	7,622	947	6,675	13,272	1,041	0	13	484	78	406	7	62	164	11	1,273	2,205	162	0	0	110	26,426
2015	10,014	2,857	7,157	16,453	1,220	0	9	626	115	511	10	61	196	25	1,295	1,951	165	0	0	24	32,049
2016	12,041	3,134	8,907	13,115	942	0	9	626	148	478	10	75	247	19	1,220	2,112	99	0	0	2	30,517
2017[1]	11,475	2,385	9,090	11,845	776	0	4	494	78	416	5	73	251	36	1,416	1,894	86	0	0	10	28,365

[1] Preliminary data
[2] The catch estimate of SBF has been revised to be consistent with CCSBT catch table since 2004.
[3] The catch estimate of BIL includes sailfish, longbill spearfish, shortbill spearfish, black marlin and other billfishes. Note that catch estimates of sailfish and longbill spearfish have been separated from BIL since 2009.

Table 2. Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-scale Tuna Longline Vessels in 2017

a. Management in the fishing grounds

	Scientific Observer boarding	Satellite-based vessel monitoring system	Daily or required periodic catch report	Entry/Exit report
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	1. More than 10% coverage on bigeye tuna fishing vessels 2. More than 5% coverage on albacore fishing vessels.	100%	1. Logbook report (catch record for every fishing operation) for every trip 2. Monthly/weekly/ reports via fax 3. E-logbook report (daily catch report through VMS or facsimile by all vessels)	Prior authorization by area and group 1. All vessels shall fish in fishing areas designated to the group they belong, and shall not fish in non-designated areas without prior authorization. 2. Changing fishing areas/oceans should be approved by project application.

b. Management of transhipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports)

	Transhipment report	Port inspection	Statistical document program
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Report of transhipment items is required for each transhipment	1. Application and permission are required for fishing vessels that are intended to access the foreign fishing ports. 2. The fishing vessels shall accept inspector dispatched by the Fisheries Agency boarding and inspection, if necessary.	1. Implementation of issuing swordfish Certificate of Eligibility since June 1999 and November 2000 for the US and Japan respectively. Swordfish Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 January 2003. 2. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 July 2002. 3. Domestic regulations for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation was established in 2008.

c. Management at landing ports

	Landing inspection	Landing reporting
Yes, No	Yes	Yes
Note	1. Inspecting catch landings according to ICCAT Resolutions/Recommendations at domestic ports if their presumed connection to IUU fishing has been confirmed. 2. All exported frozen catch were required to be transshipped at sea or landed at authorized foreign ports.	1. All vessels should submit the Advance Notice of Landing/ Landing Declaration for Catches 2. Collecting landing data from boat owners and trade agents. 3. Import/trade data provided by Japan. 4. Collecting landing data at domestic ports.

Table 3. Chinese Taipei's contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2017

Year	*Contribution to ICCAT*	*Note*
2017	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 Euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2016	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 Euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2015	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 Euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2014	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2013	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2012	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2011	131,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 20,000 Euros for enhancing research on Albacore in the future.[*1]
2010	100,000 Euros	100,000 Euros for Commission
2009	108,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 5,000 Euros to the "ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish Fund" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Bluefin Tuna Research Program Fund"
2008	100,000 Euros	100,000 Euros for Commission

[*1.] The 20,000 Euros for Albacore Research Programme had been transferred to AOTTP in June 09, 2015. (referred the letter No.15/13 of Chinese Taipei and the letter No. S15-0350-AF of Secretary.)

