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**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.

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.

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-002/2016	Algeria
ANN-003/2016	Angola
ANN-004/2016	Barbados
ANN-005/2016	Belize
ANN-006/2016	Brazil
ANN-007/2016	Canada
ANN-008/2016	Cabo Verde
ANN-009/2016	China
ANN-010/2016	Côte d'Ivoire
ANN-011/2016	Curaçao
ANN-013/2016	El Salvador
ANN-014/2016	EU
ANN-015/2016	France SPM
ANN-017/2016	Ghana
ANN-019/2016	Guinea Equatorial
ANN-022/2016	Iceland
ANN-023/2016	Japan
ANN-024/2016	Korea
ANN-025/2016	Liberia
ANN-026/2016	Libya
ANN-027/2016	Mauritania
ANN-028/2016	Mexico

ANN-029/2016	Morocco
ANN-030/2016	Namibia
ANN-032/2016	Nigeria
ANN-033/2016	Norway
ANN-036/2016	Russia
ANN-038/2016	Senegal
ANN-043/2016	Trinidad & Tobago
ANN-044/2016	Tunisia
ANN-045/2016	Turkey
ANN-046/2016	UKOT
ANN-047/2016	Uruguay
ANN-048/2016	USA
ANN-049/2016	Vanuatu
ANN-050/2016	Venezuela
ANN-053/2016	Chinese Taipei
ANN-054/2016	Guyana
ANN-055/2016	Suriname

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALGERIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALGÉRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE ALGERIA

SUMMARY

*Les captures algériennes des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées au titre de l'année 2015 sont de l'ordre de 567,694 tonnes pour l'espadon, de 370,258 tonnes pour le thon rouge et de 2905,939 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant au titre de l'année 2015 a été réalisée par une flottille nationale de 12 navires thoniers senneurs dont les longueurs sont comprises entre 22 et 40 m. C'est une campagne réalisée par trois groupes de pêche conjointe, qui ont permis la capture 342 tonnes. Cependant, durant le transfert de la cage de transfert vers la cage d'engraissement, l'utilisation de caméras stéréoscopiques a permis de constater que la quantité contenue dans la cage de transfert est supérieure de 28 tonnes par rapport à ce que a été constaté lors de l'opération de transfert vers la cage de transport. A ce titre et en application de la recommandation de l'ICCAT 14-04, et notamment de l'annexe 9, il a été procédé à la correction du BCD. La quantité totale pêchée au titre de la campagne 2015 est 370,258 tonnes. Un échantillonnage de 50 individus de thon rouge capturés morts a fait l'objet de mensuration de taille et de sexage à bord du navire de pêche. Pour l'espadon *Xiphias gladius*, des échantillonnages de taille et de poids ont été effectués au niveau des ports de débarquement sur 60 individus. S'agissant de la collecte des données statistiques de l'activité de pêche, le dispositif existant à l'échelle nationale contribue efficacement à l'alimentation et l'actualisation de la base de données sur toute l'activité de pêche. En outre, ce dispositif est renforcé par la réalisation régulière de deux campagnes annuelles d'évaluations des ressources halieutiques des eaux sous juridiction nationale l'une pélagique et l'autre démersale. Le volet recherche est pris en charge par le Centre National de la Recherche et du Développement de la pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) qui fournit l'information scientifique et les orientations pour les prises de décision de gestion des ressources halieutiques et assure le suivi des thonidés et des prises accidentelles, notamment les requins et tortues.*

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 2015 se sont élevées 3843,891 Tonnes réparties comme suit :

– thon rouge	370,258 t
– espadon	567,694 t
– thonidés mineurs	2905,939 t

La production de 370,258 t de thon rouge a été réalisée grâce à l'intervention de 12 navires, ces derniers ont effectués une pêche au thon rouge vivant, cette quantité pêchée représente la totalité du quota alloué à l'Algérie. Il est à rappeler que depuis 2013, l'Algérie a capturé la totalité de son quota.

Pour la deuxième espèce la plus importante du groupe des grands pélagiques en Algérie en terme de commercialisation, l'espadon, ses captures réalisées au cours de l'année 2015 par tout type de métier confondus (chalutiers, senneurs et palangriers), sont de l'ordre de 567,694 t, contre 556 t en 2014. Les captures demeurent plus ou moins stables. Ces tonnages sont réalisés en majorité par la flottille palangrière, qui demeure artisanale, exerçant seulement quelques mois de l'année, car en plus des deux périodes de fermetures de pêche réglementaires dont la première s'étale du 1er octobre au 30 novembre et la deuxième (mois supplémentaire) allant du 15 février au 15 mars, les professionnels qui ciblent l'espadon sont confrontés aux longues périodes de mauvaises conditions climatiques, qui immobilisent leur petites embarcations.

¹ Ministère de l'Agriculture du développement rural et de la pêche

Néanmoins, conscient de l'importance des mesures de gestion instituée, la communauté des pêcheurs respecte toutes les mesures assurant la pérennité et la durabilité des ressources halieutiques.

Pour une meilleure couverture des exigences de l'ICCAT en matière des soumissions d'informations, notamment celles se rapportant à la Tâche I et Tâche II, il a été procédé à la mise en place d'un groupe de travail chargé du suivi des débarquements et d'échantillonnage biologique de l'espadon au niveau de quelques ports pilotes. A cet effet, 60 individus ont fait l'objet de mensurations et de pesées.

S'agissant du thon rouge, seul un nombre de 50 individus capturés morts lors des opérations de pêche au thon vivant à la senne, ont fait l'objet de pesée et de mensuration de taille.

Les espèces de thonidés mineurs, sont capturées par différents types d'embarcation de pêche, utilisant différents types d'engins. Néanmoins, ces espèces sont ciblées essentiellement par la senne. Le tonnage réalisé pour 2015 est de l'ordre de 2905,939 t.

1.1 Thon rouge

1.1.1 Fréquences de tailles

Le nombre d'individus ayant permit cette représentation n'est que de 50 spécimens capturés morts lors de la campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant à la senne. La représentation graphique de la fréquence de taille donne un aperçu sur les classes de taille. La distribution de taille montre que la taille la plus représentée est celle de 135 cm suivi des classes de taille de 125, de 130 et de 140 cm. Peu d'individus représentent les grandes tailles de 190 et de 200 cm.

1.2 Espadon

1.2.1 Matériel et méthode

L'échantillonnage biologique

Il a été effectué dans le cadre du programme d'étude et de suivi de l'espadon inscrit dans les tâches du Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA). Il a été procédé à la prise de taille à la fourche (LJFL) et à la pesée de chaque spécimen poids éviscéré (We).

Au cours de l'année 2015, des mensurations de tailles sur un échantillonnage de 60 individus d'espadon, ont été effectuées au débarquement, au niveau des ports de pêche nationaux. Il est à noter qu'un large intervalle de taille, allant de 100cm à 240 cm avec une taille moyenne de 170 cm. La distribution de fréquence de tailles de l'espadon est représentée dans la **Figure 2**.

Cette distribution montre que l'intervalle de taille le plus représentatif se situe entre 130cm et 140cm. Il existe des classes vides et les spécimens de petites et grandes tailles sont peu représentés.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Les collectes des données statistiques de toutes les espèces confondues, se fait au niveau des points de débarquement des produits de la pêche (ports nationaux), par des collecteurs des antennes de pêche, déployés par les différents services décentralisés du secteur de la pêche (directions des pêches des wilayas maritimes), dont ci-après une pyramide représentant le système de collecte statistique. La compilation, le traitement et l'analyse de ces données se font en collaboration avec le CNRDPA, dont une partie des données se rapportant aux thonidés et espèces apparentées (thon rouge, l'espadon, les thonidés mineurs, les prises accessoires et les rejets) serviront à renseigner les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II, qui sont notifiées au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT. Sur le plan d'organisation des débarquements, six (06) halles à marrées sont opérationnelles, permettant ainsi le contrôle du produit de la pêche et assurant la traçabilité du produit débarqué mise en vente.

Pour la connaissance de la ressource halieutique et son niveau d'exploitation, deux campagnes d'évaluation en mer des ressources halieutiques sont exécutées annuellement (campagne d'évaluation des petits pélagique et campagne d'évaluation démersale). Ces deux campagnes nous renseignent sur l'état de la ressource tant sur le plan qualitatif que sur le plan quantitatif.

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

En matière de gestion des pêcheries, l'étude se rapportant à l'élaboration d'un Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Pêcheries Algériennes (PAGPA) au niveau des 14 wilayas maritimes du pays, est en cours de réalisation dont une partie de l'étude a été réceptionnée.

Une stratégie nationale de développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture pour pêche artisanale dont la flottille représente plus de 60% de la flottille nationale, est en cours de mise en place notamment par le parachèvement du diapositif réglementaire et sur la base d'une expertise réalisée par du PNUD et de la FAO.

S'agissant des prises accessoires et accidentelles, le CNRDPA a fournit des informations sur les requins et les tortues. Un inventaire sur les différentes espèces de requins rencontrés dans nos eaux est en cours de réalisation. Toutefois, la majorité d'espèces répertoriés jusqu'à présent, ne font pas l'objet de consommation. Un guide d'identification des cétacés rencontrés en Algérie a été élaboré.

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

Número	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Transmis le 22/09/2016.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Transmis le 28/07/2016 par voie électronique.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Transmis le 28/07/2016 par voie électronique.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Transmis le 28/07/2016 par voie électronique.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Transmis le 28/07/2016 par voie électronique.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Transmis le 28/07/2016 par voie électronique.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Existence d'un dispositif de suivi et de collecte de marques. Mis en place dans le cadre de sensibilisation des professionnels par le Ministère en collaboration avec COPFREPECHE.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Aucun changement. Courrier transmis le 28/07/2016.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Les petites embarcations ne disposent pas d'observateurs à bord, mais un travail de sensibilisation a été effectué auprès des professionnels pour collecter l'information à la source.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	L'Algérie n'est pas concernée par cette exigence, l'espèce n'est pas rencontrée dans nos eaux.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Formulaire ST01-T1FC dûment renseigné et transmis le 30/06/2016, aucun changement n'a été opéré.
THON ROUGE		
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Ne s'applique pas à l'Algérie, aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge n'est opérationnelle.
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 concernée, l'Algérie ne dispose pas de cages, néanmoins, les rapports des caméras stéréoscopiques réalisés lors de la mise en cage d'engraissement de la CPC Maltaise ont été communiqués.

S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Aucun changement n'a été apporté au programme d'observateur de thon rouge pour l'année 2014, courrier transmis le 28/07/2016.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non concernée, il s'agit du thon rouge de l'ouest.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non concernée, il s'agit du thon rouge de l'ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non concernée, il s'agit du thon rouge de l'ouest.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable à l'Algérie il s'agit du thon rouge de l'ouest.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés trimestriellement, par type de DCP ; nombre de balises/bouées et nombre moyen suivi et perdu	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie. Non applicable.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Non applicable, groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de Tetrapturus spp.	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriées en Algérie.
REQUINS		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Programme de suivi et de collecte d'informations sur les requins mis en place.
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non concernée.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Le CNRDPA, entité scientifique de notre Département Ministériel, a élaboré un guide d'identification des cétacés et tortues marines.
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 28/07/2016, indiquant que quelque soit l'engin utilisé toute prise accidentelle de tortue marine est systématiquement remise à l'eau.

S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	Les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer sont minimales et de plus les oiseaux pris dans les différents engins sont systématiquement rejetés à l'eau vivante.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Information incluse dans le 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 incluse dans le rapport scientifique PARTIE I.

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, CHAPITRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	L'Algérie n'aménagé aucun effort pour remplir ses obligations en matière de déclaration. Pour respecter les délais en plus de la voie protocolaire, des envois électroniques ont été transmis. Des programmes de collecte d'information ont été également mis en place au niveau de la centrale et locale. Un programme de recherche a été également mis en place avec le CNRDPA pour mettre à la disposition de l'Administration toute information et données permettant d'application des exigences de l'ICCAT. Date de transmission du rapport scientifique : 22/09/2016. Date de transmission du rapport annuel : 12 Octobre 2016.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Toutes les obligations de l'ICCAT ont été mises en œuvre pour les pêcheries algériennes et notamment celles du thon rouge et de l'espadon. Pour ce qui est des requins, l'Algérie a déclaré des captures accidentelles de deux espèces de requins (requins renard et requin taupe bleu), et même les captures nulles des espèces non existantes. Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 11 Octobre 2016.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Date d'envoi par courrier le 19 septembre 2016 et par voie électronique le 11 septembre 2016.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'affrète aucun navire. L'affrètement des navires est non autorisé par la réglementation algérienne en vigueur. Information transmise par courrier électronique le 28 Juillet 2016 et courrier 31 juillet 2016.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et 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 est interdit par la réglementation algérienne. Information transmise par voie électronique le 11 Septembre 2016.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable, le transbordement est interdit par la réglementation Algérienne.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit par la législation Algérienne.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable, les opérations de transbordement sont interdites en Algérie.
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	Il y a lieu de signaler que la gestion des ports en Algérie relève de plusieurs départements ministériels (Ministère des transports, Service National des Gardes Côtes). Par ailleurs, il est à noter que l'intervention des navires étrangers pour la pêche est interdite dans les eaux sous juridiction algériennes. De se fait, la recommandation 12-07 n'est pas encore applicable par l'Algérie.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Non encore 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 Algérie.
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 de présomptions d'infractions	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 lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Non applicable. Il n'y pas eu de présomption d'infraction.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	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 d'accord d'accès.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun d'accord d'accès.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Dates d'envois par voie électronique le 11 Mai 2016.
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.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. Les pêcheries sportive et récréative en Algérie ne ciblent pas les thonidés.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. Aucune pêche IUU n'a été enregistrée par les navires thoniers Algériens. Information transmise, par voie électronique, en date du 14 juillet 2016 et par courrier en date du 25 juillet 2016.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. Aucune pêche IUU n'a été enregistrée.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Information transmise par voie électronique le 11 septembre 2016 et par courrier le 19 septembre 2016.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Aucun cas de non application des mesures de l'ICCAT n'a été enregistré. Date de transmission par courrier électronique le 14 Juillet 2016 et par courrier le 25 juillet 2016.
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. Aucun navire n'a été observé.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable. Aucun navire n'a été observé.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable, l'Algérie ne possède aucune ferme d'engraisement 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 28 juillet 2016.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne possède aucune ferme d'engraisement de thon rouge.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne possède aucune ferme d'engraisement de thon rouge.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	L'Algérie ne possède pas de madrague opérationnelle. Information transmise en date du 29 mars 2016 par courrier et par voie électronique.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité au titre de 2016	Information transmise par courrier en date du 15 février 2016 et par voie électronique en date du 14 février 2016.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable, l'Algérie ne pratique pas d'élevage au thon rouge.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 11 mai 2016.
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	Information transmise par voie électronique le 12 Octobre 2016.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2015	Date de transmission de l'information est le 28 Juillet 2016 par voie électronique.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Information transmise par voie électronique et par courrier en date du 11 mai 2016.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
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	Information concernant la pêche conjointe entre opérateurs algériens transmise par voie électronique en date du 16 mai 2016.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Navires équipés du VMS et messages transmis chaque 4 heures.
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas au programme d'inspection international (l'Algérie ne dispose pas plus de 15 navires de pêche au thon rouge).
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas au programme d'inspection international (l'Algérie ne dispose pas plus de 15 navires de pêche au thon rouge).
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas au programme d'inspection international (l'Algérie ne dispose pas plus de 15 navires de pêche au thon rouge).
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable. Aucun rapport ne s'est produit.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable. En Algérie le transbordement est interdit par la loi 01-11. Information transmise par courrier électronique le 23 février 2016.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Information sur les ports autorisés pour le débarquement des navires battant pavillon national a été transmise en date du 23 février 2016 par voie électronique et par courrier.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	cinq (05) rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge ont été transmis à l'ICCAT en date du 02/06/2016, 08/06/2016, 15/06/2016, 22/06/2016 et 28/06/2016.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Deux (02) rapports mensuels de captures de thon rouge ont été transmis à l'ICCAT en date du 29 juin 2016 et 28 juillet 2016.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Information transmise en date du 25 juin 2016 par courrier et par voie électronique. Fermeture de la pêche a été déclarée le 24 juin 2016.
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	Aucun programme de marquage et de remise à l'eau de spécimens de -de 30 Kg n'est actuellement opérationnelle. Néanmoins, le Centre de recherche (CNRDPA) relevant du Ministère examine la faisabilité de ce programme.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	Les documents de capture de thon rouge au nombre de cinq (05) ont été établis dans le système eBCD.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Information transmises par voie électronique en date du 28 septembre 2016.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Les sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD ont été transmis en date du 4 juin 2015.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Information transmise en date du 28 avril 2016, par voie électronique.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Texte réglementaire 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 a été transmis au Secrétariat de la Commission.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des 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 pêché du thon rouge de l'Est.
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	Les données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD ont été transmises en date du 28 avril 2016, par voie électronique.
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 29 juin.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao	Non applicable. Le thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore sont des espèces non ciblées par les pêcheries algérienne. Information transmise par voie électronique le 11 Octobre 2016.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao	Non applicable. Le thon obèse ou de l'albacore n'est pas répertoriée en Algérie. non ciblées par les pêcheries algériennes. Information transmise par voie électronique le 11 Octobre 2016.
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 29 Mars et 28 Septembre 2016.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. Le thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore sont des espèces non ciblées par les pêcheries algérienne.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Non applicable. Le thon obèse ou de l'albacore n'est pas répertoriée en Algérie.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre les plans de gestion des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable
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 29 Mars 2016 et 28 Septembre 2016 par courrier électronique.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Transmis le 2 Août 2005.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Information transmise en date du 13 janvier 2016 par voie électronique et du 14 janvier 2016 par courrier.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Aucun navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ne cible l'espadon en Algérie. Information transmise en date du 13 janvier 2016 par voie électronique.
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 28 juillet 2016.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Courrier transmis en date du 19 septembre 2016 et en date du 11 septembre 2016 par voie électronique.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable, Il s'agit du stock de l'Atlantique nord. Information transmise en date du 19 septembre 2016 par courrier et en date du 11 septembre 2016 par voie électronique.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne possède pas une pêcherie de makaire.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée dans les eaux algérienne.
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.
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-taube bleu	Non applicable. Le requin Taube bleu n'est pas commercialisé 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. L'Algérie n'a pas encore mis en place de mesures réglementaires, du fait que ces espèces ne sont pas commercialisées.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	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. Cependant, nous enregistrons quelques prises accidentelles dont le taux n'est pas très important, mais qui reste à déterminer. L'Algérie a procédé à la déclaration de captures de deux espèces de requins « requin renard et requin taube bleu ».

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
			Ainsi, soucieux et conscient de l'importance des informations concernant les requins, le centre de recherche « CNRDPA », a mis en œuvre un dispositif et programme d'identification et de suivi des espèces de requins qui fréquentent nos eaux.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Non applicable. Des 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. Des prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer dans les pêcheries nationale sont très rares.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Non applicable
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. 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 2014.

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

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

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

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

Cette amélioration progressive de la performance du dispositif d'encadrement de cette pêcherie a permis d'accroître le nombre d'armements algériens participant à cette pêche spécifique et à l'exploitation de la totalité du quota alloué à l'Algérie et ce, depuis 2013.