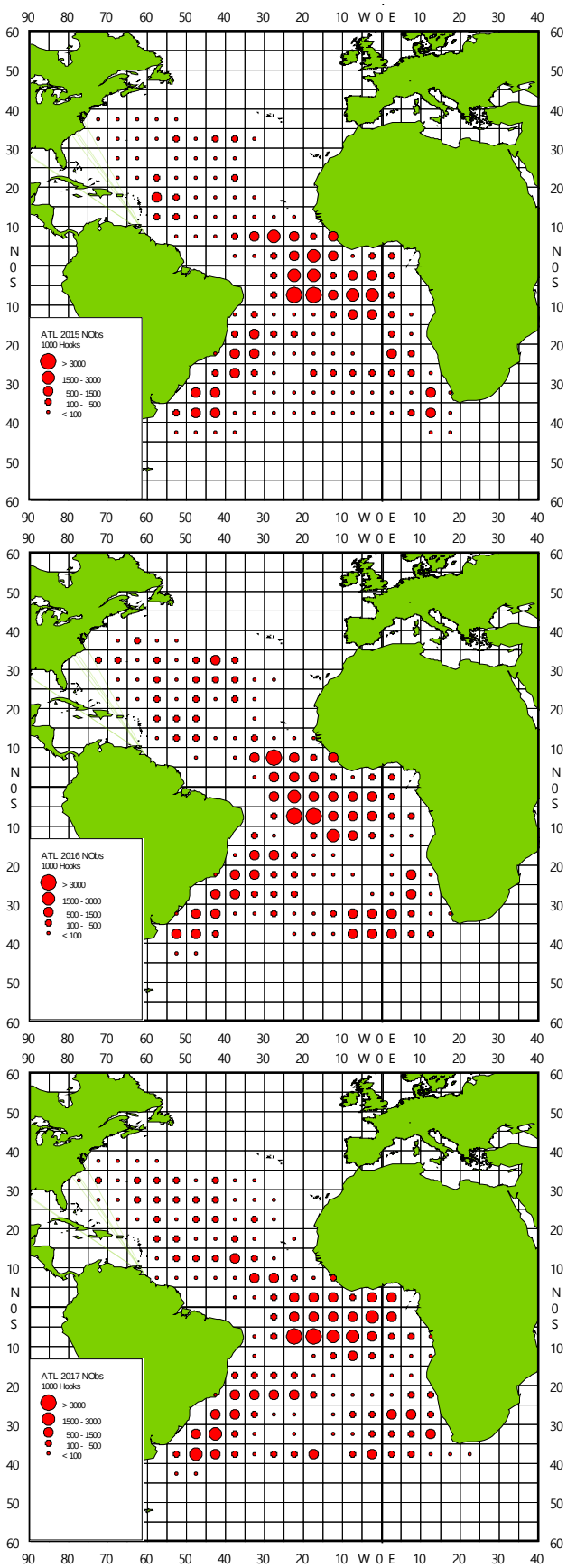


Figure 1 The fishing effort distributions (number of hooks) of Chinese Taipei's tuna lognline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2015 (top), 2016 (middle) and 2017 (lower, preliminary data).

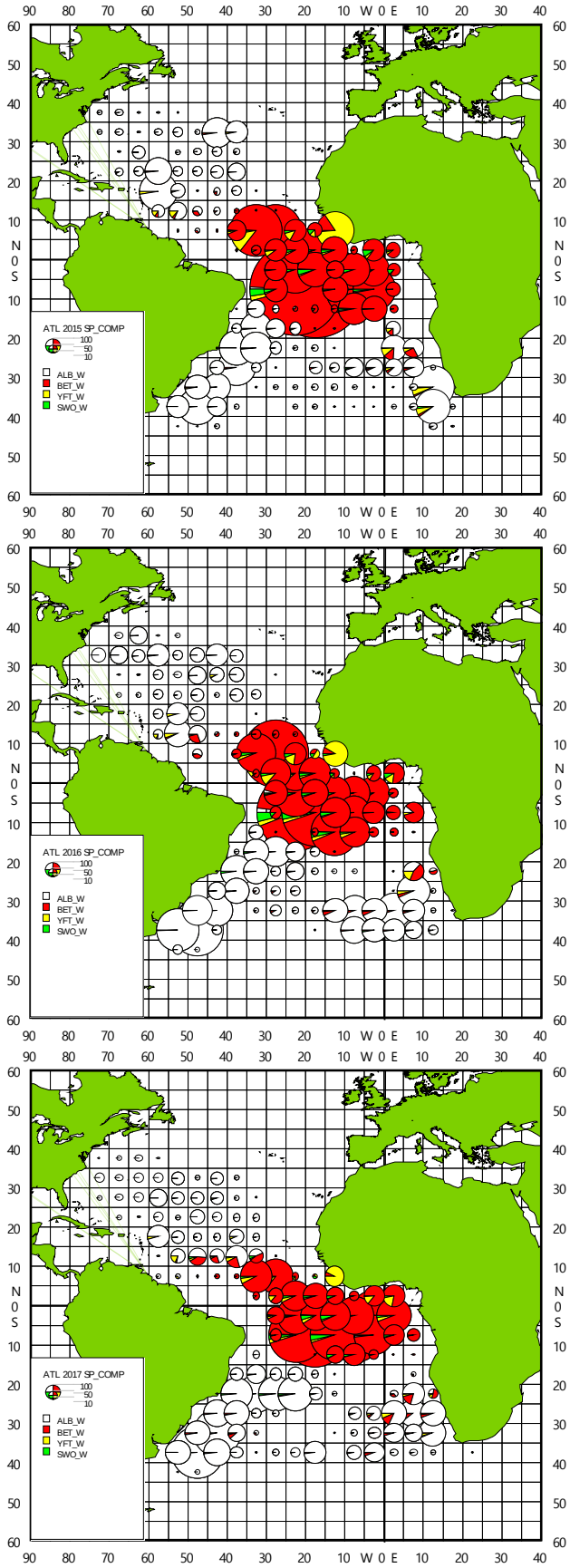


Figure 2 The catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2015 (top), 2016 (middle) and 2017 (lower, preliminary data).

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

SUMMARY

Por su posición geográfica en el extremo sur del Istmo Centroamericano, con litorales en el Mar Caribe y en el Océano Pacífico, la pesca constituye la principal fuente de ingresos y de desarrollo en las zonas costeras, por lo que se ubica entre los principales rubros de producción del Sector Pecuario del país, con exportaciones relevantes en el contexto de la balanza comercial y su aporte al Producto Interno Bruto. En el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria, Costa Rica posee índices de consumo de productos de la pesca de aproximadamente 6-6,5 kilos anuales per cápita, de los cuales más del 95% son resultado de las faenas de pesca de los pescadores nacionales, desarrollada en poco más del 80% en las aguas del Océano Pacífico. En la Zona del Convenio del CICAA, durante el siglo XX e inicios del actual, la actividad pesquera pesca en nuestra ZEE, se consolidó un sector pesquero caracterizado mayormente por el uso artes propios de la pesca en pequeña escala: redes y anzuelos en lanchas, como pesca ¨a pulmón", dirigidas al aprovechamiento de peces costeros, crustáceos y moluscos. Diversos fenómenos de carácter económico y social acordes con nuestra condición de Estado Ribereño en la Zona del Convenio, han venido orientando a nuestros pescadores hacia pesquerías de mayor profundidad, con signos de interacción con peces de especies abarcadas por la convención como lo es el rabil, fundamentalmente a principios del 2016, lo que ha motivado a nuestros pescadores a solicitar acceso a esos recursos mediante palangre y advierte la necesidad de asumir las obligaciones establecidas por la Comisión, en cumplimiento del mandato de participar en el manejo cooperativo de las especies altamente migratorias por medio de las OROPs como paso previo a la autorización de la pesquería. Costa Rica ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en la Zona del Convenio dirigida a algunas especies cubiertas por la Comisión durante el año 2017 (especies como Thunnus alalunga, T. albacares, T. obesus, Makaira nigricans, Makaira spp, Prionace glauca, Carcharhinus falciformis, Isurus oxyrinchus, Sphyrna zygaena, S. lewini, Galeocerdo cuvier, Acanthocybium solandri), razón por la cual se cumple con la obligación de provisión de datos, sin embargo, se cuenta con datos de captura generales y falta implementar la colecta de información detallada sobre estas pesquerías de acuerdo a los términos en que lo indica la Comisión.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

La República de Costa Rica aspira a recibir el beneplácito de las Partes para continuar como Parte No Contratante Colaboradora en los términos que determina la normativa de la Comisión, mientras avanza el proceso de adhesión al Convenio y obtención de la condición de Parte Contratante. En ese contexto, emite el presente informe en cumplimiento de los estándares fijados por la Comisión

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

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

Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados, cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca de pequeña escala con productos de peces de escama como las corvinas (esciénidos) y jureles (carángidos), asimismo de crustáceos tales como la langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran abarcadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (CICAA), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, no obstante lo cual existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas y en lo pertinente definición de tallas mínimas.

[1] Gustavo Meneses Castro, Ph.D., Presidente Ejecutivo, INCOPESCA.

En cuanto a las especies de interés para CICAA, Costa Rica mantiene un interés sostenido y relevante en participar y desarrollar las pesquerías de túnidos y otras especies de peces pelágicos. Se había venido postergando la decisión de desarrollar estas pesquerías, no obstante lo cual se considera técnica y políticamente indispensable en este momento fortalecer las condiciones de gobernanza y cumplimiento de los compromisos nacionales e internacionales de previo a implementar la estrategia de desarrollo de las pesquerías en la Zona del Convenio, especialmente en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de Costa Rica.

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

Se esperaba iniciar en el segundo semestre del año 2017 con una pequeña pesquería exploratoria de los recursos disponibles de las especies de túnidos tropicales (*YellowFin, Bigeye, Skypjack*), que será de oportuno reporte a CICAA y utilizará los recursos de cooperación en ese marco internacional para el mejoramiento de sus capacidades institucionales, informáticas y humanas para la correcta gestión. Dicha exploración no ha sido posible iniciarla debido a trámites de índole gubernamental.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual detallada por buque de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual detallada relativa a Investigación ni estadística de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA.