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

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

- Communiquer, par voie électronique ou par tout autre moyen, à l'Administration chargée des pêches territorialement compétente et au Service National des Gardes-côtes, un rapport hebdomadaire de

capture, comportant les informations sur les captures, y compris les registres de capture nulle, la date et la localisation des captures, latitude et longitude.

- Conserver à bord un carnet de pêche au thon rouge.
- communiquer un rapport de capture journalier comportant notamment les informations sur les captures, la date et la localisation des captures, à l'administration chargée des pêches territorialement compétente et au Service National des Gardes-côtes.

En 2016, dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la mise en œuvre des exigences de l'ICCAT, il a été procédé à la mise en place d'un nouveau modèle du journal de pêche. Néanmoins, il a été constaté des insuffisances en matière de renseignement du journal de pêche. Pour une meilleure maîtrise de renseignement du journal de pêche, nous comptons programmer des formations.

Durant la campagne de pêche 2016, en matière de contrôle, un observateur-contrôleur relevant de l'Administration des pêches a été embarqué à bord de chaque navire. L'observateur national avait pour objet de faire le suivi de toutes les opérations de pêche, de veiller au respect de l'application de la réglementation nationale en vigueur et celle de l'ICCAT et de valider les documents relatifs aux demandes d'autorisation de transfert, aux déclarations de transfert.

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

En 2016 et pour la première fois, il a été procédé à la mise en place du système de documentation électronique des captures eBCD.

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

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

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

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

En 2016 et conformément aux exigences de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration et de mise en œuvre des mesures prises pour le suivi des captures des requins, l'Algérie a mis en place un programme d'identification des espèces de requins capturés accidentellement par les différents engins, ce qui a permis de porter l'information sur les formulaires de TASK II (catch estimation) de espèces de requins. Pour ce qui est des mesures réglementaires pour la gestion de cette pêcherie de requins qui ne sont pas ciblés, cette étape ne peut être effective que sur la base d'informations collectées dans le cadre du programme sus cité.

Concernant, les espèces d'oiseaux et de tortues de mer, des prises accidentelles sont rarement observées par nos pêcheurs qui les rejettent immédiatement vivantes à l'eau.

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

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

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

Toutefois, des insuffisances sont encore constatées en matières de maîtrise de l'application des exigences de l'ICCAT et nous comptons programmer d'autres formations afin d'améliorer la maîtrise des capitaines de pêche.

Dans le cadre de l'amélioration de l'application des exigences de l'ICCAT et en application du modificatif et complémentaire de la loi relative à la pêche et l'aquaculture, promulguée en 2015, un nouveau cadre réglementaire régissant la pêche au thon rouge est en cours de préparation.

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

Tableau 1. Données Distribution de fréquence de taille thon rouge individus morts campagne de pêche au thon vivant 2015.

<i>Classe Lt</i>	<i>N</i>
110	1
120	4
125	6
130	5
135	9
140	6
145	3
150	1
155	4
160	2
165	1
170	1
175	1
180	3
185	0
190	1
195	0
200	1

Tableau 2. Données Distribution des fréquences de taille d'espadon 3ème trimestre 2015.

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

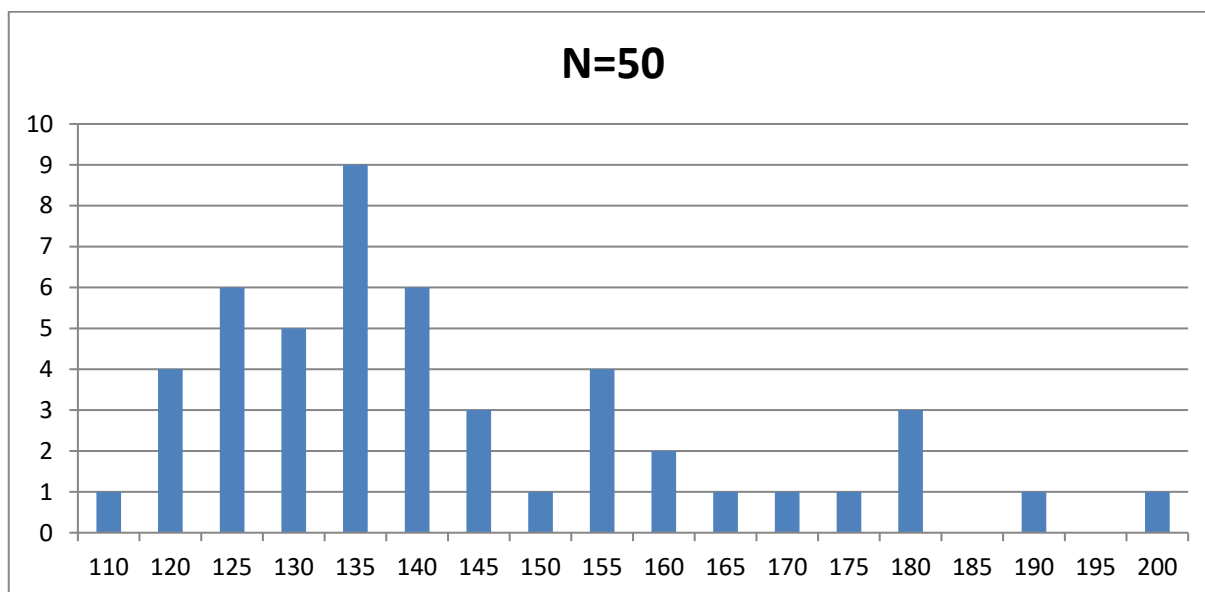


Figure 1. Histogrammes des fréquences de taille de *Thunnus thynnus* (sexes confondus).

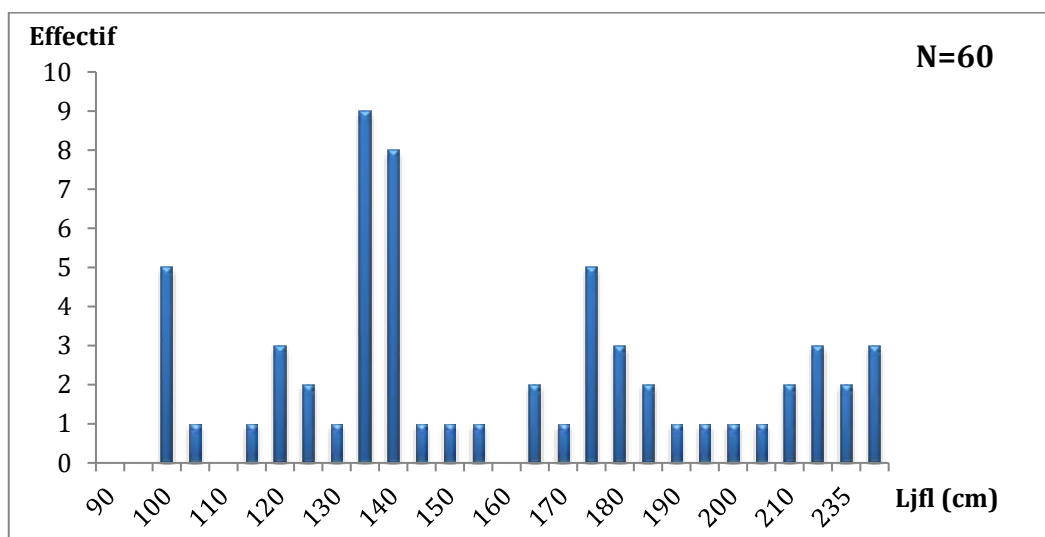


Figure 2. La distribution de fréquence de tailles de l'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*).



Figure 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ANGOLA ¹²³⁴

SUMMARY

The scombrid species caught along the Angolan coast are divided in two major groups, of which the big tunas, that includes *Thunnus alalunga* (Albacore), *Thunnus obesus* (Patudo) and *Tunnus albacores* (Yellowfin tuna) and the small tunas, that includes *Euthynnus alletteratus* (Little tunny), *Scomberomorus tritor* (Spanish mackerel), *Sarda sarda* (Atlantic bonito) and *Auxis thazard* (Frigate tuna). As target species, they are caught by the industrial vessels, using as gear longline and purse seiners, operating in joint venture regime with Angolan companies. The artisanal fishery also makes an important contribution at the catches, by using gill-nets, line and hook and traps as fishing gears.

The total catch of the tuna caught by longliners and purse seiners for the year 2015 was 17 630 Tones . Purse seiners represented 95% of the catches, with dominance of Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis*, 67.29% and Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) (20,28%). The late species is the main catch of the longlines (57,46%) followed by the Bigeye tuna(*Thunnus obesus*) (34,22%).

In 2015, the tuna fleet has been fishing through the year. Higher catches were recorded from January to April and from October to November, especially due to the contribution of the Skipjack tuna, the Yellowfin tuna and the Bigeye tuna respectively.

The registered total catch from the artisanal fishery was 14 847tons, with dominance of *Scomberus Japonicus* (50.8%), *Euthynnus alletteraus* (16.8%), and *Sarda sarda* (8.2%) and *Scomberomorus tritor* (7.86%)

Observer program is being put in place in order to fully monitor the fishing operations and collect the biological information of big tunas. The catch data are processed at the National Directorate of Fisheries and the Institute of the Artisanal Fisheries. The observer program is in due course in order to increase the quality of data collected and the respective stock assessment.

¹ National Directorate of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries

²Planing Cabinet, Ministry of Fisheries

³ National Institute of Fisheries Research, Ministry of Fisheries

⁴ Institute of the Artisanal Fishery, Ministry of Fisheries

Part I. (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fishery information

1.1 Type of fishery

In Angola the small tuna are caught using traps. There are two active traps in Namibe Province (Lucira) and one in Benguela Province (Chamune). The Little Tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) is the main species caught.

The main fishing gear for the artisanal and semi- industrial vessels are the gill-nets, line, hook and purseine respectively. The target species are : *Sarda sarda* (Atlantic bonito), *Scomberomorus tritor* (Spanish mackerel) and *Euthynnus alletteratus* (Little tunny).

Longline and purse seiners are the type of vessels registered along the Angolan coast targeting large tunas, specially *Thunnus alalunga* (Albacore), *Thunnus obesus* (Patudo) and *Tunnus albacores* (Yellow-fin tuna)

1.1 Vessel License

For licensing any vessel to catch tuna in Angolan waters, they must be registered at ICCAT (recommendation 02-21), establish a partnership with one Angolan company registered at the Ministry of Fisheries and follow all administrative procedures, including inspections done by the National Services for Surveillance and aquaculture (SNFA). The inspections are performed near the bay of one of the three main Fishing Ports, or at Port of origin.

1.2 Statistics coverage

The National Directorate of Fisheries (NDF) has the duty of gathering all the statistical data from the logbooks filled up by the captains of the vessels, at the end of each fishing trip these data are submitted to NDF by the fishing company's partners. During the fishing season, all vessels also inform via email, when enter and exit the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Angola by submitting a summary of the catches by species. This procedure allows having an estimation the amount of fish caught in Angolan waters.

The catch statistics of small tuna are recorded on daily basis by Technicians of the Artisanal Fisheries Institute distributed at main landing places throughout the Angolan coast. However, some precaution should be observed when using the referred data, due to some difficulties on the identification of the species.

Under the National Commercial Fish Biological Sampling Programme implemented by the National Fishery Research Institute (INIP) and for tuna species, the Programme covers the biological data for small tuna species.

1.4 Trends of fishing effort

In 2015, 53 vessels were licensed to fish large tunas in Angolan waters (Table 1). This numbers represents a decrease compare 2014 around 7%. Nevertheless, there is also a decreasing trend on the long liners from 17 in 2012 to 7 in 2015, while the number of purse seiners licensed are at the same level, 33 vessels.

The length of vessel licensed in 2015 range from 20 up to 100 meters. The conventional has a length between 70 and 80 meters (Table 2)

Table 3 shows the flag of the vessels by gear. The majority of vessels belong to Spain followed by France, Panama and Japan. In 2015, catches of purse seiners represented 68 % of the total in Angolan waters. At the same year, the Fisheries Directorate licensed 10 support vessels. As the product is not landed in Angolan ports, these vessels used to carry the fish outside the Angolan waters. The transshipments are done next to the bay in the presence inspectors from SNFA.

1.5 Catch trend

In the last two years the reported total catches are at same level and shows an increase trend compare with 2012 and 2013 (about 8 000 Tones) (table 4). The observed trend can be related with an improvement of the statistics records more than an increase of the number of vessels or on the biological status of the resource.

For the small tuna is observed an increase trend on the reported catch and the last year the catch raise for around 17 tons. This increase could also due to the improvement on the recorded catch statistics system, with more involvement of fish communities.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fishery data

The total catch of the tuna caught by longliners and purse seiners for the year 2015 was 17 630 Tones (Table 6). Purse seiners represented 95% of the catches, with dominance of Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis*, 67.29% and Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) (20,28%). The late species is the main catch of the longlines (57,46%) followed by the Bigeye tuna (*Thunnusobesus*) (34,22%).

In 2015, the tuna fleet has been fishing through the year (Figure 1). Higher catches were recorded from January to April and from October to November, especially due to the contribution of the Skipjack tuna, the Yellowfin tuna and the Bigeye tuna respectively (Figure 1, Table 5)

Figure 2 shows the reported catches per month in 2014. A part from the months of May and June were the fleet registered a good level of catches, the trend seems to be the same as in 2015.

Small tunas are caught by vessels with a length ≤ 14 m, with or without engine. The registered total catch from the artisanal fishery was 14847 tons, with dominance of *Euthynnus alletteraus* (39.9%) (Table 6). The species from this fishery are caught throughout the year,

2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

For Large Tuna no biological data are collected, Angola is in the process to implement on board observer program to collect the necessary biological information.

The status of small tuna stocks in Angolan waters is generally unknown. Nevertheless these species have high socio-economic relevance for a number of communities, which depend on landing of these species for their livelihood.

Although, the National Fisheries Research Institute (INIP) has in place a biological sampling program for small tuna species caught in Chamune locality (12° 36' 05''), in general

biological information still incomplete for the majority of the species. In this locality, the traps are placed at 200 meters from the coast.

In the Chamune traps, the main species caught were, LTA and FRI. The LTA was recorded only in the first and third quarter of the year. In the two quarters the total length ranged between 26 and 58 cm (Figure 3), with unimodal distribution in the first peaking at 49 cm and two well defined peaks in third quarter, peaking at 30 and 37cm. The FRI was recorded in the second quarters of the years and total length ranged between 23 and 36 cm with no defined pattern (figure 4)

For the traps placed at Lucira (13° 52'60'') due to the access of the area the National Fishery Research Institute (INIP) and Institute of the Artisanal Fisheries (IPA) do not have yet implement a biological sampling program in this area.

Scatterplots of Wet Body Mass (WBM) against total length (Lt) of the three small tunas sampled in the Chamuna traps are shown in Figure 5. The condition factor (CF) of each individual fish was then calculated using the following equation:

$$CF = \text{observed WBM} / \text{expected WBM}$$

Where expected WBM was calculated using the fitted length–mass equation.

FRI showed the most variability in the wet body at length and had the lowest ($r^2 = 0.68$) regression coefficient compare to the LTA ($r^2 = 0.88$).

The FRI showed to undergo positive allometric or approximate isometric growth with value of "b" being 3.07. The LTA had a negative allometric growth of $b < 3.0$, showing that the rate of increase in body length is not proportional to the rate of increase in body weight.

The condition factor, k for three species in Chamune trap showed that the species sampled have a $K > 1.0$. This value is strongly correlated with length-weight relationship and therefore the exponential b is very crucial in assessing the well-being of fish.

Important effort is put in place to fulfill the recommendations from ICCAT and improve the quality of tuna catches data and therefore respective stock assessment.

Part II: (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Management measures applied are:

Catch quota system given by ICCAT to the countries owners of the vessels. The main management measure in Angola is the limitation on the number of vessels that is adjusted each year according to the status of the resource

According to the law of Aquatic Biologic Resources of the Ministry of Fisheries that regulates the respective use of the marine resources, it is strongly recommended that any vessel must be equipped with a Vessel Monitoring System before to begin any fishing activity in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

It is also under implementation an observer program, which will allow following more accurately the fishing activity.

Section 4: Inspection Schemes and Actives

4.1 Assignment of patrol vessels

In 2012, the Ministry of Fisheries has increased the surveillance capacity with the acquisition of two patrol vessels of 62 meter length. Actually, 15 patrol vessels monitor the fishing activities throughout the Angola, distributes as follow, 8 in Luanda, 1 Soyo, 3 Benguela, 3 in Namibe provinces.

4.2 Inspection of landing

Fishing operations are monitored by the Surveillance Services of the Ministry of Fisheries, but landings are not done in the Angolan ports, at the end of the fishing trip, the log books are sent to the National Directorate of Fisheries and the catches are landed at the original port of the vessel.