No obstante, se cuenta con un robusto sistema de Inspecciones y se encuentra en proceso de implementación del sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS), así como la construcción de un Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo.

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

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
	GENERAL - todas las especies	
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	17/08/2018
S2	Características de la flota	17/08/2018
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	17/08/2018
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	17/08/2018
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	17/08/2018
S6	Captura estimada por talla	17/08/2018
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y	17/08/2018
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	17/08/2018
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec.	NO APLICA
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	NO APLICA

S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	NO APLICA
	ATÚN ROJO	
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza cultivo de esa especie
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas).	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería
	TÚNIDOS TROPICALES	
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	NO APLICA, Costa Rica se encuentra iniciando la implementación de cuadernos de pesca
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no utiliza estos dispositivos porque la normativa no lo autoriza
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, por tipo de DCP	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no utiliza estos dispositivos porque la normativa no lo autoriza
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	NO APLICA, en Costa Rica no se usan buques de apoyo
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no se ha iniciado la implementación de programas de observadores
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	NO APLICA
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	NO APLICA
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	NO APLICA
	ISTIOFÓRIDOS	
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación
	TIBURONES	

S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación
S51	Información sobre tintorera	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación
	OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS	
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del	NO APLICA. Costa Rica se encuentra en proceso de desarrollar una guía regional; entretanto se utilizan guías aceptadas internacionalmente

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

Al resultar que Costa Rica ha iniciado recientemente su proceso de integración al CICAA, no habiendo existido anteriormente la obligación de comunicación, el siguiente es el estado de cumplimiento por Costa Rica de sus obligaciones de comunicación acordadas por CICAA.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	El informe anual correspondiente al año 2017 se presenta al solicitar el mantenimiento de la condición de No Parte Colaboradora, atendiendo los lineamientos indicados en la Recomendación 03-20.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	El informe sobre la implementación se ha presentado en atención de los lineamientos indicados en la Recomendación 03-20, para la obtención de la condición de No Parte Colaboradora.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	17/08/2018
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	NO APLICA.Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	NO APLICA.Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	NO APLICA.Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se han ejecutado transbordos
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se han ejecutado transbordos
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha autorizado puertos a embarcaciones extranjeras en el litoral adyacente a la Zona del Convenio. Costa Rica está en proceso de implementación del Acuerdo Vinculante sobre las Medidas del Estado Rector de Puerto.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha autorizado puertos a embarcaciones extranjeras en el litoral adyacente a la

		solicitar entrada	Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha autorizado puertos a embarcaciones extranjeras en el litoral adyacente a la Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a Puerto
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a Puerto
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a Puerto
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a Puerto
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a Puerto
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	NO APLICA. No se han suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos en vigor
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	NO APLICA. No se han suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos en vigor
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte año 2017
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte año 2017
GEN	*0022*	*Redundante*	
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	La Pesca Deportiva se encuentra regulada, debiéndose obedecer la disposición de liberación de las capturas (catch and release). Se debe obtener licencia por acto de pesca.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no posee buques registrados ni implicados en pesca IUU
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no posee buques registrados ni implicados en pesca IUU
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no posee buques registrados ni implicados en pesca IUU
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	NO APLICA. No existen reportes de incumplimiento
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	NO APLICA. No existen reportes de incumplimiento
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	NO APLICA. No existen Avistamientos
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	NO APLICA. No existen Avistamientos
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de Granjas de Atún Rojo
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de Granjas de Atún Rojo
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de Granjas de Atún Rojo
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de Granjas de Atún Rojo
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de Granjas de Atún Rojo
BFT	*1006*	*Redundante, incluido en 1022*	
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y reducción de la capacidad para 2016	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo

BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1010	Los informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2015	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre Atún Rojo
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el

		cambios subsiguientes	periodo de reporte
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en 2016	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No Aplica. No existen investigaciones realizadas relativas a actividades IUU
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. Costa Rica oportunamente hará efectivas las disposiciones que se adopten en el marco del CICAA
TRO	*2005*	*Redundante*	
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
TRO	*2008*	*Redundante*	
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
TRO	2010	Pasos dados para implementar planes de ordenación de DCP (véase también el requisito S25)	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. Costa Rica prohíbe el uso de los DCP
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpón y palangre	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte)
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. No obstante Costa Rica posee una rigurosa estructura de control en puertos y aduanas sobre especies protegidas, en particular los tiburones
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. No obstante Costa Rica posee una rigurosa estructura de control en puertos y aduanas sobre especies protegidas, en particular los tiburones

SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. No obstante Costa Rica posee una rigurosa estructura de control en puertos y aduanas sobre especies protegidas, en particular los tiburones
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. No obstante Costa Rica posee una rigurosa estructura de control en puertos y aduanas sobre especies protegidas, en particular los tiburones, en adición a un estricto control y fiscalización de los desembarques
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15).	Costa Rica cuenta con instrumentos legales suficientes para respaldar la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de los tiburones. Se prohíbe el aleteo en la legislación nacional y en la Regional acordada en el marco de OSPESCA, ejerciendo inspección del 100% en las descargas que contengan tiburones, emitiéndose un instrumento especifico de trazabilidad del tiburón para asegurar su origen legal.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. No obstante Costa Rica posee una rigurosa estructura de control en puertos y aduanas sobre especies protegidas, en particular los tiburones
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No Aplica.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No Aplica. Costa Rica no cuenta con investigaciones en este campo.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No Aplica. Costa Rica no cuenta con sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No Aplica. No se cuenta con objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT

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

No existen en el período de reporte, ninguna otra medida de conservación y ordenación de CICAA que hubiese sido necesario implementarla por vías adicionales o alternas, debido a que no existió flota activa en el periodo 2013-2016.

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

A la fecha no se han experimentado dificultades de implementación de las medidas de ordenación del CICAA, pero si se debe mejorar la implementación de formularios para recolección de datos de capturas y otra información. No se observa dificultades futuras de implementación debido a que a partir del otorgamiento de la condición de No Parte Colaboradora en CICAA, Costa Rica con sustento en la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura, su Reglamento, la Ley de Creación del INCOPESCA y en cumplimiento de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar, el Acuerdo sobre las Medidas del Estado Rector de Puerto y el Acuerdo de Peces Transzonales y Altamente Migratorios, estará en capacidad de adoptar las recomendaciones y resoluciones de CICAA para su implementación inmediata.

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

SUMMARY

Guyana's artisanal fishery is nearshore, operating within the national Exclusive Economic Zone and targets a number of groundfish species (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae etc). In this fishery, scombrids and sharks are taken as by-catch, and are seasonal. In 2017 a total of 723,956 kg of shark and 600,114 kg of scombrids were harvested. Sharks continue to be landed dressed, which poses a real problem for recording shark catches by individual species.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Annual fisheries information)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2017 the Fisheries Sector made a two (2) percent contribution to Guyana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The overall marine production increased by one (1) percent when compared to the previous year.

World Wildlife Fund for the Guianas (WWF) funded project on "Frame Survey on Guyana's Artisanal Fleet 2017" which was done by staff from Fisheries Department. The results showed a seven (7) percent increase in fleet and modification of gears.

Guyana has sought assistance from international organizations to develop a national plan of action for management of sharks. Further, Guyana is a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora CITES).

1.1 Description of the fishery

In Guyana, there is an inshore artisanal fishery, using locally made boats that exploit both demersal and pelagic species found near shore and within the national EEZ. In this fishery four gear types are common: (i) Chinese seine / fyke net, (ii) Pin seine, (iii) Caddell, (iv) Gillnet (nylon and polyethylene).

All the boats are made from wood and are manufactured locally. The boats are 6 to18 m in overall length and are powered by sails, outboard, or inboard engines.

1.1.1 Fishing gear and vessels

Chinese seine, caddell and pin seine vessels are flat-bottomed dories powered by sail, paddle or small outboard engines which give more maneuverability over shallow, muddy and sandy bottom areas. Chinese seines are funnel-shaped nets, 16m (52 ft) long and 4-6m (13.1-19.6 ft) wide at the mouth. The mesh size gradually tapers from 8cm at the mouth to 1 cm at the funnel end.

Cadell or demersal longline fishing vessels ranged in size from 6.71 to 9.15m (22-30 ft) in length. A caddell line consists of a horizontal/ground line anchored at each end, with a series of about 800 dangling/vertical lines, set with baited hooks at 2m outwards. Each vessel carries between 4-5 wooden trays with each tray having 2-6 main lines.

[1] Ingrid E. Peters.