Table 1. Number of vessels licensed per year (2012-2015)

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015
Purse seiners	33	35	42	36
Long liners	17	17	15	7
Support vessels	0	0	0	10
Total	50	52	57	53

Table 2. Number of vessels per length class (2015)

Total length	Number of vessels
20-30	3
30-40	7
40-50	4
50-60	5
60-70	8
70-80	18
80-90	7
90-100	0
»100	1
TOTAL	53

Table 3. Number of vessels per country per gear (2015)

Country (Flag)	Purse seiner	long liner	Support vessels	TOTAL
Belize	1	0	2	3
Cape Vert	3	0	0	3
Curacao	4	0	0	4
El salvador	2	0	0	2
Spain	12	1	1	14
France	9	0	1	10
Guatemala	2	0	0	2
Japan	0	5	0	5
Panama	3	0	5	8
Senegal	0	1	1	2
Total	36	7	10	53
Total (%)	68	13	19	100

Table 4. Annual catch (2012-2015) for large tuna

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015
Catch (Ton)	8 155,93	9 496,43	17 877,58	17 630,81

Table 5. Annual catch (2012-2015) from the artisanal fishery

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Catch (kg)	2448	2684	5405	6156	17531

Table 6. Catches (Kg) from the industrial fleet by gear and species

Sxscientific name	Species	Longline	%	Purse seine	%	TOTAL	%
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	ALB	14	0,00	36000	0,22	36014	0,20
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	BET	323458	34,22	1347300	8,07	1670792	9,48
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	YFT	543014	57,46	3032000	18,17	3575071	20,28
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	SKJ	0	0,00	11864390	71,11	11864390	67,29
<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>	WHM	0	0,00	6	0,00	6	0,00
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	SWO	21790	2,31	0	0,00	21792	0,12
Other	Oth	56833	6,01	406000	2,43	462839	2,63
TOTAL		945109,00	100	16685696	100	17630805	100

Table 7. Catches (Kg) from the artisanal fleet by gear and species

Species	gillnet	%	Trap	%	Total
LTA	4457	75.3	1450	24.5	5917
FRI			1680	10.46	1680
BON	2900				2900
MAW	2755				2755
SKJ	1160				1160
OTH	415				415
TOTAL					14847

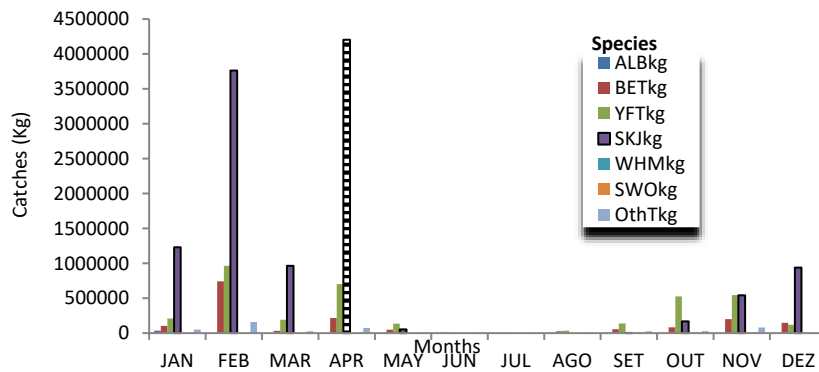


Figure 1. Reported catches of large tuna per month, 2015

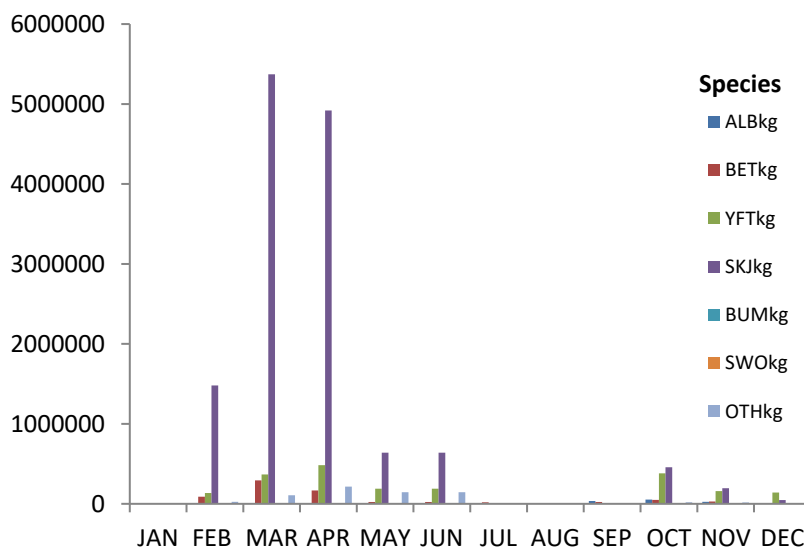


Figure 2. Reported catches of large tuna per month, 2014

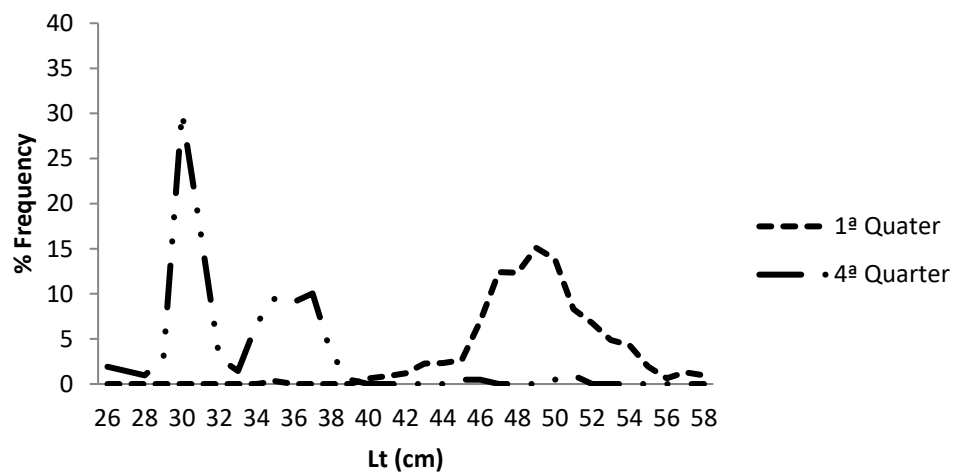


Figure 3: Length distribution for LTA caught at Chamune Trap

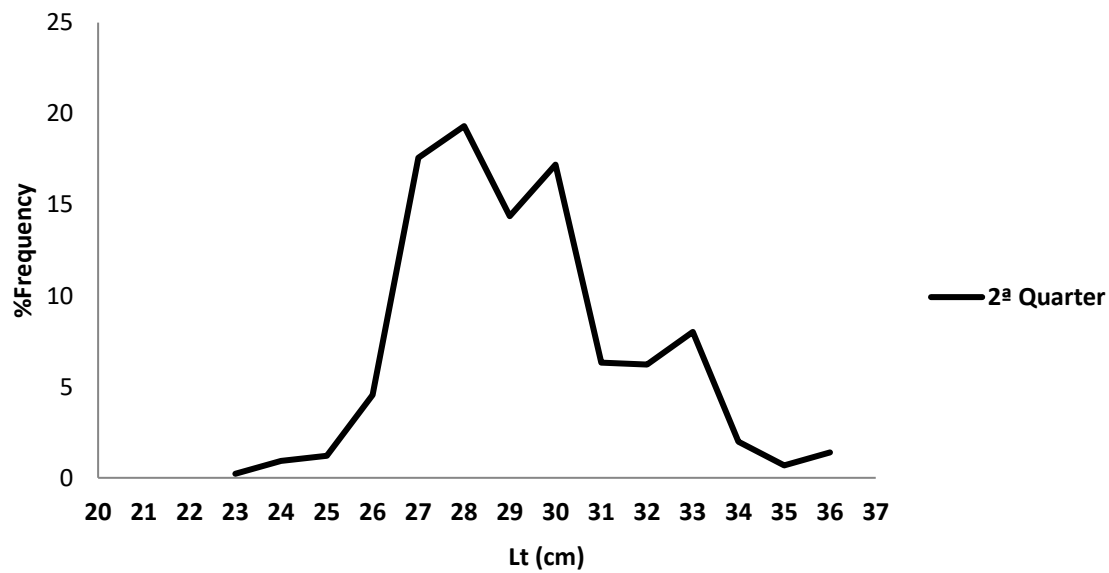


Figure 4: Length distribution for FRI caught at Chamune Trap

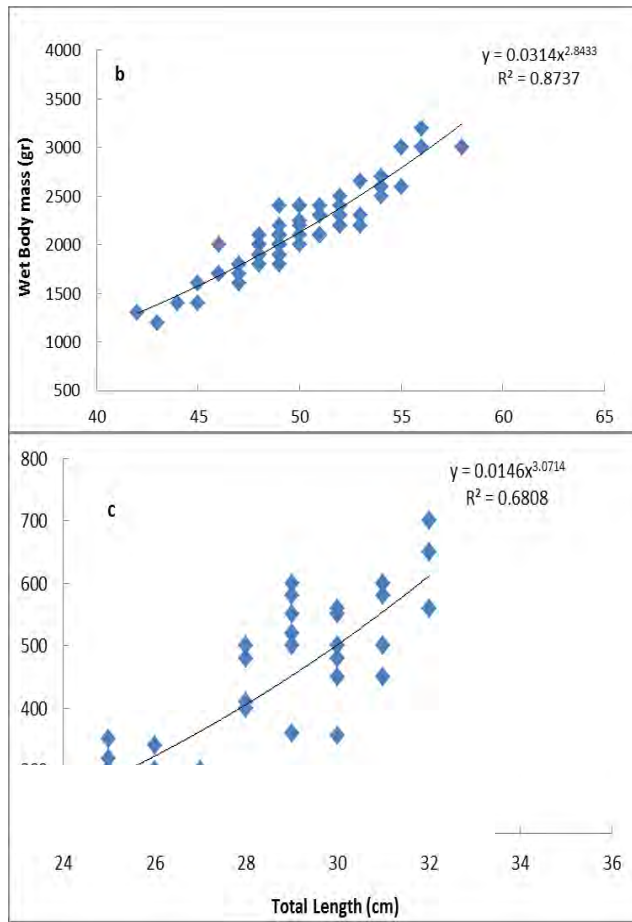


Figura5. Scatterplots of wet body mass (g) against caudal length (cm) for, (b) LTA e (c) FRI collected from Chamune Trap. The solid lines show the fitted length mass regression for each species. Note that x and y-axes are differently scaled.

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

SUMMARY

*The total catch of tuna and tuna-like species under the management purview of ICCAT for Barbados in 2015 was estimated at around 469 t. Twenty-nine (29) Barbadian longline vessels fished during 2015. The notable increase in landings of larger pelagic species was mainly attributable to the mass influx of pelagic *Sargassum* sp. and associated faunal community into the area and fishing range of the local longline vessels. The increased landings of the large pelagic species offered some relief from the precipitous shortfall in the fish supply and wider food security of the island's population caused by the drastic reduction in the flyingfish catch that also resulted from the mass *Sargassum* sp. influx. A comprehensive management plan specifically tailored to the island's longline fishery and designed to provide effective management of the island's tuna and billfish fisheries in particular was developed in 2016. In addition, a stakeholder advisory council for the longline fishery has been established to fulfil the important liaison role between the Chief Fisheries Officer and the longline fishing industry while fully participating in the development of and eventual implementation of management of the fishery. Collaboration between the Barbados Fisheries Division and the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO) pilot project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for local longline fishing vessels has continued and the feasibility and possible methods for introducing this or an alternative Vessel Monitoring System to the wider longline industry is a topic being considered by the newly formed Longline Fisheries Advisory Council. The Fisheries Division collaborated with the FAO in development of a draft National Plan of Action for sharks while a sample-based data collection programme to establish the species composition of the island's landings of sharks, started in 2015 continues.*

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2015 a total of 469 t of ICAAT managed large pelagic species were landed at Barbados. As usual the longline fleet landed the majority of catches of the highly migratory species of tuna (89%), billfish (85%), swordfish (95%) and sharks (80%) while the majority (77%) of wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) was landed by the fleet of smaller vessels using single hook lines during flying fish (*Hirundichthys affinis*) fishing trips.

In 2015 twenty-nine (29) Barbadian registered longline vessels ranging in size from 9.8 m to 15.1 m LOA (mean 13 m LOA) fished during the year. No vessels greater than 24 m LOA are in the Barbados fishing fleet and only one longliner greater than 20 m LOA remains nominally registered but remained inactive throughout the reporting period. No foreign owned vessels are registered in the Barbados fishing fleet. All Barbadian fishing vessels are home-based and none use purse seine gear. No transshipments of large pelagics were made through Barbados in 2015.

The well-publicised mass incursion of pelagic *Sargassum* sp. into the wider Caribbean region had profound impacts on Barbadian fisheries in 2015. In this context, the total national catch of flying fish, the traditional mainstay fishery of the island, fell to around 378 t, the second smallest ever recorded, only marginally exceeding the nadir annual flyingfish catch of 354 t recorded in 2012 that was itself attributable to the first massive region-wide *Sargassum* incursion event. The 2015 catch represented only around 20% of the island's annual catch of flying fish for the period 1997 through 2014 excluding the 2012 catch. However, it should be noted that the low flying fish catch was more strongly associated with a reduction in catchability rather than stock size. In this regard, the method used by Barbadian fishermen to capture flying fish involves the deployment of bunches of cane trash tied to the boats (referred to as "Screelers") which draw the fish in the area towards the boats as they attempt to spawn on the flotsam offered. Once within the range of the boat the fisherman stretches a gillnet in front of the screeler in which the fish become gilled as they travel toward the screeler. However, the sargassum mats offer abundant alternative spawning substrata for the fish resulting in fewer being attracted to the screelers

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and the range of the nets. However, the damage that the Sargassum mats can wreak to the delicate gillnets is of even more concern and the fishermen simply do not set the nets even if flying fish are in the area.

Conversely the catches of large pelagics (vis. tunas, billfishes and swordfish) increased in 2015 representing around a 40% increase of the average landings of this group of species for the period 1997 to 2014. There was some modest increase in fishing effort on the part of the longline fleet reflected both in the total number of trips during the year (347 in 2015 compared to an average of 282 for the period 1994 to 2014 or around a 23% increase) and in the mean number of trips per vessel (12 trips in 2015 compared with a mean of 11 per vessel for the period 1994 to 2014 or around a 9% increase). It should be noted that Barbadian longline vessels often turn to harvesting flying fish (using the traditional methods employing gillnets as just described) and the associated large pelagics especially dolphinfish (with handlines) during the annual flyingfish season, especially when catch rates of the targeted large pelagics are low. The observed increased longline fishing effort in 2015 is thus attributable to the increased dependence on pure longline fishing with the impracticality of engaging in the seasonal flying fish fishery. However, the fact that the magnitude in the increased fishing effort was far less than the increase in large pelagic catches observed suggests that some other factor was involved. In this context it is suggested that the mass Sargassum incursion and the associated faunal assemblage increased the abundance of these predatory fish within the fishing range of the Barbadian vessels resulting in the observed increased catch rates. Whatever the reasons, the increased catches of these large pelagics was important in ameliorating somewhat the precipitous shortfall in the fish supply and wider food security of the island's population caused by the low flyingfish catch.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The dockside interview programme for collecting longliner fishing trip information continued in 2015. Length and weight measurements of ICCAT managed large pelagic species continued during 2015 with a total of 1305 bigeye and yellowfin tuna and 66 blue and white marlins being measured. A pilot sampling programme to determine the relative proportions of individual species or species groups to the aggregate Barbados shark catch, and thus to facilitate catch reporting at this finer taxonomic scale continued in 2015. Based on the limited data set collected in 2015 for the longline fishery only (around 10% coverage of the total catch), the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) comprised the majority of the shark catches of Barbados (around 40%) by weight with at least nine other shark species each contributing less than 12% to the total catch by weight.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Report (Scientific)	16-Oct-16
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31-Jul-16
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31-Jul-16
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31-Jul-16
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31-Jul-16
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	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. Rec. 10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	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 stereoscopic 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.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	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 vessels	A draft format for a paper logbook has been completed and is currently being reviewed by the newly formed Stakeholder Advisory Committee before implementation. Nevertheless, methods for electronic reporting of catch and effort information are also being examined.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
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. 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	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable. Barbados does not have any vessels greater than 20 m actively fishing.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Barbados did not engage in any scientific programmes for billfish in particular during the year.

S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Other than under extraordinary circumstances, all fish captured are retained and none discarded. However fishers will be required to report any catch discards in logbook records when implemented.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Please see National Report. Given the number of species of sharks comprising the national catch and the relatively small portion of the catch sampled, reporting of the 2015 catch at the level of species was deferred until more verified information has been collected. In this context, the data collection programme is ongoing and more confident reporting of shark catches to the species/species group level should be possible from 2016.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Barbados did not engage in any scientific programmes for shortfin mako in particular during the year.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	One of the first outputs of efforts starting in 2015 by the FAO, Fisheries Division and the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk (BARNUFO) to develop a NPOA-Sharks for Barbados was an identification guide to Barbados Sharks and Rays that can be downloaded from: http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/329b3c2c-fdaa-4300-b115-e81789f21963/ The simplest identification guide for turtles in Barbados and the Wider Caribbean has been produced by WIDECASST and downloadable from: http://www.widecast.org/Resources/Docs/IDleaflet.pdf No marine mammals are caught or landed at Barbados and no guides have been produced nor have any ID guides been produced specifically for seabirds around Barbados.
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. A student of the University of the West Indies has recently completed a study of the incidental capture of sea turtles by local longliners. Following on from this study the Fisheries Division will work with the Barbados Sea Turtle Project to instruct longline fishermen on the most effective ways to remove hooks from turtles to maximise their survival. Carrying the necessary equipment to effect such hook removals will be made mandatory as reporting incidences of sea turtle entanglements with fishing gear in their trip logbook records.
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.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	It is very difficult to identify “bycatch” species in the context of the generalized nature of Barbados longline fishing. In addition, and as explained earlier, very little of the catch is discarded. However, fishers will be instructed to record any discarded catch.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	16 October 2016
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 September 2016
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. No transshipments of ICCAT species passed through Barbados ports or were authorised in Barbadian waters.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fleet and furthermore no at-sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Barbados has no such arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20 m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20 m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	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 bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in the transshipment of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1026	Validated Bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	31 July 2016
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2014	31 July 2016
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No reports of IUU fishing received.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/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	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. Barbados vessels are not large enough to facilitate carrying observers. However, there have been discussions with local boat owners about the possibility of vessels carrying CCTV for working decks as part of an observer program.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. No applications for permission to export swordfish were made to the Fisheries Division during the reporting period. See Section 5.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures will be submitted shortly.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	See section 5.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Barbados has no legislation prohibiting the discard of dead fish.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See section 5.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Barbados does not export sharks or shark products.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Barbados does not export sharks or shark products.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See section 4.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See section 4.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See section 4.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See section 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 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

The 2013 Large Pelagics Fisheries Management Plan was critically reviewed and restructured in 2016 resulting in the articulation of a comprehensive plan specifically tailored to the island's longline fishery. This is an important step in the context of effecting cogent management of the island's tuna and billfish fisheries in particular given that these species are mainly targeted and landed by the longline fleet. A stakeholder advisory council for the longline fishery was also established in tandem with the longline fishery management plan. The council will fulfil the important liaison role between the Chief Fisheries Officer and the longline fishing industry while fully participating in the management of the fishery. A separate management plan for the island's recreational fishery should be completed by 2017.

The Barbados Fisheries Division and the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO) have continued their collaboration in a pilot project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for local longline fishing vessels. The feasibility and possible methods for introducing this or an alternative Vessel Monitoring System to the wider longline industry is a topic being deliberated by the Longline Fisheries Advisory Council. In this context a draft format for a paper based logbook reporting system and for longline trips and means for timely implementation of such a reporting system is also being reviewed for council.

In 2016 the Fisheries Division collaborated with the FAO in development of a draft National Plan of Action for the sharks. One of the immediate and valuable outputs of this endeavour was the production of an identification guide for Barbados Sharks and Rays. This document is a valuable tool in the efforts to improve data collection on landings of shark to the species level. A sample-based data collection programme to establish the species composition of the island's landings of sharks started in 2015 and is ongoing.

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

5.1 GEN 0020 and GEN 0021

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

5.2 GEN 0026, TRO 2006 and SWO 3001

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

5.3 SWO 3007

There is no directed fishery *per se* (such as night sets, use of light sticks or alterations of gear depths) for swordfish. Swordfish are therefore taken along with all other species on the longline gear. Plans for the management of swordfish are subsumed within the wider management plan for the longline fishery as mentioned in the main text.

5.4 BIL 5002

The use of circle hooks in the longline fishery to reduce the capture rate of billfish and thereby reduce landings of marlins is still considered to be the only viable means of reducing billfish landings given the low-tech nature of the local longline fishery. The feasibility of using these hooks is being considered by the Longline Fishery Advisory Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELIZE¹

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 2015 comprised of mostly purse seiners which are licensed to target tuna and tuna-like species. We also had 4 long liners, 1 support vessel and 1 carrier vessel actively operating in the area. While our fleet, in previous years, has consisted predominantly of longliners, we have seen a gradual decline in this type of vessel and an increase in our purse seine fleet. The total number of tuna purse seiners has increased from 5 in 2011 and 2012, 7 in 2013, 5 in 2014 and 7 in 2015. Our longline fleet has declined over the past five years, from 26 in 2011, 19 in 2012, 17 in 2013 and 9 in 2014 to 4 in 2015. Despite our fleet size and structure, the catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks have fluctuated over the past five years from 14,409 t in 2011, 22,265 t in 2012; 15,060 t in 2013, 19,973 t in 2014 and 22,116 t in 2015, inclusive of tunas, billfishes and sharks. Yellowfin tuna has been predominantly the main catch for the past several years amounting to 71% of the total catch in 2006, 69% in 2007, 81% in 2008 and 59% in 2009. However, in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 our dominant catch has been skipjack, amounting to 39%, 51%, 57%, 41%, 55% and 58% respectively of our overall catches. The average size of our longline and purse seine vessels were, 583 in 2011, 629 in 2012, 468 in 2013, 674 in 2014 and 1075 GT in 2015. Blue shark and mako shark continues to be the most common non-tuna species in our longline fishery followed by blue marlin. The compiled data including Task I and Task II for 2015 and the list of authorized vessels have been reported to ICCAT. Subsequent updates have also been sent to the Secretariat.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information***1.1 Annual catch by species and gear in the ICCAT Convention area*

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

All of our catches remained within the quota levels set for each species in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. In 2010 and 2011 our vessels exceeded its northern albacore quota levels due to increased demand for this species within our fisheries. Our swordfish quota was also exceeded in 2011 and 2012 due to developing capacity in this fishery. Payback and management plans relating to these two species have been submitted to the Secretariat. Our levels of catches in albacore and swordfish have declined drastically as a result of 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 2015 consisted of 11 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.