Nylon gillnet boats are v-bottom boats ranging in size from 7.63 to 9.15 m (25 – 30 ft) in length. These boats have no cabin but are equipped with an icebox and are usually powered by 48-hp outboard engines. The fishers therefore conduct daily fishing trips. Vessels using the (polyethylene) gillnet gear are v-bottom vessels with a length range of 12.2-15.25 m (40-50 ft). These vessels have a cabin and utilize diesel-powered inboard engines. The length of the trip for a gillnet vessel is usually 10-21 days.

Approximately sixty seven (67) % of the artisanal vessels used gillnet and fishing is done in coastal / shallow waters. The fishers would normally harvest all available species of fish in season for example, snappers and trout, with sharks comprising the main portion of the by-catch. Further, this gear would capture ninety (90) percent of the sharks landed in Guyana.

More so a vessel would spend 7-15 days at sea which is considered a normal trip. Sharks are harvested all year round, with a peak in landings usually during May – December. Notably is the use of mixed gears on vessels and increases in sizes of gauges on gillnets.

1.1.2 Catches

Sharks and scombrids are exploited in Guyana mainly with the gillnet gears. This gear type is non-specific and catches all species of fish. The main target resources, however, are the smaller ground fish species (*Macrodon ancylodon*, *Nebris microps* and *Micropogonias furnieri*). Due to the incidental nature of the shark catches, this makes it difficult to control the harvest of juvenile sharks caught in the shallower waters and also to record shark catches by individual species. Other gear types that catch sharks are the caddell lines (manual longline), handline, trawl nets and pin seine.

All the landings data for sharks and scombrids are reported to ICCAT, together with the numbers of fishing vessels involved in these fisheries (**Tables 1 and 2**). At present effective fishing effort is not recorded, and hence only Task 1 data have been reported this year. Notably, shark fishery is a multimillion dollar fishing activity, and contributed significantly to the overall export of total fish products from Guyana at a value of US$ 3.2 m for 2017.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Sharks are landed dressed, i.e. headless and gutted. Only the juvenile sharks (caught by either caddell, chinese seine or gillnet nylon), which account for 4 % of the total catch landed whole. Over the years it was difficult to record shark caught by species. The Fisheries Department has noted the challenges and sought technical assistance from external organizations (FAO and CRFM) to address the issue of identification of dressed sharks. Some of species are identified when landed whole are Hammerhead, Tiger, Blacktip, Sand and Caribbean Sharpnose what is known locally as Waterbelly shark.

More so, the department is working continuously on improving its data base and statistical reports and has used data from the monthly sampling program. Fishers were encouraged through sensitization program to fill logs accurately on each trip. The Fisheries Department has made it mandatory that owners of licenced processing plants must fill log books and submit to the department every month.

Staff received training on stock assessment from personnel of Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas). Three commercial species were assessed. The department collaborated with WWF to develop an Observer Program, one year data was collected on by-catch from industrial vessels.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

3.1 Plans for expansion

There are plans to expand exploitation of deep slope snapper fishery (red snapper) and large pelagic fishery for tuna and tuna like species. The company harvesting tunas is using longline gears with # 4 hooks and squid as bait to fish. One hundred and twenty two (122) trips were made during 2017 using eleven vessels. Both targets species and by catch were landed in Guyana (**Table 4**)

The department is working of improving the fisheries regulations, included in it would be a new fee structure for vessels. Developing policy and regulations for tuna fishery is a priority for the department so that it can better control and manage that fishery. Further several applications were submitted to the department to harvest tuna.

The contracted Venezuelan vessels are using long lines with # 7 hooks to target red snapper and the by-catch includes tunas and tuna like species. Guyana is a signatory to CITES and has received list with species of sharks on Appendix 11 of CITES. The Fisheries Department is collaborating with FAO to develop a National Plan of Action for Sharks.

Guyana has signed an agreement Port State Management Authority (PSMA) with United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which is a binding international agreement specifically targeted to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in its territorial waters.

The Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC) had several meetings during the year. The committee discussed management of fisheries resources, the department becoming semi-autonomous, Guyana is working towards Marine Stewardship Council certification and becoming a member of ICCAT.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Department participated in nine (9) Aerial Reconnaissance activities within Guyana's Exclusive Economic Zone during 2017. It was a collaboration of several agencies including Guyana Coast Guard, Fisheries Department, Guyana Revenue Authority (Customs), Guyana Energy Authority among others.

Table 1. National artisanal frame survey by gear types 2017.

		Gillnet								
Gear Type	*C/S*	*GNN*	*GNP cc*	*GNP inb*	*Anchor seine*	*Catguts*	*P/S*	*Cad*	*Circle seine*	*Tie Seine*
#	305	458	329	49	42	39	21	57	14	1

Table 2. Industrial and semi industrial 2017.