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 long line 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 High Seas 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, Log books and discharge reports. We have also finalized our project for the implementation of our electronic catch reporting system, however due to minor flaws in the system we have not been able to fully utilize the system. We envisage this system to be fully functional by 2017.

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 this data is 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 is currently under review and will be updated in accordance with any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT since that time. In accordance with Recommendation 11-10, Belize does not operate an 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)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	1 August (Part 1).
S2	Fleet Characteristics	21 March 2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	5 May 2016/ 11 July 2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	1 April, 2016/11 July 2016
S5	Size samples (Task II)	29 July 2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	29 July 2016
S7	Tagging declaration (conventional and electronic)	18 July 2016
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	29 July 2016
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	18 July 2016
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	7 July 2016
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	7 July 2016
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries– reported 9 February 2016.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras system or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all caging)	N/A Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 9 February 2016.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna– reported 9 February 2016.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries– reported 9 February 2016.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries Reported 9 February 2016.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 9 February 2016.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhance biological sampling activities	N/A Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 9 February 2016.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Included in Task I and II Reports 1 April 201/5 May 2016/11 July 2016.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A – Belize has no vessels operating in the Gulf of Guinea. Nevertheless, Belize submitted its FAD management plan on 2 March 2016.
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	18 July 2016
S46	Information collected by observers	28 July 2016
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programmes under Rec. 14-01	18 July 2016
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	18 July 2016
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	18 July 2016
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	18 July 2016
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	18 July 2016

Number	Information required	Response
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the convention area	18 July 2016
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	29 July 2016
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.	29 July 2016
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative methods	18 July 2016
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and or any relevant research	18 July 2016 and as reported in Annual Report Part I.

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

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Belize implements CMMs adopted by ICCAT through legally binding fishing vessel circulars issued in accordance with our High Seas Fishing Act. The ICCAT Statistical Documentation Programme has been implemented since 2007 and our annual reports are submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with the relevant Resolutions. Belize has also implemented the EU's catch certification scheme in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) 1005/2008. The implementation of these trade monitoring systems have been instrumental in keeping track of Belize's trade partners and the quantities of marine resources exported to these areas.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Belize submits required annual reports to ICCAT in a timely manner in accordance with relevant ICCAT Resolutions. The information submitted to the Secretariat is collected from Belize High Seas fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT Convention area and is mandated by national legislation that are implemented through Belize's High Seas Fishing Act, 2013 and Fishing Vessel Circulars and domestic regulations. These legislations are implemented pursuant to relevant ICCAT Resolutions to achieve the CMM objectives of the Commission and has jurisdiction over all ICCAT managed species as appropriate.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Reported: 07-September-2016.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Reported 12-May-2016.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Reported 12-May-2016.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Report 30-August 2016.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	All transshipments at sea by Belize flagged vessels have been reported in accordance with the Regional Observer Program.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Notified in vessel update submissions.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	19 April 2016
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	1 July 2013 – this information has not changed.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	1 July 2013 – this information has not changed.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	14 July 2016
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	14 July 2016
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	14 July 2016
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	14 July 2016
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	14 July 2016
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	14 July 2016
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	18 May 2016
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	18 May 2016
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Notified in vessel update submissions.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Notified in vessel update submissions.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	14 July 2016
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	10 May 2016
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A we have no comments regarding IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	14 July 2016
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	14 July 2016
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	14 July 2016
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	10 May 2016
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	10 May 2016
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	14 July 2016
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	14 July 2016
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	9 February 2016
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	9 February 2016
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	9 February 2016
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	9 February 2016
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	9 February 2016
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	9 February 2016
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	9 February 2016

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	9 February 2016
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	9 February 2016
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	9 February 2016
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	9 February 2016
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	9 February 2016
BFT	1015	VMS messages	9 February 2016
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	9 February 2016
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	9 February 2016
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	9 February 2016
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	9 February 2016
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	9 February 2016
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	9 February 2016
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	9 February 2016
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	9 February 2016
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	9 February 2016
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	9 February 2016
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	9 February 2016
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	9 February 2016
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	9 February 2016
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	9 February 2016
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	9 February 2016
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	9 February 2016
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	9 February 2016
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	9 February 2016
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Reported at time of change.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	10 May 2016
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	13 May 2016
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	14 July 2016
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	16 March 2016
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	1 November 2013 – No changes since that time.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye tuna	11 May 2016
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans	25 February 2016
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	16 March 2016
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	1 November 2013 – No changes since that time.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	9 February 2016
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	9 February 2016
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	9 February 2016
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	9 February 2016

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	9 March 2016
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	14 July 2016
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	14 July 2016
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	14 July 2016
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	14 July 2016
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	14 July 2016
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	14 July 2016
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)	14 July 2016
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	14 July 2016
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	31 March 2016
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	14 July 2016
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	14 July 2016
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	14 July 2016

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Having analyzed our current situation in ICCAT as well as other RFMO areas we have taken the following measures in an effort to set in place the necessary framework to ensure Belize's ability to comply with all other relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, *inter alia*:

1. In November 2013, we adopted a revised holistic High Seas Fisheries Act, 2013 which allows for all conservation and management measures to be implemented through legally binding circulars.
2. In March 2014, pursuant to the above Act, we adopted a Sanction Regulation as well as a new License Regulation.
3. In May 2014, we also adopted a Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Regulation and our National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing.
4. In May 2014 we also adopted a Belize High Seas Fleet Policy which caused a drastic reduction in our current high seas fishing fleet, and which now allows for the more effective management of our vessels.
5. On 12 March 2015 we adopted our National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Sharks on the High Seas.
6. On 30 March 2016 we adopted our National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Long Line Fisheries.

7. In August 2015 we also adopted a National Inspection Plan for our High Seas Fleet. The logistical requirements for this program is still under development.
8. In April 2014 we contracted the services of a recognized provider of observer services, Capricorn Fisheries for the provision of observer coverage of our vessels. We have deployed several observers under this program, including in the ICCAT area.
9. We also finalized our electronic catch reporting system which has been customized to fit the needs of our vessels. Full implementation and utilization of this system is expected by 2017.
10. In January 2014 we commenced the operation of a Fisheries Monitoring Center under the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit.
11. Our withdrawal from the WCPFC, IOTC and SPRFMO areas has allowed us to focus on the management of our fleet which operates in the ICCAT Convention area.

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

As a small developing country Belize has not always been in a position to ensure full compliance with the number of conservation and management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission. This has been as a result of several factors including, but not limited to, fleet size, human and institutional capacity, legal framework, and changes in the management regime. We fully appreciate that, as a consequence of these factors, reports have not been submitted on or before deadlines, the relevant reporting formats have not been utilized, attendance at important inter-sessional meetings, including the SCRS meetings have been lacking and the necessary framework for the adoption of these measures into domestic regulations was not in place. Nevertheless, 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.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAZIL¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BRÉSIL
INFORME ANUAL DE BRASIL

SUMMARY

In 2015, the Brazilian tuna fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 93 fishing boats, registered in 5 different ports. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 32,833.5 t (live weight), representing a decline from 2014, when 39,296.4 were landed. Most of the catches again were taken by baitboat vessels (18,185.5 t; 55.4%), targeting skipjack (SKJ), which accounted for the majority of their catches (17,499.0 t), as well as of the total production of tuna and tuna-like species landed in Brazil. Longline catches reached 8,663.1 t, being made up mainly of swordfish (SWO) (2,567.4 t); bigeye tuna (BET) (2,249.5 t); blue shark (BSH) (2,080.2.0 t); and yellowfin (YFT) (1,185.8 t). About 18% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish (5,984.8 t) came from about 300 artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting a variety of species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. The main species caught by this fleet, as usual, were the yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, and dolphin fish. Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities are still suspended, such as the collection of biological data, including the size of the fish caught. Nevertheless, some initiatives are in course in 2016 to reverse this regrettable situation, as the creation of the Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture. 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.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2015, the Brazilian tuna fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 93 fishing boats, operating from the following ports: Rio Grande do Sul - RS (22); Santa Catarina - SC (31); Rio de Janeiro - RJ (14); Pernambuco - PE (4); and Rio Grande do Norte - RN (22). Some of these boats are small scale, with 28 (22%) having less than 20 m LOA. In 2015, there were no foreign chartered vessels operating in Brazil.

The longline fishing fleet consisted of 41 boats, based in Rio Grande do Sul - RS (6); Santa Catarina - SC (9); Pernambuco - PE (4); Rio Grande do Norte - RN (22). Regarding the length of these fishing boats, 26 (63%) have more than 20 m LOA while 15 (37%) having less than 20 m LOA.

The baitboat fleet consisted of 52 vessels, based in the following ports: Rio Grande do Sul - RS (16); Santa Catarina - SC (22); and Rio de Janeiro - RJ (14). The great majority of these boats have more than 20 m LOA (51).

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

¹ Camila Camilo, Ministério da agricultura, pecuária e abastecimento, Secretaria de Aquicultura e Pesca, Departamento de Planejamento e Ordenamento da Pesca, Coordenação Geral de Planejamento e Ordenamento da Pesca, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco "D", 7º andar. Sala 749. 70043-900 – Brasília/DF.
 Paulo Travassos, Universidade Federal Rural De Pernambuco, Departamento de Pesca e Aquicultura, R. Dom Manoel de Medeiros, s/n – Dois Irmãos, Recife/PE – Brazil, CEP 52171-900.

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2015, including billfish, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 32,833.5 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), representing a decline from 2014, when 39,293.4 t were landed. The main species caught were skipjack (17,783.7 t/ 53.6%); yellowfin tuna (4,895.9 t/ 14.9%); bigeye tuna (3,561.1 t/ 10.8%); swordfish (2,587.5 t/ 7.9%); and blue shark (2,263.5 t/ 6.9%), which together accounted for 94.1% of the total.

Most of the catches again were taken by baitboat vessels (18,185.5 t; 55.4%), targeting skipjack (SKJ), which accounted for the majority of their catches (17,499.0 t), as well as of the total production of tuna and tuna-like species landed in Brazil. Longline catches reached 8,663.1 t, being made up mainly of swordfish (SWO) (2,567.4 t); bigeye tuna (BET) (2,249.5 t); blue shark (BSH) (2,080.2.0 t); and yellowfin (YFT) (1,185.8 t). The landings of Istiophoridae species reached 172.4 t, including the white marlin - WHM (115.4 t), sailfish - SAI (51.0 t), blue marlin - BUM (0.6 t) and spearfish - SPF (5.4 t).

About 18% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish (5,984.8 t) came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting a variety of species, with various fishing gears, including longline, hand lines and other surface gears. The main species caught by this fleet were the yellowfin tuna (YFT: 3,365.1 t) and bigeye tuna (BET: 1,311.6 t).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities are still suspended, such as the collection of biological data, including the size of the fish caught. Nevertheless, some initiatives are in course in 2016 to reverse this regrettable situation, as the creation of the Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture. 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.

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

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT (29/09/2016).
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT (29/07/2016).
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT (29/07/2016).
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT (29/07/2016).
S5	Size samples (Task II)	
S6	Catch estimated by size	
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable

S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	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
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	

S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

- Interministerial Rule N° 07, 30 October 2014, establishing the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by the longline fleet that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20° S of latitude;
- Interministerial Rule N° 08, 10 November 2014, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*;
- Interministerial Rule N° 01, 12 March 2013, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*;
- Interministerial Rule N° 14-N, 28 November 2012, which prohibits the discard of dead sharks whose fins have been removed and establishes a proportion between fins and the weight of sharks carcass that are landed;
- Interministerial Rule N° 05, 15 April 2011, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of bigeye thresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*;
- Interministerial Rule N° 06, 15 April 2011, establishing the national catch limits for swordfish for the years 2011 and 2012;
- Interministerial Rule N° 01, 29 September 2006, establishing the National Onboard Fishing Fleet Observer Program (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Bordo da Frota Pesqueira – PROBORDO);
- Interministerial Rule N° 02, 04 September 2006, establishing the National Fishing Vessel Monitoring System (Programa de Rastreamento de Embarcações Pesqueiras por Satélite – PREPS);
- Interministerial Rule N° 26, 19 July 2005, establishing new procedures for filling-in and submitting fishing logbooks of the Brazilian tuna fisheries;
- Interministerial Rule N° 12, 14 July 2005, establishing the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

Through Normative N° 05, of December 21, 2009, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture established the National Regime of Certification of Catches (Regime Nacional de Certificação de Capturas – RCC), to guide companies that export fish products from Brazil to the European Union, in order to comply with EU Regulation N° 1005/2008.

To obtain this certification, the exporting company that processes the product for export and the fishing vessels must request it from the Ministry, considering the normative.

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

Table 1. Total catch (t) (live weight) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fishing vessels, in 2015.

Species (ICCAT code)	Baitboat	Handline	Longline	Total
ALB	59.5	65.7	299.3	424.5
BET	-	1311.58	2249.52	3561.1
BLF	131.07	0.07	0.03	131.16
BLT	-	59	14.91	73.91
BON	-	0.63	-	0.63
BRS	-	0.04	0.42	0.46
BSH	26.28	156.98	2080.23	2263.49
BUM	-	-	0.63	0.63
DOL	33.18	561.91	28.14	623.23
FRI	120.65	93.08	-	213.73
MAK	-	-	0.34	0.34
OCS	-	0.7	-	0.7
SAI	-	20.65	30.31	50.96
SKJ	17499	84.75	-	17583.75
SPF	-	0.66	4.71	5.37
SWO	-	20.13	2567.4	2587.53
WAH	-	128.92	2.11	131.03
MAC	-	-	46.13	46.13
WHM	-	82	33.44	115.44
SMA	0.86	2.95	119.71	123.52
YFT	315.01	3395.08	1185.77	4895.86
Total	18185.55	5984.83	8663.1	32833.47

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

SUMMARY

Bluefin tuna are harvested in Canadian waters from July through December. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2015 was 528.88 t which includes a 51.98 t transfer from Mexico. A total of 685 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 458.4 t. An additional 72.2 t was harvested as bycatch in the pelagic longline fleet in the swordfish and other tunas fishery. These figures include 1.654 t of mortality associated with tagging studies. The swordfish fishery in Canadian waters takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted swordfish quota for 2015 was 2157.7 t with landings reaching 1579.3 t. The tonnage taken by longline gear was 1481.0 t while 98.2 t were taken by harpoon. Of the 78 licensed swordfish longline fishermen, 64 were active in 2015. Only 53 of 1,157 harpoon licenses reported swordfish landings in 2015. 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 2015, other tunas accounted for approximately 14%, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic Canada. The Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading to weigh out the landing, and verify log record data. Canada continues to actively support scientific research such as; tagging of bluefin tuna that addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution within the Canadian EEZ and the collection of bluefin tuna otoliths and spines which will contribute to a mixing analysis, diet analysis and lipid analysis. For sharks, recent research has been focused on estimating discard mortality from a dedicated study using 131 pop-up archival satellite tags (PSATs) to determine post-release mortality of live discards, and incorporating this information into assessments of northwest Atlantic populations of porbeagle, shortfin mako and blue sharks.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Bluefin tuna

Directed bluefin tuna fisheries take place in Canadian waters from July through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Bay of Fundy, and traditionally off Newfoundland. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2015 calendar year was 528.88 t which include a 51.98 transfer from Mexico. The total Canadian landings (directed and bycatch) of Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2015 was 530.6 t (**Table 1**) including 458.4 t from the directed fishery and 72.2 t from by catch in the swordfish and other tuna's fishery. There were 2.8 t of observed dead discards in 2015.

All traditional bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in 2015 (**Table 2**). The tended line fishery in the area between Georges and Browns Bank off southwest Nova Scotia known as the Hell Hole continued to be an important fishing area. In 2015, the average weight of bluefin caught was 275 kg in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 219kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery; Bluefin tuna caught in the Newfoundland fishery had an average weight of 343 kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

In 2015, 685 licensed fishermen participated in the directed bluefin fishery with rod and reel or tended line, and 3 fish-trap licence holders in St. Margaret's Bay used Bluefin tuna trapnets. One offshore longline licence was authorized to direct for other tuna with a small bluefin bycatch provision (**Table 3**). Since 2006, the pelagic longline fleet has been permitted to retain bluefin tuna incidentally harvested in their swordfish and other tunas fishery resulting in significant reductions in dead discards.

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

1.2 Swordfish

Swordfish occur in Canadian waters from April to December, primarily on the edge of Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The Canadian ICCAT initial allocation for swordfish for 2015 was 1348 t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2015 was 2157.70 which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 125 t transfer from Senegal and a transfer of 450 t from the European Union. Canadian nominal landings in 2015 were 1579.3 t (**Table 1**), resulting in an underage of 578.36 t.

The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1481.0 t (or 93% of the catch), while 98.2 were taken by harpoon (**Table 4**). The mean round weight of fish caught by longline and harpoon was 81 kg and 125 kg, respectively (**Table 4**). Only 64 of the 78 licensed swordfish longline fishermen were active in the 2015 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 1157 fishermen are eligible for harpoon licences, only 161 are eligible to direct for swordfish (Harpoon Group A), and their access is based on their historic participation in this fishery in the 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 2015, only 53 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 bycatch of other tunas while fishing for bluefin.

The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada, and they are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks (and beyond) from May through October. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2015, other tunas accounted for approximately 14% of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Bigeye tuna (257.3 t) was the most important other tuna species landed, followed by albacore (59 t) and yellowfin tuna (32.2 t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tunas was 18.4 kg, 38.7 kg and 29.2 kg, respectively. Approximately 55 of 77 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2015.

1.3 Sharks

As of 2014, there is no directed pelagic shark fishery in Canadian waters. The only retention of sharks is through bycatch. Historically, blue shark and shortfin mako have been strictly a bycatch of the Canadian swordfish and groundfish longline fisheries although small amounts are also landed from other fisheries. The bycatch of blue shark is larger than reported due to the live release of most incidental catches and some suspected unreported dead discards. A conservation plan for all shark species in Atlantic Canadian waters has been finalized and approved. The current management plan for porbeagle sharks has resulted in a significant allowable catch reduction for porbeagle (to 185 t) and the closure of the porbeagle mating grounds in order to facilitate stock rebuilding. Total reported landings of porbeagle sharks as a bycatch are half to the previous year's harvests (9 t) with only 4 t landed in 2015. Blue shark and shortfin mako landings in 2015 were 0.06 t and 84.6 t respectively (**Table 1**).

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. All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements, licence conditions, prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada strictly prohibits shark finning and all landings are monitored at dockside by independent and certified agents to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks onboard any vessel. White sharks can no longer be retained as by-catch by Canadian fishermen due to their listing under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*.

Approximately 565 recreational shark licences were authorized in 2015 (**Table 3**). The recreational shark fishery is primarily catch-and-release; retention is only authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark derby, with research-related protocols.

Section 2: Research and statistics

As the foundation for reliable research and stock assessments, the Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips. In 1994, an industry-funded Dockside Monitoring Program (DMP) was established in Atlantic Canada, according to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) standards, for the swordfish longline fleet and the majority of bluefin landings. Since 1996, this system has applied to all fleets, and included monitoring of all trips even when no fish were caught. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading, and log record data must be submitted by each fisherman to the Monitoring Company that inputs the data into a central computer system. Log records contain information on catch, effort, environmental conditions (e.g., water temperature) and bycatch. 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 2015 was continued in 2016 using funds contributed by DFO. 26 PSAT tags were purchased in 2015, 23 of which were manufactured by Wildlife Computers and 3 manufactured by LOTEK for comparative purposes. Canada was able to tag 19 bluefin tuna in 2015 with PSAT tags (18 Wildlife Computer and 1 LOTEK tag). The goal is to deploy the remaining 20 PSAT tags in Newfoundland, Baie de Chaleur and Canso in 2016. 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 2015, the Canadian catch and release bluefin tuna fishery tagged a total of 289 bluefin tuna, which was approximately 50% of the hook-ups. In 2016 the conventional tagging program continued with the goal of improving on the percentage of hook-ups which result in a tag deployment.

For sharks, recent research has been focused on estimating discard mortality from a dedicated study using 131 pop-up archival satellite tags (PSATs) to determine post-release mortality of live discards, and incorporating this information into assessments of northwest Atlantic populations of porbeagle, shortfin mako and blue sharks.

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 bycatch 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 to through the submission of Task I and II data in July 2016. Bycatch data has been contributed through submission of form ST09.

2.1 Bluefin tuna research

Highlights of the 2015 scientific research program at the Biological Station (St. Andrews) included the following activities:

1. The Large Pelagic Group at St. Andrews NB, deployed 19 PSAT tags on bluefin tuna caught in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean off the southern tip of Nova Scotia and near Canso, Nova Scotia.
2. 2015 was the first 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 a total of 271 conventional tags being deployed, which is roughly 50% of the total hook ups. The program is continuing in 2016.
3. Acoustic data from a Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey have been reprocessed for bluefin tuna targets yielding a new relative index of abundance.
4. Canada sampled 470 bluefin tuna heads and collected 41 dorsal spines. Only 305 otolith pairs could be extracted and these have been aged and tested for natal origin. 392 head steaks will contribute to a mixing analysis, diet analysis and lipid analysis.
5. An analysis of PSAT tag data that began in 2015 has contributed to conditioning the operating model for a bluefin tuna MSE model.
6. The biological sampling program continued collecting tissue samples to support work on the natal origin of bluefin tuna, lipid analysis and diet.
7. Images of otoliths have been provided to collaborators in support of shape analyses of both albacore and bluefin tuna that will determine if there are features that are unique to stocks within a population. Albacore otoliths will also support the characterization of the catch into ages.

2.2 Swordfish research

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

2.3 Sharks

An active research and stock assessment program on large pelagic sharks is underway at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography. Most recently an analysis of discard mortality (capture and post-release) was conducted using results of 131 pop-up archival satellite tags (PSATs) applied to porbeagle, shortfin mako, and blue sharks. It was estimated from this study that non-landed mortality rates of 23% (blue shark), 49% (mako shark) and 59% (porbeagle shark) were applicable to discards, as high or higher than the mortality rates due to landing. These results have been used in recent assessments of northwest Atlantic populations of porbeagle, shortfin mako and blue sharks. The results also informed another recent study in 2016 that contends that unreported discards by both ICCAT and non-member nations thwart attempts to conduct stock assessments, as the magnitudes of undocumented discard mortality produce untenable levels of uncertainty in population models. As well, such high discard mortalities would have ramifications for assumed survival associated with mandatory release regulations.

2.4 Precautionary Approach

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

context, Canada continues to strongly promote the use of appropriate fisheries management and compliance measures to ensure the rebuilding and safeguarding of the resource.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Submitted 15/09/2016.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Submitted 25/07/2016.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Submitted 25/07/2016.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Submitted 25/07/2016.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Submitted 25/07/2016.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Submitted 25/07/2016.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Reported in National Report Part I, Section 2.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	There is no recreational or sport fishery harvesting tuna, tuna-like species or shark fisheries. There is limited catch and release fisheries for tuna and shark. 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 25/07/2016.
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 25/07/2016.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	No data to report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Canada does not undertake bluefin tuna farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. From Rec. 13-07 and 13-08. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. From Rec. 13-07 and 13-08. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Submitted 25/07/2016.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. From 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. None confiscated WBFT.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	-Developing panel of SNP's for WBFT to allow for stock differentiation using genetic material for both adult and larvae (US, AZTI).

Number	Information required	Response
		-Distinguish stocks using shape analysis of otoliths (AZTI). -Develop protocol for direct ageing of BFT tuna otoliths (Busawon <i>et al.</i> 2015) and spines (Spain, US). -Indication of condition through tissue samples (GMRI). -See Section 2.1 for additional detail. -Contributed PSAT tag data to collaborative project to estimate transition probabilities of bluefin tuna between 11 stock areas. -Contributed data to develop western age-length keys and re-estimate the western bluefin tuna growth curve.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	-Contributed data and expertise to a joint US/Canada/Japan/Mexico effort to develop a joint index of bluefin tuna abundance based on longline fishery data.
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 25/07/2016.
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 25/07/2016 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 25/07/2016.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Submitted 25/07/2016
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No retention permitted and no releases reported 25/07/2016 in National Observer Programme 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 are submitted annually as part of Task I and II. 2015 shark data submitted 25/07/16.
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)	Reported 25/07/2016 in Estimation of nominal catch Task I, Catch & Effort (Task II) and National Observer Programme Data.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic	Reported 25/07/2016 in Estimation of nominal

Number	Information required	Response
	whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	catch Task I, Catch & Effort (Task II) and National Observer Programme Data.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Submitted 25/07/2016.
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 25/07/2016.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data. Awaiting AH input	Reporting bycatch data via form ST09.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	All data collected from commercial logbooks provided.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ongoing work noted in National Report.

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

SUMMARY

La capture totale préliminaire des thonidés en 2015 a été environ 17.000 tonnes, capturés principalement avec le sennear, dans la pêche industrielle et semi industrielle et avec la ligne à main, dans la pêche artisanale. La flotte semi industrielle, se compose d'un ensemble hétérogène de navires, la majorité d'une longueur comprise entre 6 et 25 mètres, monté par 5-14 pêcheurs. En 2015, le nombre de navires industriels ou semi industriels enregistrés, par l'autorité maritime, était de 60. Jusqu'à présent, nous avons uniquement disponible l'effort total et il est prévu, dès que possible, d'informer leur discrimination. Ils ont été recueillis et envoyés les tailles de fréquence des principales espèces de poissons de thon pêchés au Cabo Verde. La tendance de la capture, en ce qui concerne à l'année précédente, est à la baisse. Il n'y a pas de pêche dirigée directement aux ressources 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. Au cours de 2015, il n'y avait pas de demande d'un permis de pêche par la flotte locale. 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 Cabo Verde. Les captures de requins par la flotte de l'UE dans la ZEE du Cabo Verde a augmenté ces dernières années. 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. L'INDP est le responsable pour le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers et le travail consiste en collecter des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche. Ce travail est complété par des informations de diverses sources (usines, Direction des ressources marines, Douane etc.). Des échantillonnages multi spécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et pêche artisanale.

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 4704 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. Si l'on considère que le ménage de la classe des pêcheurs a une moyenne de 5 membres alors nous pouvons voir que le secteur de la pêche a une grande importance socio-économique au Cabo Verde.

La capture totale préliminaire des thonidés en 2015 a été environ 17.000 tonnes, capturés principalement avec le sennear, dans la pêche industrielle et semi industrielle et avec la ligne à main, dans la pêche artisanale. La flotte semi industrielle, se compose d'un ensemble hétérogène de navires, la majorité d'une longueur comprise entre 6 et 25 mètres, monté par 5-14 pêcheurs. En 2015, le nombre de navires industriels ou semi industriels enregistrés, par l'autorité maritime, était de 60. Jusqu'à présent, nous avons uniquement disponible l'effort total et il est prévu, dès que possible, d'informer leur discrimination. Ils ont été recueillis et envoyés les tailles de fréquence des principales espèces de poissons de thon pêchés au Cabo Verde. La tendance de la capture, en ce qui concerne à l'année précédente, est à la baisse.

¹ Vanda Monteiro.

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 dirigée directement aux ressources 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. Au cours de 2015, il n'y avait pas de demande d'un permis de pêche par la flotte locale. 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 Cabo Verde. 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 pêchent dans les eaux du Cabo Verde. Les espèces les plus importantes dans les captures sont le requin bleu (*Prionace glauca*), et le requin taureau (*Isurus paucus*).

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

La flotte du thon au Cabo Verde cible les thons tropicaux - *Thunnus albacares* (YFT), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (SKJ), *Thunnus obesus* (BET), *Euthynnus alletteratus* (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 Cabo Verde et dans les monts sous-marins et les pentes sous-marines, autour des îles. En 2015, la flottille est composée de 6 petits senneurs (HS), 41 bateaux multi propose (MIS), 9 Lignes à main et lignes à cannes (LHP), quatre grands senneurs (PS) entre autres.

1.1 Captures de la flotte de Cabo Verde

Le total des captures de thon et similaires en 2015 a atteint environ 17.000 tonnes.

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

En ce qui concerne la fréquence des tailles, il y a une tendance stable au cours des années précédentes (**Figure 1**).

1.2 Flotte et engins

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

- 892 barques avec des moteurs hors-bord - 337 barques sans moteur ; Une moyenne de 3 pêcheurs par bateau ;
- Environ 91 embarcations plus grande avec un moteur intérieur et une moyenne de 12 pêcheurs/unité (2012).

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

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

1.3 Flotte étrangère

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

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

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

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

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

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

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

Numero	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL – toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	16/09/2016
S2	Caractéristiques des flotilles	08/07/2016
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	08/07/2016
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	08/07/2016
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	08/07/2016
S6	Prise estimée par taille	08/07/2016
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Nous avons récupéré quelques marques conventionnelles de listao qui ont été envoyés à l'ICCAT.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable. Les données n'ont pas été recueillies.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non applicable. Nous n'avons pas encore d'observateurs à bord.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du	Non applicable

	paragraphe 87 [88]	
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Oui
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable. Nous n'avons pas de DCP océaniques.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	En 2015, un cours de « Capacity Building on Tuna Fisheries Research in Cape Verde », a été fait à Mindelo.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Pas de données disponibles.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Pas de données disponibles.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Pas de données disponibles.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui pour les requins.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	La capture accidentelle des tortues marines par

		les filets de pêche de notre flotte nationale est négligeable.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	La capture accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer par la flotte nationale est négligeable.
	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Pas de données disponibles.
	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Pas de données disponibles.
	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	La capture accidentelle par la flotte nationale est négligeable.

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

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Dans le rapport national, dont la rédaction est coordonnée par l'INDP, le Cabo Verde cherche à répondre à ses obligations envers l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration, en organisant la récolte, le traitement et l'analyse des données. Les données sont déclarées régulièrement et le Rapport précise les actions engagées.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Les déclarations transmises par Cabo Verde sont relatives à toutes les pêcheries y compris les espèces de requins.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	10/08/2016
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas affrété aucun navire concernant les dispositions de la Rec. 13-14 en 2015.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas affrété aucun navire concernant les dispositions de la Rec. 13-14 en 2015.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas eu aucun transbordement en 2015.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas eu aucun transbordement en 2015.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne dispose d'aucun navire de charge.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'autorise pas le transbordement en mer.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications	05/02/2015

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
		d'entrée au port	
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	05/02/2015
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	05/02/2015
GEN	0013	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port	Dans un total de 101 inspections, 6 rapports ont été envoyés a 14/09/2015.
GEN	0014	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Non applicable. Pas de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Non applicable. Pas de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. Pas de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable. Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	2 Accords d'accès avec UE et le Sénégal.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Dans le cadre de l'accord d'accès entre Cabo Verde et l'Union Européenne 8 canneurs, 21 senneurs et 9 palangriers ont opéré dans la pêcherie de thonidés et espèces apparentées. Il s'agit de navires battant pavillon de l'Espagne, de la France et du Portugal. Concernant l'accord avec le Sénégal, 3 senneurs et 2 canneurs ont opéré en 2015 dans cette pêcherie.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	6 navires.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Cabo Verde a procédé à la soumission de la liste de ses navires habilités à pêcher des thonidés, en vue de son enregistrement dans le Registre ICCAT. Chacun de ces navires détient une licence de pêche qui les autorise à pêcher les thonidés et espèces apparentés et sont munis de balises VMS pour suivre ses activités.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Cabo Verde dispose d'un permis de pêche pour la pêche sportive et récréative, les produits de cette pêche sont interdit d'être commercialisé.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas eu des constatations de pêche IUU.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non applicable
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable. Aucun cas de non-application des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT n'a été identifié.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne dispose pas d'informations sur l'observation de navires (Rés. 94-09).
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne dispose de fermes de thon rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne fait pas d'élevage de thon rouge.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas mis de poisson en cages.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas mis de poisson en cages.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne dispose de madragues de thon rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	Non applicable.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne fait pas d'élevage.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Non applicable
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2014	Non applicable
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas autorisé aucun navire à pêcher le thon rouge.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas autorisé aucun navire à pêcher le thon rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas réalisé des opérations de pêche conjointe.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Noms des agences autorisées et des inspecteurs individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
		de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm	
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	Non applicable
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	Non applicable
TRO	2001	Liste des navires ciblant les thonidés tropicaux et éventuelle modification ultérieure	14/01/2015
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao en 2014	14/01/2015
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires ciblant le thon obèse/l'albacore/le listao	Non applicable. Pas de constatations IUU.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'importe pas du thon obèse congelé.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'importe pas l'espadon.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Non applicable
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas de réglementation à ce propos.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas de réglementation à ce propos.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La capture des requins-marteau au Cabo Verde a été interdite dans toute la ZEE nationale et le débarquement, le transbordement et la vente sont pareillement interdites.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas encore aucune mesure envers les requins soyeux.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de contrôler les prises à échelle interne et de conserver et de gérer le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas encore aucune mesure envers les requins-taupe bleu.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas encore des mesures envers le requin soyeux.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Les mesures prises pour la conservation et la gestion des requins ont été publiés dans le Plan Bisannuel d'Exécution des Ressources de la Pêche (2014-2015). Ces mesures vont à l'encontre de l'utilisation intégrale des requins capturés, l'interdiction de couper les ailerons à bord des navires et l'interdiction de pêcher les espèces menacés suivantes : Requin baleine, Requin Blanc, Requin marteau, Requin océanique, Requin pèlerin, Requin-taupe commun et Requin-renard à gros yeux.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore des mesures visant à réduire la mortalité des tortues de mer dans les opérations de pêche.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore le Plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer ni mesures d'atténuation.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore des mesures pour atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets, ni programme de recherche dans ce domaine.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore des programmes de documents statistiques électroniques.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'est pas concerné aux dispositions de la Rec. 12-01 sur l'Espadon de l'Atlantique sud.

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

Les mesures de gestion et conservation de l'ICCAT ont été respectées. À travers du Plan de Gestion des Pêches est maintenu la réservation de la région à l'intérieure des 3 milles nautiques, exclusive pour l'activité de pêche

artisanale et l'interdiction à la flotte étrangère de toute activité de pêche à l'intérieure des 12 milles nautiques. Les mesures de gestion adoptées pour le requin, sont les suivantes :

- Interdiction aux navires, tout au long de la ZEE de Cabo Verde, le prélèvement des ailerons à bord des navires, de retenir à bord, de transborder ou débarquer les ailerons de requins.

- Interdiction de la pêche de *Rhincodon typus* (requin baleine), *Carcharodon carcharias* (grand requin blanc), Requin marteau, Requin pèlerin, Requin océanique Requin-taube commun et Requin renard à gros yeux ; Définition du nombre maximal de licences de pêche accordées chaque année par le pays ; la mise en œuvre des mécanismes pour surveiller la pêche.

4.1 Schéma d'inspection

En suivi, de contrôle et de surveillance des navires et la gestion du processus de certification des captures de pêche, le pays a mis en place une institution autonome et indépendante née du pouvoir politique, l'Autorité Compétente pour les Produits de la Pêche, ACOPECA, afin d'être une meilleure séparation des pouvoirs et, également, une meilleure transparence dans l'inspection et la surveillance des produits de la pêche, et il a transféré toutes les compétences dans le domaine, qui étaient en la Direction Générale des Ressources Marines. L'ACOPECA a pris les mesures préventives suivantes :

Renforcement du système d'inspection à Porto, avec le contrôle des documents de tous les navires qui débarquent dans les ports nationaux, la documentation, le contrôle par le Vessel Monitoring Système (VMS) ;

Application et suivi les recommandations de l'ICCAT concernant le régime d'inspection dans le port, pour la surveillance et l'inspection des navires débarquant dans le port de Mindelo ; et

Renforcement de la coopération entre les institutions à contrôler strictement chaque processus, y compris l'échange d'informations et de documents. Cargaison le manifeste du navire, par exemple, le cas échéant.

L'approbation aux fins de ratification, les Mesures de l'Etat du Port et la soumission à la FAO ; et aussi, Cabo Verde a élaboré et mis en œuvre le plan national de lutte contre la pêche INN.

4.2 En termes juridiques

La conformité à cocher rigoureuse avec l'application de la loi 48/2009 instituant un régime de certification des captures dans le système pour prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche non réglementée et non déclarée, ci-après INN ; et

Toute la législation nationale de la pêche est en cours de révision.

4.3 Sur le plan opérationnel

Renforcement des dispositions d'inspection et de contrôle des navires, selon les mesures des États du Port: inscription obligatoire de l'avis de livraison au port de débarquement et / ou de transbordement, vérification des licences de pêche, la vérification du quotidien de la pêche et toute la documentation qui est jugé nécessaire pour déterminer la légalité des captures;

Renforcement de la system du Certificat de Capture pour tous les produits qui sont destinés à l'exportation;

Plusieurs missions de patrouilles et de la surveillance maritime fait par des unités navales ;

Missions de patrouilles aériennes ;

Contrôle par VMS ; et

Renforcement de la system de registre national d'immatriculation des navires de pêche.

4.4 Dans la sous-région

Coopération et participation à des opérations de surveillance conjointes avec la supervision des Etats voisins ; et
Collaboration dans l'élaboration de le Dashboard subrégional.