Gears Type	*# of Vessels*
Trawlers Nets	113
Traps	38
Longline (Red Snapper)	18
Longline (Tuna)	11

Table 3. Scombrids and shark production by species (kg) 2017.

Scombrids		*Sharks*	*Tuna & Tuna – like species (caught by Red Snapper Vessels)*	*Total*
Scomberomorus brasiliensis	*Scomberomorus Cavalla*	Unidentified shark species	Unidentified	
307,970	192,126	603,297	440	1,103,833

Table 4. Tuna and Tuna like species (kg).

Species	*Tuna*	*Wahoo*	*Marlin*	*Oil fish*	*Swordfish*	*Total*
Quantity	217,286	1,075	67,330	4,412	9,705	299,808

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SURINAME
INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM

SUMMARY

The Republic of Suriname is a country on the northeastern Atlantic coast of South America. During the year 2017 there were no vessels registered under the flag of Suriname targeting tuna and tuna-like species. Since 2011 Suriname allows Panamanian flagged vessels to fish in waters under their jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through our national licensing scheme. All these vessels fish for 5% per year in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Suriname and for 95% per year in international waters,the type of gear is longline with boatlength between 18 - 24m. They land all their catch at the designated port of Suriname. The main species that are been landed are yellowfin tuna, North Atlantic albacore, blue shark and other species such as mahi mahi, wahoo, escolar and sailfish. Yellowfin tuna is the most important species landed by the foreign flag vessels. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen. From January 2017 up to December 2017 the Panamanian longline fleet of 30 vessels landed approximately 2250 ton fresh on ice tuna and tuna-like species and 1668 ton frozen tuna and tuna-like species and sharks, a total of approximately 3918 ton, at the designated port of Suriname. In 2017 Suriname allowed 2 vessels from Belize to land their catch from high seas in Suriname. The 2 vessels from Belize had landed approximately 175 ton fresh on ice tuna and tuna-like species and 1082 ton frozen tuna and tuna-like species at the designated port of Suriname. These vessels landed yellowfin tuna, North Atlantic albacore, blue shark and other species such as mahi mahi, wahoo, escolar and sailfish. In November 2017 Suriname also gave a vessel from St. Vincent & Grenadines permission to land their catch from high seas at the designated port of Suriname. They landed approximately 68 ton frozen tuna and tuna-like species such as yellowfin tuna, skipjack, wahoo, shortbill spearfish, mahi mahi, bonito, escolar, kingfish, mackerel tuna, frigate tuna and bullet tuna.

Part I (information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The fishing fleet of Suriname can be divided into two main groups, the industrial and the artisanal. There is a licensing scheme in force covering both fleets which consist a maximum allowable licenses issued for each category. The registration of industrial vessels is divided into three categories: 1. SA - vessels (these are only Surinamese flag vessels) 2. SB – vessels (fifty percent Surinamese and fifty percent Foreign flag vessels) 3. SC - vessels (these are only foreign flag vessels).

We have one designated port into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry which is called the port of Cevihas N.V. and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. In November 2017 we used another designated port for a tuna vessel from St.Vincent & Grenadines to land their catch from high seas in Suriname which is called the port of Kuldipsingh N.V. because the vessel was over 40 meters and the port of Cevihas N.V. does not have the facility to accommodate such large vessels.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Suriname does not conduct research activities in the Convention area.

The Statistics and Research division at the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for recording and processing of statistical data.

The licensing scheme also obliges fishing vessels owners/operators to regularly submit data on their fishing operations based on our format at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department. These forms include quantities of landing by species.

[1] Policy officer at the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Cornelis Jongbawstraat 50, tareva@hotmail.com

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2017.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	27 July 2018 sent to ICCAT
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	27 July 2018 sent to ICCAT
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2017.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2017.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2017.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a tagging program
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a national observer program jet.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a national observer program jet. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2017.
S12	Information and data on pelagic *Sargassum*	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in pelagic *Sargassum*
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the Mediterranean
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on WBFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels operating in the Gulf of Guinea.
S44	Number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels operating in the Gulf of Guinea.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Suriname has no support vessel.

S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a national observer program jet.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a sampling programme.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
SHARKS		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2017.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. Suriname did not do any research on shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue sharks	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting blue sharks in 2017
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.