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

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

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

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

- L'identification des espèces, après l'éviscération et la décapitation ;
- Entraînement des Inspecteurs de Pêche

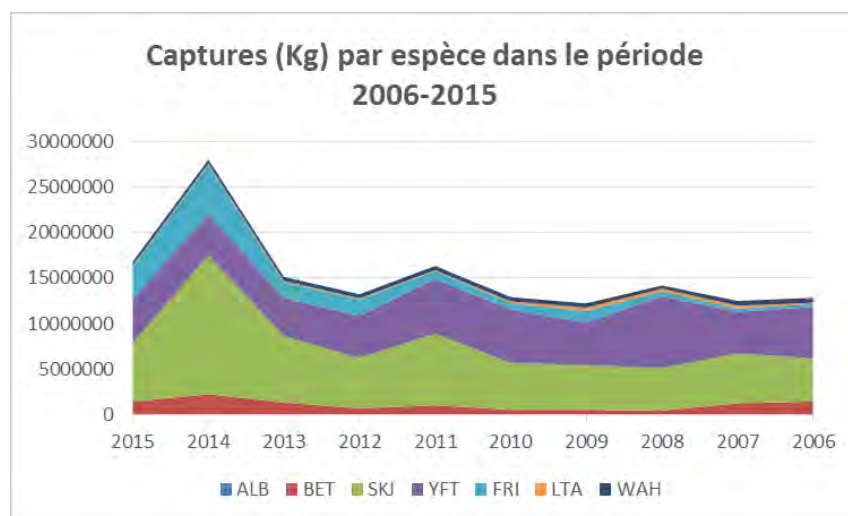


Figure 1. Captures (kg) par espèce dans le période 2006-2015.

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

SUMMARY

The number of vessels from China operated in the Atlantic Ocean increased from 13 in 2014 to 24 in 2015. Longline was the only fishing gear used to fish tunas, tuna-like species and sharks and the target species were still bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna. The total catch was 5841.5 t (in round weight), 3040.8 t higher than that in 2014 (2800.7 t). The catch of bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna amounted to 4941.8 t and 45.084 t in 2015, respectively. The catch of bigeye tuna accounted for 84.6% of the total in 2015 and it was 2710.0 t higher than that in 2014 (2231.8 t). Yellowfin tuna, swordfish and albacore tuna, etc. were taken as bycatch. The catch of yellowfin tuna increased from 92.4 t in 2014 to 169.6 t in 2015. The catch of swordfish was 468.5 t, with a 76.0% increase compared with the previous year (266.2 t in 2014). The catch of albacore tuna was 141.4 t, which was 72.7 t more than that in 2014 (68.7 t). The data compiled, including Task I and Task II as well as the number of fishing vessels, have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat by the Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture of PRC. PRC has carried out a national scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2001. Two observers in 2015 have been dispatched on board two Chinese Atlantic tuna longliners covering the areas of S5°32'-N9°25', W18°32'-W32°18' (targeting bigeye tuna) and N51°35'-N53°42', W29°57'-W31°39' (targeting bluefin tuna) since August 2015. Data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, especially) were collected during the observation.

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. There were 7 hooks per basket targeting bluefin tuna, the branch line was 44 m long and the length of the main line between the two branch lines was 45 m. There were 16 hooks per basket targeting bigeye tuna, the branch line was 61 m long and the length of the main line between the two branch lines was 51 m.

Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were still the target species with yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, swordfish, sailfish, blue marlin, white marlin, longbill spearfish and sharks as the bycatch. There were 24 deep frozen longliners that operated in the high seas of the tropical Atlantic Ocean including one longliner seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2015. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet was composed of 24 tuna longliners in 2015 harvested 5841.5 t of tunas and tuna-like species, 3040.8 t higher than that in 2014. In 2015, the catch of blue shark and shortfin mako decreased a little, but, the catch of other species went up greatly, especially for bigeye tuna, albacore tuna, yellowfin tuna and swordfish. The catch of white marlin and longbill spearfish accounted for only minor portions of the total (**Table 1**).

The total fishing efforts increased from 0.6×10^7 hooks in 2014 to 1.3×10^7 hooks in 2015 and the increase in fishing efforts in 2015 was 116.7% in contrast to 2014 (**Table 2**). The CPUE of bigeye tuna in 2015 increased and was in the highest level during the period from 2006 to 2015. The CPUE of Atlantic white marlin increased a little in 2015 compared with 2014. On the contrary, the CPUE of yellowfin tuna, blue shark and shortfin mako was in the lowest level during the previous years (**Table 2**), while the CPUE of bluefin tuna, blue marlin and Atlantic sailfish decreased a lot and the CPUE of swordfish and albacore tuna decreased a little in 2015 compared with 2014.

¹ Liming Song, Lijin Zou, Wenjiang Guan, Shanghai Ocean University, 999 Huchenghuan Road, Lingangxincheng, Shanghai 201306, People's Republic of China.

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

1.2 Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna was caught as by-catch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore tuna catch in 2015 was estimated to be about 141.4 t. The catch of albacore tuna increased greatly compared with that in 2014 (68.7 t). The landing of North Atlantic albacore tuna was 21.0 t in 2015. The rest of the landing consisted of South Atlantic albacore tuna with a landing of 120.4 t.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 45.084 t in the East Atlantic Ocean in 2015, with a small increase compared with the previous year (37.6 t in 2014).

1.4 Tropical tunas

Tropical tunas in the statistics included bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catch of bigeye tuna in 2015 amounted to 4941.8 t, which was 2710.0 t higher than that in 2014 (2231.8 t). The catch of yellowfin tuna was 169.6 t in 2015, increased by 83.5% over the previous year (92.4 t, 2014). The total catch of swordfish in 2015 was 468.5 t, which was higher than that of the previous year by 76.0% (266.2 t in 2014). Of this amount, 140.8 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 327.7 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.5 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2015 amounted to 21.7 t and decreased by 54.5% over the previous year (47.7 t in 2014). The total catch of shortfin mako was 6.1 t, which was 57.6% lower than that in 2014 (14.4 t).

1.6 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2015 was 44.4 t, which was higher than that of the previous year by 11.9% (39.7 t in 2014).

1.7 White marlin

The total catch of white marlin in 2015 was 0.2 t.

1.8 Sail fish

The total catch of sail fish in 2015 was 2.6 t, which was higher than that of the previous year (2.2 t in 2014).

1.9 Longbill spearfish

The total catch of longbill spearfish in 2015 was 0.1 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 scheduled to be submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

Two observers in 2015 have been dispatched on board two Chinese Atlantic tuna longliners covering the areas of S5°32'-N9°25', W18°32'-W32°18' (targeting bigeye tuna) and N51°35'-N53°42', W29°57'-W31°39' (targeting bluefin tuna) since August 2015. There was 100% observer coverage of fishing efforts for the Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting bluefin tuna and 8.3% observer coverage for the Atlantic Ocean. The data covering all catch species including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and disposition status were collected during the observation. Fishing operation information was also available by observers. The observer data had been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

BOF is leading and supervising the data collection of Chinese tuna fisheries. China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and SHOU host and maintain the fishery and observer database for tuna fishery of China. National-wide meetings on tuna data quality have been organized at least once a year in recent years. Participants are managers of tuna fishing companies and tuna-related fishery enterprises. Each vessel of every company engaged in tuna fishing is required to report monthly fishery data (such as catch and effort by species, month, gear, area etc.) to COFA. Data coverage of catch and effort is 100%. Since 2008, each LL vessel is obliged by the BOF to use uniformed logbook and return it back to SHOU before the end of March of the next year. The data contained in the logbook are evaluated to further promote data collection quality of China. Failure to do so will lead to sanctions by the Government, as China implements a performance review on each fishing company on an annual basis. A new logbook covering more shark species and information has been used since 2015. The electronic logbook was also accepted by BOF.

For longline fishing by Chinese vessels, sea turtle, sea bird and shark are the by-catch species that have to be accurately 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 to reduce the incidental catch of sea turtles, sea birds and sharks. Booklets/posters on some sea turtles, sea birds, billfish and sharks were printed and distributed to each longline vessel. A workshop on seabird and shark bycatch mitigation methods in China's tuna longline fisheries was held in Shanghai Ocean University on April 17, 2015.

The BOF has emphasized the importance of improvement of the data report system, and the submission of fisheries statistics to regional tuna fisheries management organizations as required. During the east bluefin tuna fishing season in 2015, the vessels reported directly their position to ICCAT Secretariat via VMS. The BOF also reported the catch data, and the tag recorded information of the east bluefin tuna to the ICCAT Secretariat, weekly and monthly, as well as the date of starting and ending of the BFT operation.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	21/September/2016
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/July/2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/July/2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/July/2016
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/July/2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/July/2016
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	30/July/2016
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. China has no small scale vessels.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. No information is available.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries in the Mediterranean.

Number	Information required	Response
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	30/July/2016
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	30/July/2016. Data of Task 1 & II were all derived from logbooks and without logbooks all the data required cannot be fully prepared.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
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. China has no such fisheries activities.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S46	Information collected by observers	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities with FADs.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable. In none of the Chinese ports does landing or transshipment of BET/YFT/SKJ take place.
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, must be recorded in the logbook including their status (live or dead) when releasing. If an observer is on board a vessel, the observer will also record this kind of situation.
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 shortfin mako	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	30/July/2016

Number	Information required	Response
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	30/July/2016
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. Neither the logbook nor the observer has the record of seabird incidental catch.
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	<p>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 introduces the species identification guides to them each year to provide them with the knowledge to mitigate the mortality of bycatch species. Key shark species posters, key sea turtle species posters, key sea birds posters and billfish posters were prepared and dispatched to each trainee. The data on bycatch species and size frequency data, etc. were collected by the observers.</p> <p>Workshop on seabird and shark bycatch mitigation in China's tuna longline fisheries was held in Shanghai Ocean University on April 17, 2015.</p> <p>All Chinese longliners have been equipped with a 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 such as tori line if they fished in temperate waters as documented in ICCAT recommendations. The circle hook was encouraged to be used on the longliner. The Government encouraged fishermen to use monofilament instead of wire leaders to mitigate shark mortality in the tuna longline fishery. Researchers from Shanghai Ocean University were conducting studies on mitigation measures, such as the effectiveness in reducing bycatch by using deep fishing gear.</p> <p>The Chinese Government issued a Notification of management, which has specified a certification requirement for hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks etc. since September 14, 2014.</p>

Part II (Management implementation)***Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures***

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 the ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by recommendations and resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic MCS to implement ICCAT recommendations by transferring those recommendations into domestic regulation.

China established monitoring, control and surveillance system, like an 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, and set catch limits for 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 conducts a meeting at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT recommendations that come into force after translating them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch so on and so forth. Non-compliance behavior for tuna fishing vessels will be publicized.

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

In 2015, we organized two 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. During the training course, we invited several international experts on seabird and sharks to give a lecture to the participants in order to acquire know-how for our fishing vessel to reduce by-catch. And in doing so, awareness of our fishing vessels is raised to better protect by-catch such as seabird and sharks.

3.1 Catch quota and minimum size limit

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

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

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

3.2 Tuna Statistical Document Program

All exported BFT and BET caught by the Chinese tuna fleet had been accompanied by a BFT Catch Document and a BET Statistical Document, respectively. Tuna Statistical/Catch Documents were issued by the responsible officer of BOF as required by the resolution and recommendation adopted by ICCAT. No BFT and BET Statistical Document would be issued for overfished catch. Besides, when SWO/BET/BFT entered into the 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 the Fisheries Law of PRC. Fishing vessels intended to operate on high seas must apply for a high seas fishing license according to the regulation on distant water fisheries management which explicitly specifies the fishing area, main target species and the fishing time permitted as well as the fishing vessel characteristics, and the vessels must operate according to the requirements of the fishing license.

3.4 Transshipment and regional observer program

China has implemented VMS reporting since October 2006, and it is mandatory that all fishing vessels shall have an operating VMS on board when fishing overseas. Each vessel operating in the ICCAT area is equipped with an operating VMS on board in line with the ICCAT resolution on VMS. Manual report is required by the vessel/vessel owner should the vessel not be automatically polled and they will be asked to repair the VMS equipment as soon as possible. For those vessels whose VMS devices are turned off on purpose and/or tampered with, 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 ICCAT waters have financed the respective cost of implementing this ICCAT regional observer transshipment program. Any transshipment must be subjected to advance 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 reported to the 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 ICCAT waters since 2001 and began to implement the national tuna observer program in the Pacific and Indian Oceans soon after. The 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, scientists, graduate and post graduate students of SHOU majoring in marine fisheries science and technology, and marine fisheries resources have been chosen as the candidates for the tuna scientific observers.

Two national scientific observers have been dispatched aboard two Chinese tuna longline fishing vessels in Atlantic in 2015. Before scientific observers begin to work, strict training courses are conducted at SHOU. Training courses include management knowledge of tuna fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area, species identification, biological characteristics, fishing gear terms, catch Information Form filling, debriefing, etc. A set of materials such as rulers, forms for filling are taken by observers. After observers finish their tasks at sea and return to China, an observer trip report should be submitted and all the data should be checked and input into the database, the observer will debrief their experience and findings during their work on board the vessel.

There is 100% observer coverage of fishing effort for the Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting BFT and about 8.3% observer coverage for targeting BET. 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 reports 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 30 kg/115 cm are required to be released when captured. Each BFT tag recorded its length, weight, location and other key information, so as to cross-check its fishing quota and weight/length status.

Besides, a daily catch report is required to be submitted and the information must include catch weight, catch number, length and so on.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A national-level training course was held in 2015 at ShangHai Ocean University to which an international shark expert was invited to China to give a lecture on shark resources, shark identification, RFMOs (ICCAT included) measures on shark as well as how to protect global shark species, and in doing so, raising the awareness of our fishing managers and fisherman to better protect sharks, including shortfin mako sharks.

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

Every year, a national-level meeting is organized to distribute the material of the recommendations/resolutions adopted by ICCAT after translating them into Chinese. All the shark-related recommendations were transposed into domestic regulations and released by the Ministry of Agriculture.

A national-level training course was held in 2015 at ShangHai Ocean University to which an international shark expert was invited to China to give a lecture on shark resources, shark identification, RFMOs (ICCAT included) measures on shark as well as how to protect global sharks species, and in doing so, raising the awareness of our fishing managers and fisherman to better protect sharks, including silky sharks.

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

It is prohibited to retain on board, transship or land silky shark catch. All the fishing vessels operating in ICCAT are required to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive and 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.

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

All the shark related recommendations were translated into Chinese and distributed to the fishing vessel owner. And these recommendations were transposed into the domestic regulation by issuing a legally-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 the four shark species in ICCAT waters.

We have made great efforts to mitigate shark by-catch. Key shark species posters are prepared and circulated to each vessel to facilitate identification by the fisherman of shark species, especially bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead shark, silky shark and whitetip shark which it is prohibited to retain onboard, transship, land, store and sell. Training sessions are carried out for the purpose of observance of recommendations on sharks each year (04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 11-08 and 11-15).

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

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

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

In particular, we invited a shark expert and scientist from t-RFMO (WCPFC) to give a lecture to our fishing managers and conduct a training course for all the tuna fishing vessel owners on 29-30 October, 2015 at ShangHai Ocean University. The contents of training course include how to identify different shark species, shark resource, shark conservation and management measures in all the RFMOs, the method to reduce and release sharks when caught incidentally, and in doing so, raising the awareness of our fishing managers and fisherman to better protect sharks, including shortfin mako sharks.

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

BOF and COFA highlight the conservation of sea turtles. Training sessions are conducted to give knowledge to fishing companies on how to mitigate the mortality of sea turtle. The Government requests all fishing vessels to submit sea turtle by-catch interaction with fishing gears. We have provided longline vessels with appropriate equipment, such as de-hooks, cutters and dipnet, free of charge since 2008, and reiterate each year the importance of the prohibition on catching these species. Circle hooks are required to be used in longline fishing gears. The sea turtles identification guide and poster are distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording.

3.7.7 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 attain more accurate fishery data and biological data. Observers are debriefed when they return 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 by-catch is released, and the release must follow scientific ways which maximize the survival of the released species.

Regarding sharks, we strictly observe the 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 it is prohibited to retain onboard, transship, land, store by issuing a mandatory notification to every fishing company.

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	China completed the reporting obligations as China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which was applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement. Annual Report submitted on 14/10/2016.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	China completed the reporting obligations as China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which was applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement. Report of implementation submitted 14/10/2016.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14/09/2016
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable as China does not charter any vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable as China does not charter any vessel.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	14/09/2016

GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	07/01/2016, 21/02/2016, 04/05/2016, 16/08-2016.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	07/01/2016, 21/02/2016, 04/05/2016, 16/08/2016.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable as China is not coastal State of ICCAT and no fishing vessel operating in the ICCAT area entered into a Chinese port.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable as China is not coastal State of ICCAT and no fishing vessel operating in the ICCAT area entered into a Chinese port.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No such bilateral arrangement so far.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	No such access agreement so far.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No such access agreement so far.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	35
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable as China has no sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	14/09/2015
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No such findings.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No report received.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable as China has no BFT traps.

BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	02/02/2016
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	30/09/2016
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	30/07/2016
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	02/02/2016
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	02/02/2016
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	3
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	1
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	17/10/2015 (it just began and not ended in 2016)
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Observers on board the vessel will monitor the whole BFT fishing operation process. All juvenile fish of BFT less than 30 kg/115 cm are required to be released when captured. Each BFT tag recorded its length, weight, location and other key information, so as to cross-check its fishing quota and weight/length status.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	2
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	30/09/2016
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Sent but date missing.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	30/09/2016
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	Yes
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	07/01/2016, 21/02/2016, 04/05/2016, 16/08/2016.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	28/06/2016
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	30/09/2016
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable, no fishing vessel operating in the area/time closure.

TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	25/03/2016, 30/09/2016.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. No vessels fishing in time/area closed to FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	25/03/2016, 30/09/2016.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. No vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No sport/recreational vessels.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No Med 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	14/09/2016
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	14/10/2016 (see Annual Report).
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, China is not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, China is not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	14/10/2016 (see Annual Report).
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	14/10/2016 (see Annual Report).
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)	14/10/2016 (see Annual Report).
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	14/10/2016 (see Annual Report).

BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	30/09/2016
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	14/10/2016
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	30/09/2016. Not applicable as China currently does not implement a pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable as China has no objections to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

4.1 Import and export trade monitoring

Since July 1, 2010, the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and 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 the importer applies for this certificate, the application must be accompanied by the BET/SWO/BFT catch document issued by the concerned flag State.

Likewise, when the Chinese exporter export BFT, BET and SWO, the fishery competent authority will also issue the related catch certificate after careful checking.

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

There are currently no such cases, and they will be recorded and advised in a timely manner in future once encountered.

Table 1. Catch of tunas and tuna-like species (in round weight, t), 2006-2015.

<i>Species</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
BFT	42.0	72.0	119.0	41.7	38.2	35.9	36.0	38.1	37.6	45.084
YFT	1085.0	1124.0	649.0	462.0	426.9	346.4	264.1	211.4	92.4	169.6
BET	7200.0	7399.0	5686.0	4973.0	5489.0	3720.2	3231.2	2371.3	2231.8	4941.8
SWO	372.0	558.0	562.0	383.0	369.1	322.2	374.5	291.9	266.2	468.5
ALB	302.0	94.0	49.0	116.0	239.6	181.0	82.1	146.2	68.7	141.4
BSH	-	943.0	149.0	197.0	93.4	239.6	181.2	391.2	47.7	21.7
SMA	-	157.3	21.0	43.0	61.1	46.9	32.1	20.2	14.4	6.1
BUM	99.0	65.0	12.7	77.0	100.5	99.1	61.2	44.9	39.7	44.4
WHM	5.6	9.9	4.5	8.5	8.1	2.7	3.6	2.1	-	0.2
SAI	16.0	8.1	1.5	6.3	5.6	3.0	5.3	1.0	2.2	2.6
SPF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Other	785.0	406.0	42.6	50.0	41.7	-	-	1.3	-	-
Total	9906.6	10836.3	7296.3	6357.5	6873.2	4997.1	4271.2	3519.6	2800.7	5841.5

Table 2. The CPUE of tunas and tuna-like species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10⁷ hooks), 2006-2015.

<i>Species</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
BFT	1.4	2.7	6.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	3	4.5	6.3	3.5
YFT	35.1	41.6	35.4	27.2	28.3	21.2	21.7	25.1	15.5	13.1
BET	232.8	273.7	310.4	293.1	364	227.2	265.9	281.7	374.3	382.5
SWO	12	20.6	30.7	22.6	24.5	19.7	30.8	34.7	44.6	36.3
ALB	9.8	3.5	2.7	6.8	15.9	11.1	6.8	17.4	11.5	10.9
BSH	-	34.9	8.1	11.6	6.2	14.6	14.9	46.5	8.0	1.7
SMA	-	5.8	1.1	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.5
BUM	3.2	2.4	0.7	4.5	6.7	6.1	5	5.3	6.7	3.4
WHM	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	0.02
SAI	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
SPF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Other	25.4	15	2.3	2.9	2.8	-	-	0.2	-	-
Total	320.3	400.9	398.3	374.7	455.8	305.1	351.5	418.1	469.7	452.1
Fishing Effort	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.3

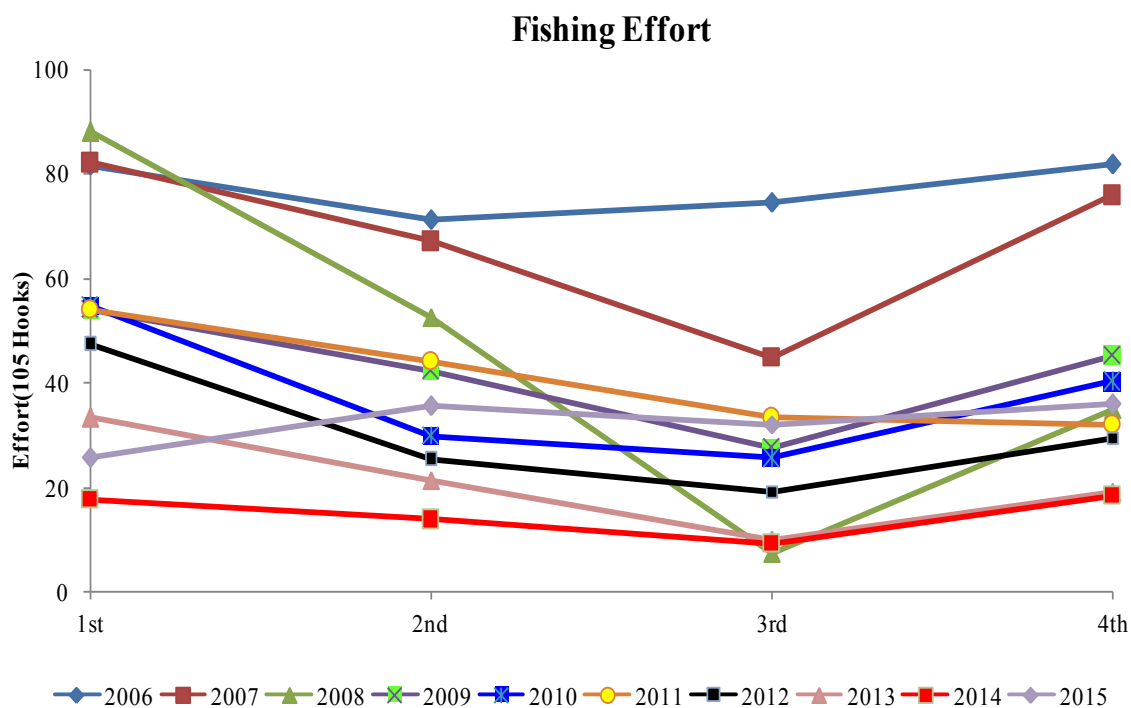


Figure 1. The quarterly fishing effort (hooks 10^5) of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in the past ten years.

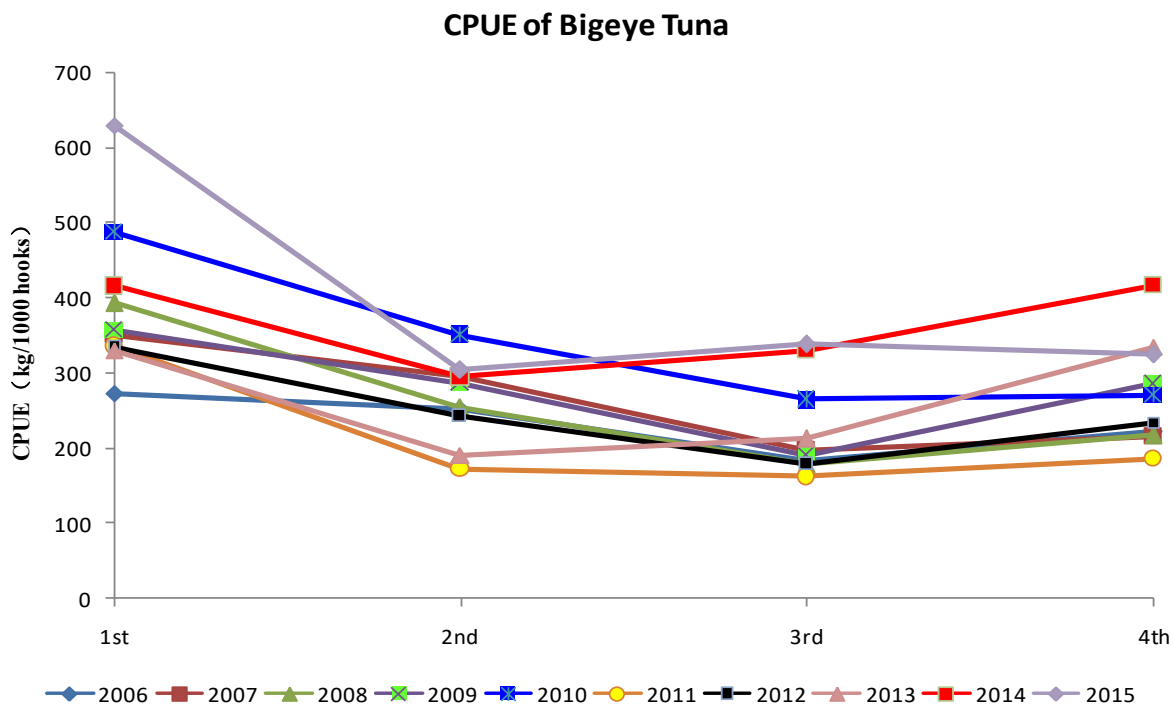


Figure 2. The quarterly CPUE of bigeye tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in the past ten years.

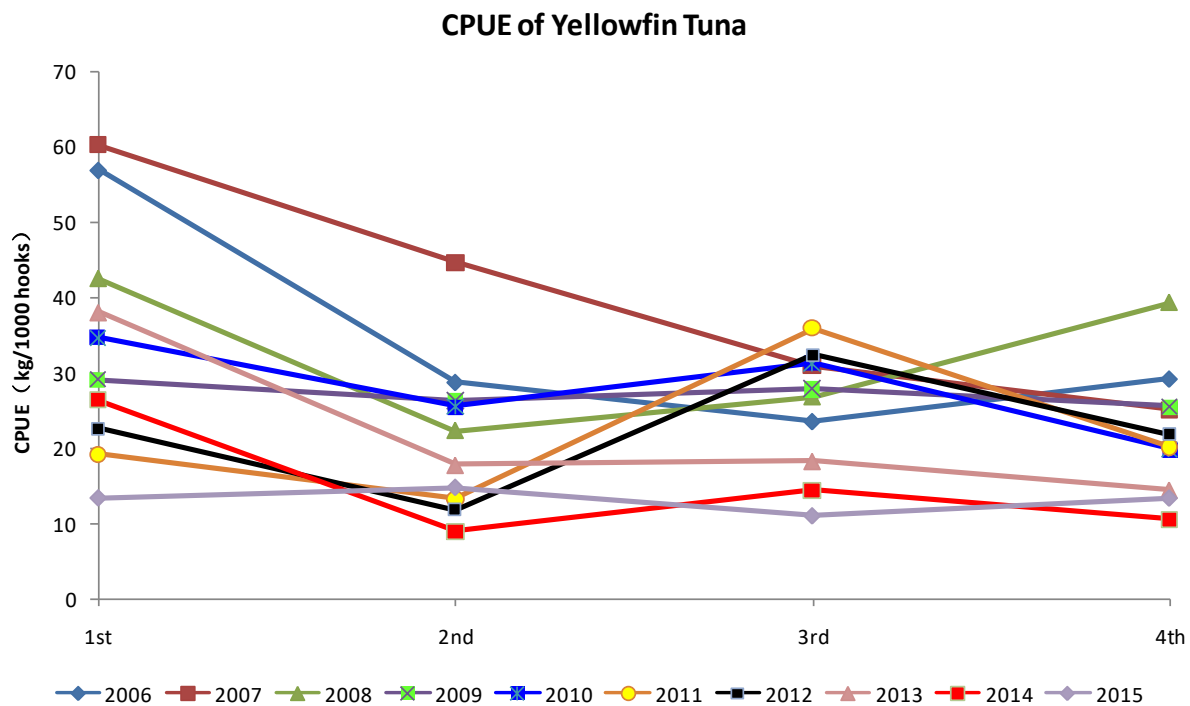
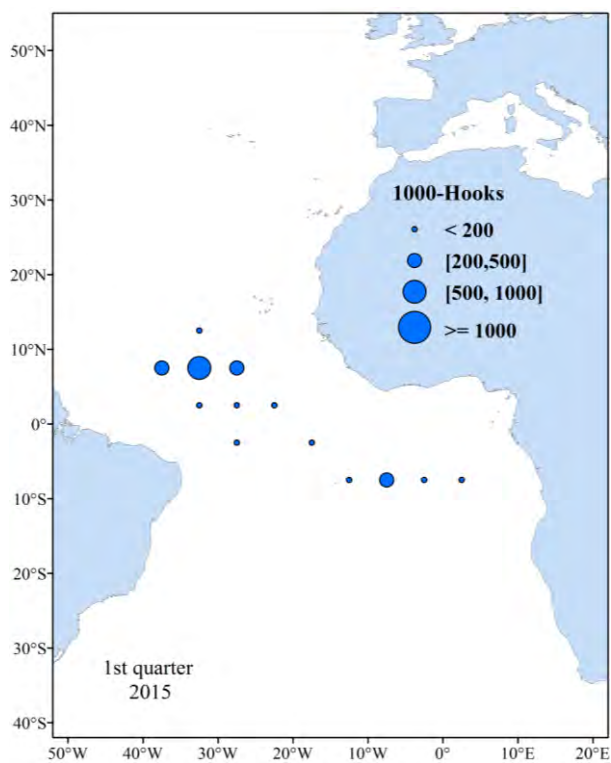
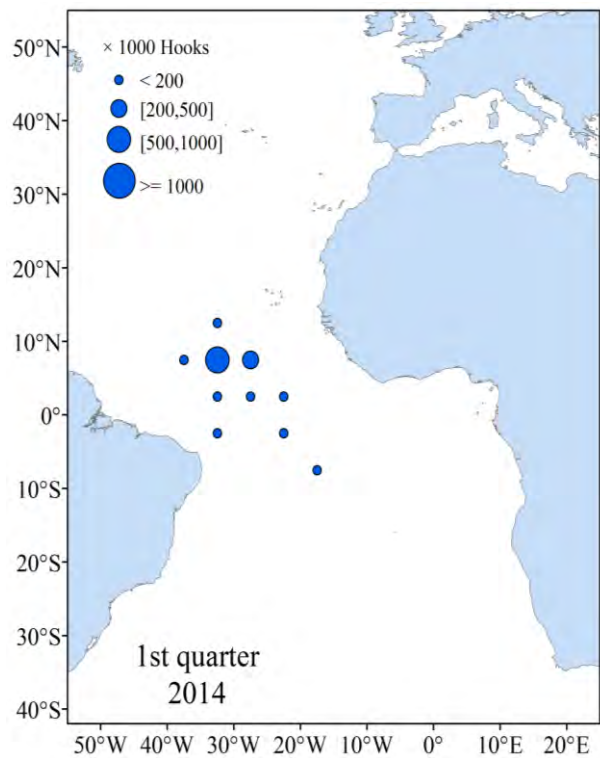
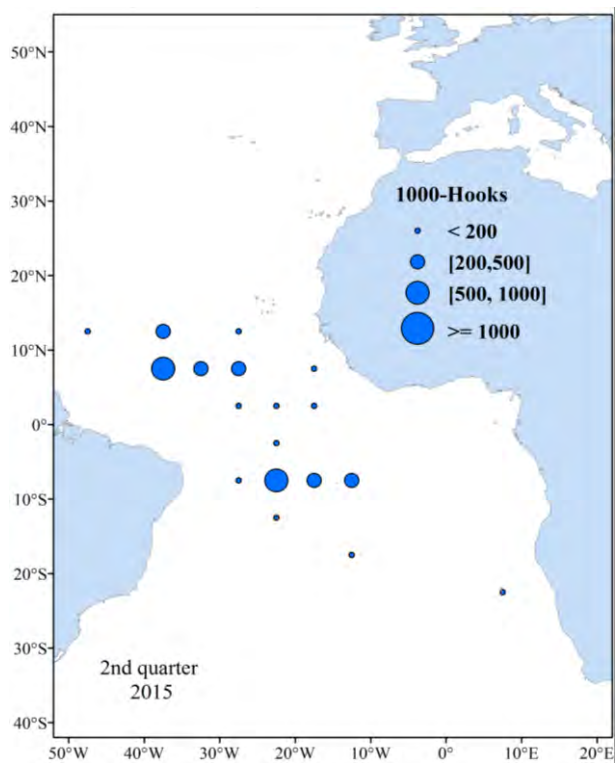
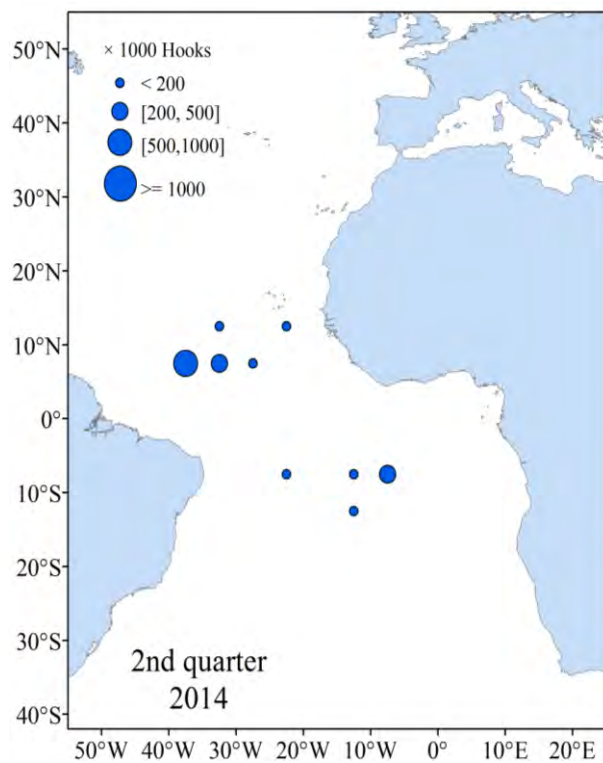
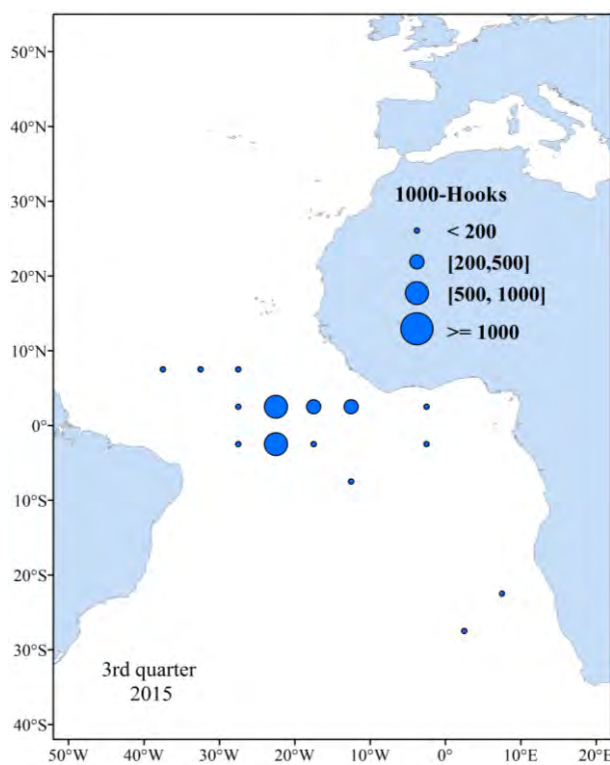
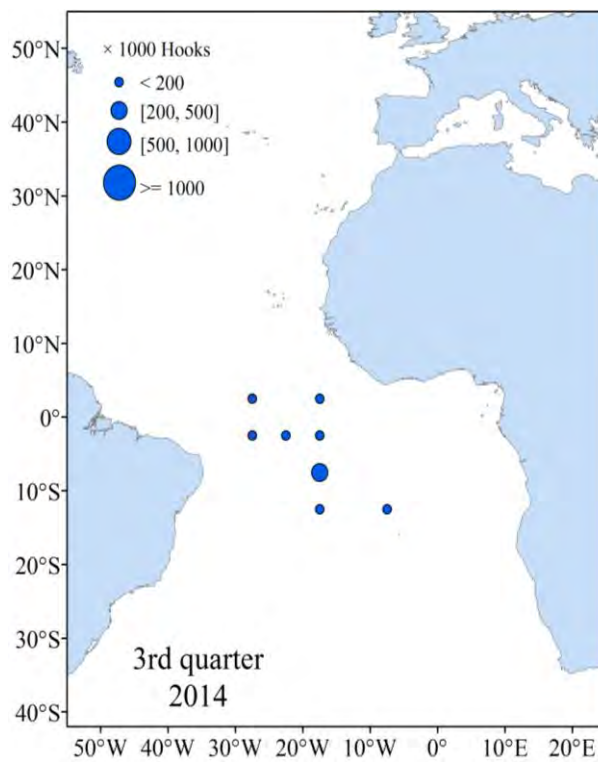


Figure 3. The quarterly CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent ten years.