Part II (management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Suriname strives to fully implement all ICCAT Conservation and Management measures.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The foreign fishing vessels must fulfil the following obligations in order to land their fish, caught in the ICCAT Convention area, in Suriname: – Have a valid fishing license – Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system – Strictly follow all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery – Submit a monthly report of catches to the fishing Authorities in Suriname. In compliance with shark conservation and management measures all foreign flagged vessels have to land their sharks with the fins attached to the bodies or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard. The Masters of the foreign vessels are also been provided with information of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017. Information send on 1 august 2018.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Suriname did not charter any vessels in 2017.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Suriname did not charter any vessels in 2017.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment activities in 2017.
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment activities in 2017.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Suriname has no carrier vessels.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	28 July 2017 sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	3 August 2018 sent to ICCAT
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	3 August 2018 sent to ICCAT
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	See section 5 of Annual report
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	See section 5 of Annual report

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	See section 5 of Annual report
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	See section 5 of Annual report
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	See section 5 of Annual report
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Sent to ICCAT on May 6, 2014. Suriname has no access agreement with Panama, however we allow Panamanian flagged vessels to fish in waters under Surinamese jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through our national licensing scheme.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	According to national legislation all foreign vessels must land their fish only at the designated port of Suriname, Cevihas N.V. All fishing vessels, authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area are also required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS). The Licensing scheme also obliges the master of each vessels to submit landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. These forms include quantities of landing by species.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in sport & recreational fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Suriname had no information on presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 meters or greater LOA or have sighted vessels engaged in such activities in 2017.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any comments on IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Suriname does not import tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no relevant information to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Suriname did not have any flag vessels targeting tunas in 2017.
SPECIES SPECIFIC			
BLUEFIN TUNA			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	
TROPICAL SPECIES			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Suriname does not import bigeye.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Suriname did not export bigeye in 2017.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
SWORDFISH			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Suriname does not import swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Suriname is not exporting swordfish.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname does not fish swordfish in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Suriname has no tagging programme.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels catching swordfish in the Convention area in 2017.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels catching swordfish in the Convention area in

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
			2017.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels catching swordfish in the Convention area in 2017.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels catching swordfish in the Convention area in 2017.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels catching swordfish in the Convention area in 2017.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels catching Swordfish in the Convention Area in 2017.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels catching Swordfish in the Convention area in 2017.
ALBACORE			
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels authorized to catch Mediterranean albacore in 2017.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels authorized to catch North Atlantic albacore in 2017.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels authorized to catch South Atlantic albacore in 2017.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels authorized to catch North Atlantic albacore in 2017.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels authorized to catch South Atlantic albacore in 2017.
BILLFISH			
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017. Suriname has no domestic legislation that prohibit dead discards of marlins.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programs and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Suriname had no vessels catching Atlantic Sailfish in the Convention Area in 2017.
SHARK			
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels targeting hammerhead sharks in 2016. The Masters of the foreign flag vessels are been provided with a card with pictures of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels, flying their flag catching sharks in 2017.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels, flying their flag catching shortfin mako sharks in 2017.

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels, flying their flag catching sharks in 2017.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	3 August 2018 sent to ICCAT
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels, flying their flag catching blue shark in 2017.
SHK	7007	Amount of shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards during the first six months of 2018	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels, flying their flag catching shortfin mako shark in 2017.
OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
MISCELLANEOUS			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2017.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Suriname has not lodge an objection to an adopted Recommendation in accordance with Convention procedures

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Institute for Fisheries Inspection (VKI) conducts quality inspections on all fishing landings, which are exported. All fish and fish products which are exported to the European Union need to have an illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate. The Fisheries department of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for the validation of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate.

The Suriname Coast Guard is responsible for monitoring all of the fishing activities within the Territorial waters and the Suriname's Exclusive Economic Zone. The Customs Authority is also based permanently at the designated port.

All the foreign vessels are required to inform the designated port and the Maritime Authorities Suriname (MAS) 3 days before entering the port, along with information on the total catch (species and weight).

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

We are not always in a position to ensure full compliance with the conservation and management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission. This has been as a result of several factors such as, limited financial and human capacity, an outdated fisheries legislation. To ensure Suriname’s ability to comply with relevant conservation and management measures the Fisheries Department of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries started in 2016 with the drafting of an updated fishing legislation.

With a view to monitor compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (12-07), Suriname, as port CPC, is still waiting for assistance to train our inspectors. We have relevant information of Suriname regarding our need for training/assistance to comply with recommendation 12-07.send all relevant information of Suriname to the secretariat of ICCAT regarding our need to comply with Rec. 12-07.relevant information of Suriname regarding our need for training/assistance to comply with recommendation 12-07.relevant information of Suriname regarding our need for training/assistance to comply with recommendation 12-07.