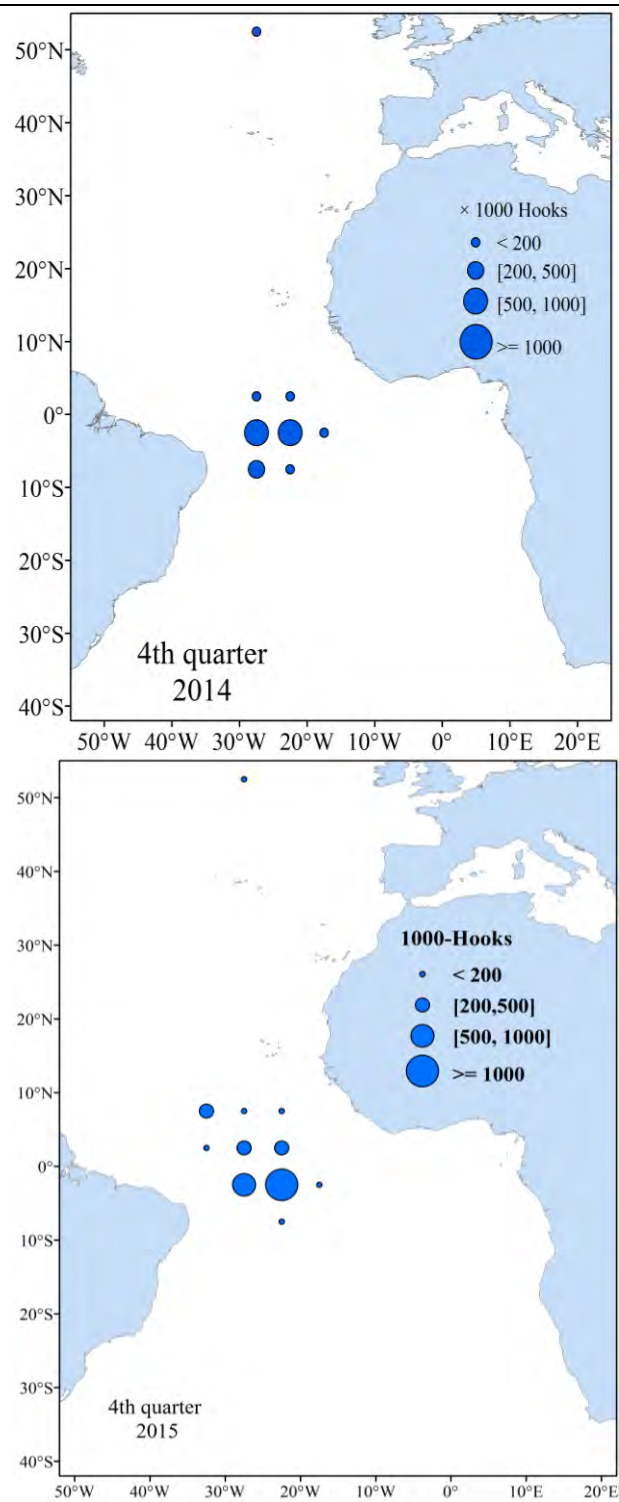
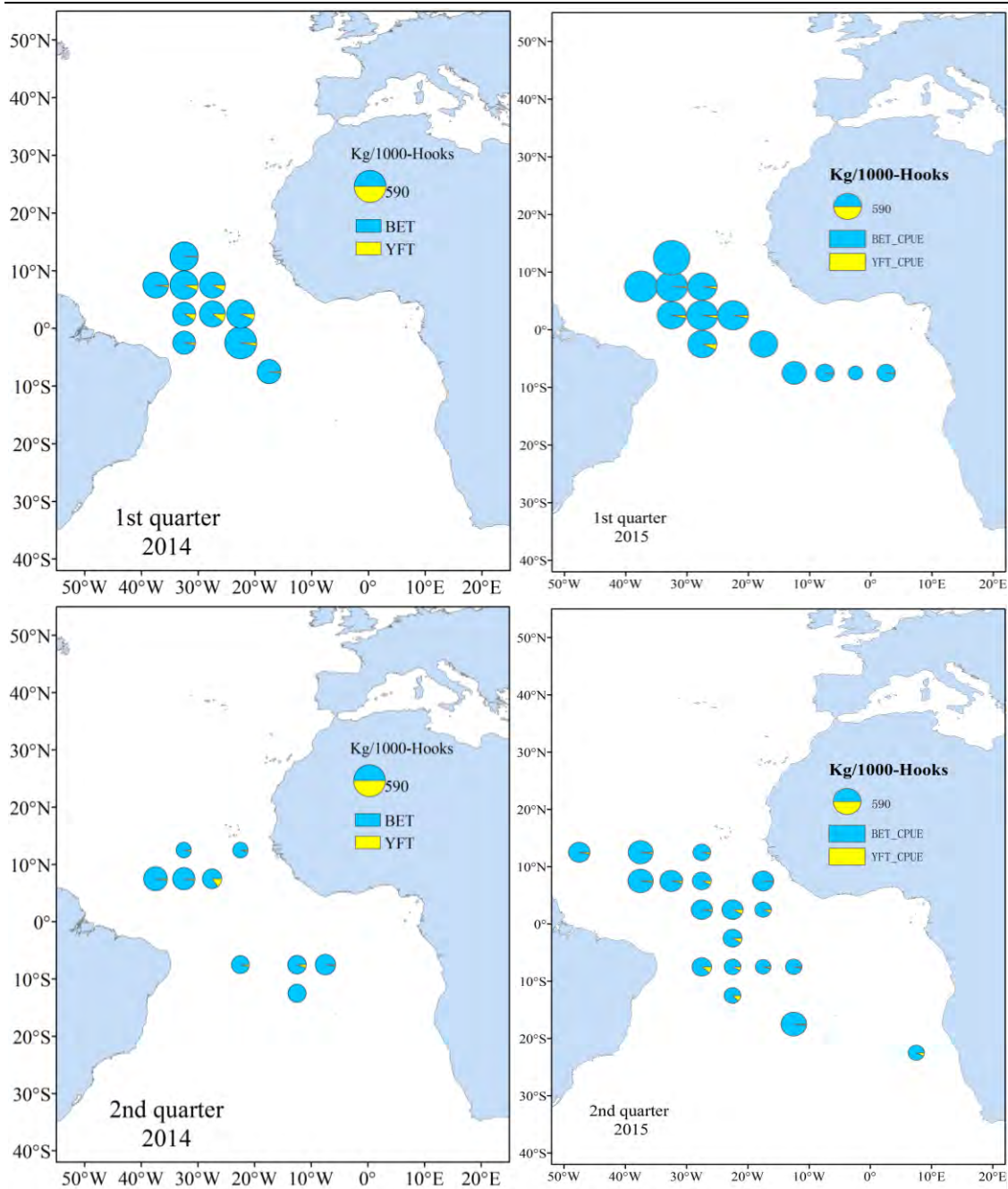


Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ and quarter in 2014 and 2015.



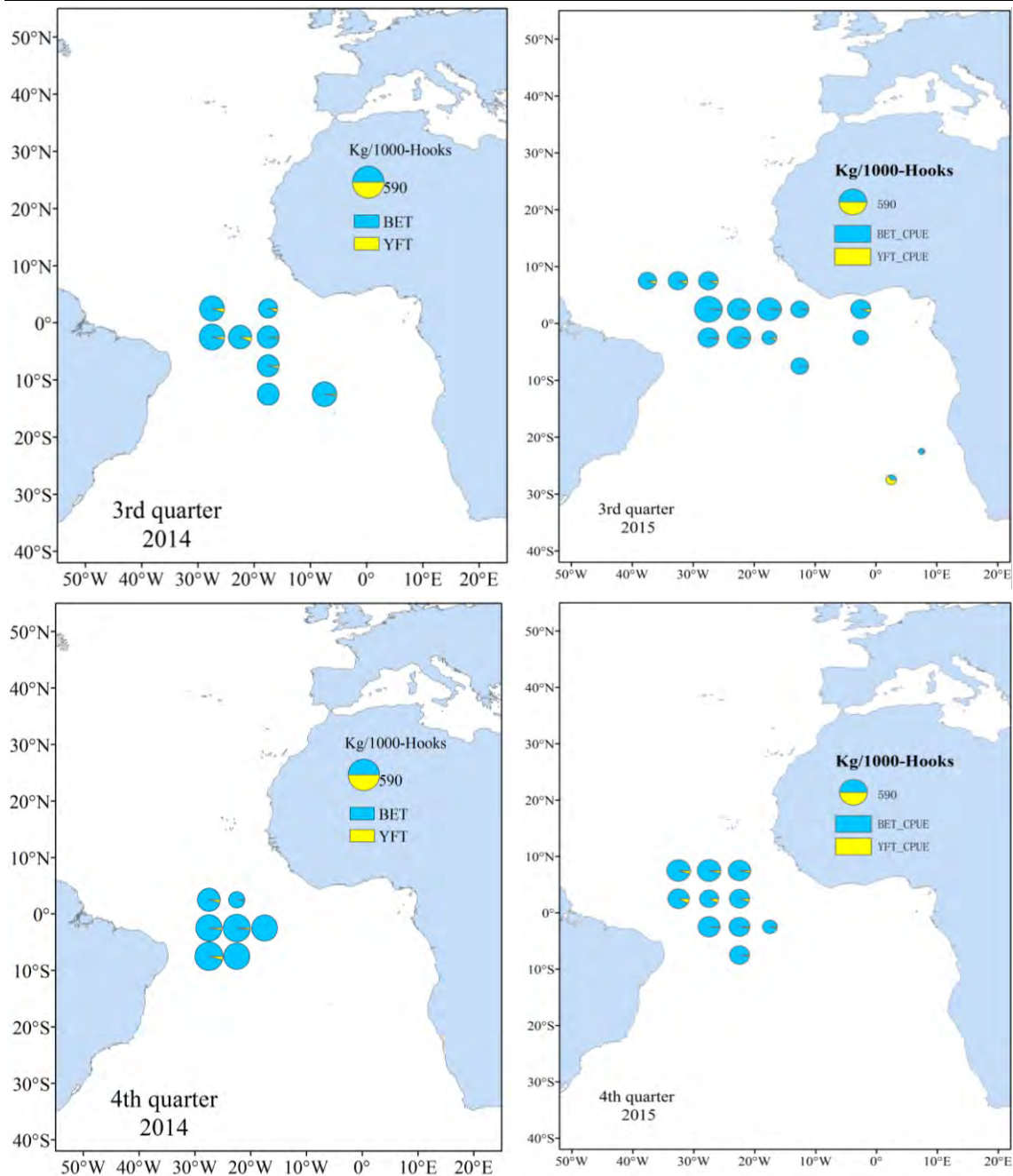


Figure 5. The quarterly CPUE distribution of BET (in blue) and YFT (in yellow) by 5°×5° in 2014 (left) and 2015 (right).

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

**DIAHA N'guessan Constance ¹, KONAN Kouadio Justin ¹,
MONIN Amandè Justin¹ , HELGUILÈ Shep², BINAN Fofana ²**

RÉSUMÉ

Les quantités totales de thonidés débarquées aux différents quais s'élèvent à 1274150,9 de kilogramme. Avec respectivement 516845,99 kg de thonidés majeurs, 586756,75 kg de thonidés mineurs, 128266,03 kg de porte-épée et 42282,12 kg de requins. Dans les deux types de pêche, le SKJ et le YFT sont les espèces dominantes. Elles représentent la presque totalité de la production des thonidés majeurs.

La production des thonidés mineurs est supérieure à celle des thonidés majeurs. Le genre Auxis domine avec des pics de production pendant la période froide. Les espèces associées ne sont pas débarquées en grande quantité pendant leur production n'est pas négligeable.

Toutes ces espèces capturées et débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan constituent une source inestimable en protéine animale pour la population.

En effet, vu l'importance de ces thonidés 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 urgente de permettre à la Côte d'Ivoire d'être désormais partie prenante dans le programme de suivi des statistiques par la présence d'observateurs à bord des navires.

INTRODUCTION

La pêche thonière est un secteur d'activité qui occupe une place très importante dans l'économie de la Côte d'Ivoire. Cette activité est pratiquée par 2 deux types d'unités de pêche que sont les unités artisanales et industrielles fait vivre la population riveraine. La production annuelle de toutes les espèces confondues et tous les bateaux et engins confondus s'élève à 1539595.113 Kg.

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

Dans cette optique, le présent rapport expose les actions menées au cours de l'année 2015 dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

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

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1. Pêche artisanale maritime

La pêche artisanale maritime est pratiquée par les pêcheurs artisans utilisant les embarcations traditionnelles motorisées. Ce type d'unité de pêche qui utilise les filets maillants ou les palangres 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 2 000 et 40 000 miles maximum du rivage. Les grandes nappes de filets mesurant 1500 à 2500 m de longueur sur 15 à 30 m de chute sont transportées par de grandes pirogues de 12 m environ propulsées par des moteurs hors-bords de 40 CV. Posés le soir à la tombée de la nuit, les filets sont relevés à l'aube une à deux jours après et les poissons capturés sont immédiatement vendus au port d'Abidjan.

1.2- Pêche industrielle maritime

Les navires industriels qui exploitent les espèces gérés par l'ICCAT sont constitués uniquement d'un navire battant pavillon étranger.

1.2.1- Captures

- *Espadon du Nord*

Le quota ajusté attribué à la Côte d'Ivoire au titre de l'année 2015 est de 75 tonnes d'espadon sur le stock du Nord. Les consommations élevées au titre des années précédentes attribuées en grande partie à la pêche artisanale relèvent d'une confusion entre le stock du sud et celui du nord. En effet en tenant compte de la carte de répartition de l'espadon de l'atlantique, les pirogues artisanales ne peuvent pas atteindre la zone de l'espadon du nord.

- *Espadon du Sud*

Le quota ajusté attribué à la Côte d'Ivoire au titre de l'année 2014 est de 187.50 tonnes d'espadon sur le stock du Sud. En 2015 la production a été de 41.9 tonne soit une quantité largement en dessous du quota alloué.

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

1.2.2- Flottille Étrangère

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

1.3- Pêche sportive

Cette pêche a connu un ralentissement voire une suspension de ses activités à l'issue de la crise socio politique de 2002. Aujourd'hui, ces activités connaissent une reprise timide avec l'organisation des petites compétitions à Abidjan. Le CRO prévoit mettre en place une stratégie de récupération des statistiques après les dispositions administratives actuellement en cours pour un suivi efficace par la direction de l'aquaculture et des pêches.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur la recherche et les statistiques

2-1-Recherche

La recherche ivoirienne sur les thonidés et espèces apparentées est assurée par le CRO (Centre de Recherches Océanographiques). 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 pêche artisanale a été renforcé grâce au Programme de recherche intensive sur les Istiophoridés de l'ICCAT dit « Programme Billfish ».

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

Plan d'amélioration de la collecte des données des requins

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

En outre, deux engins sont utilisés par les pêcheurs artisans opérant plus au large. Il s'agit des filets maillants dérivants et les 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 pêche 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. Aussi l'on pourrait ajouter à la collecte des données statistiques des informations suivantes :

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

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

Informations collectées par le programme observateur

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

2-2-Statistiques

2.1. Production totales

Les thonidés sont massivement capturés par la pêche artisanale et la pêche industrielle. Cette pêche qui est pluri spécifique, permet également la capture des poissons porte-épée, des requins et des thonidés qui constituent les groupes essentiels. La figure 1, représentant les proportions de captures par groupe d'espèce, montre que les thonidés représentent 87% des débarquements, les porte-épée (10%) et les requins (3%). Les thonidés constituent ainsi les principales captures des différentes unités de pêche.

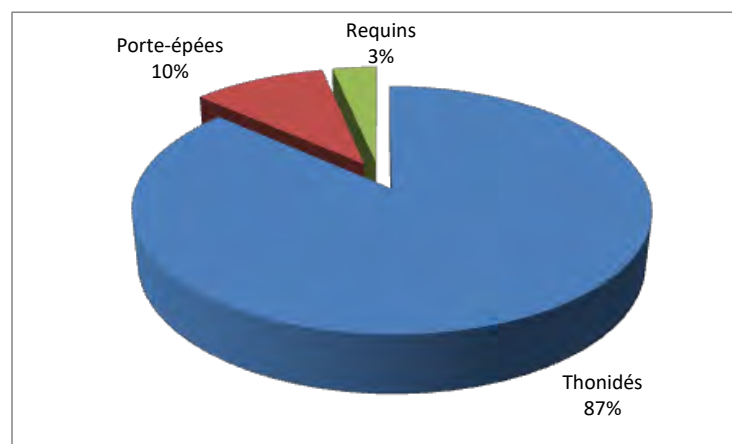


Figure 1 : Pourcentages des groupes de poissons débarqués par la pêche thonière

a) Thonidés

Les thonidés débarqués par les thoniers et pêcheurs artisans sont essentiellement constitués de majeurs (albacore, patudo et listao) et de mineurs (thonine, auxide, bonite, thazard- bâtard , thazard blanc et de coryphène). Les thonidés majeurs constitués d'éléments de grande taille

sont cependant inférieurs aux mineurs. Ainsi les pourcentages respectifs sont de 47 et 53 % (Figure 2).

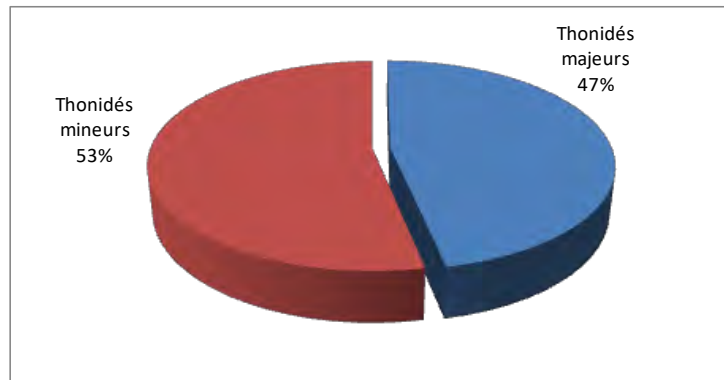


Figure 2 : Pourcentage des captures des thonidés

- **Thonidés majeurs**

Une quantité totale de 516.84 tonnes de thonidés majeurs a été débarquée en 2015. La production de l'albacore et le listao étaient pratiquement identiques (49%), contrairement au patudo qui était insignifiant (2%) (Figure 3). Ces deux espèces représentent la quasi totalité des captures de thonidés majeurs durant cette période. Le germon qui est également un thonidé majeur a été totalement absent.

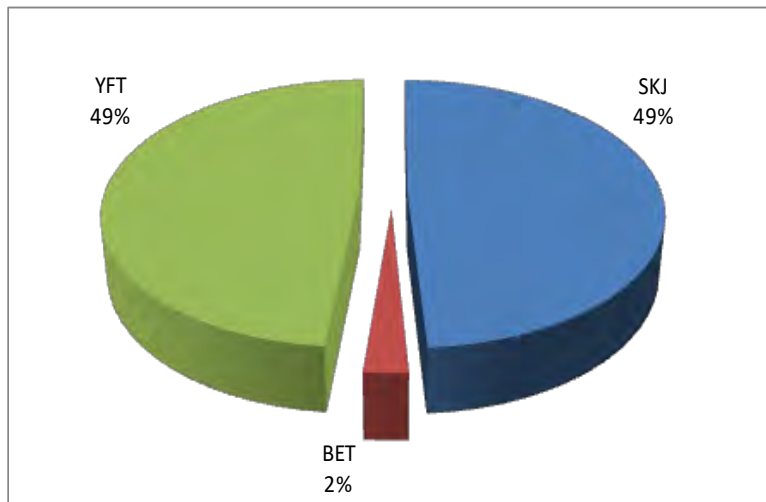


Figure 3 : Pourcentage des captures des thonidés majeurs débarqués dans la zone d'Abidjan en 2015 . BET : Patudo ; YFT : Albacore ; SKJ : Listao

L'évolution mensuelle de la production (Figure 4) montre que les grandes quantités de YFT ont été observées le mois 12 et celles de du SKJ le mois 2. Des pics secondaires ont été également observés les mois 8 et 10 respectivement. Cette énorme quantité de YFT est due au début des activités de deux palangrier battants pavillon ivoirien ER1 et ER636. Le BET dont la production est faible, s'observe dans les captures à partir du mois 4.

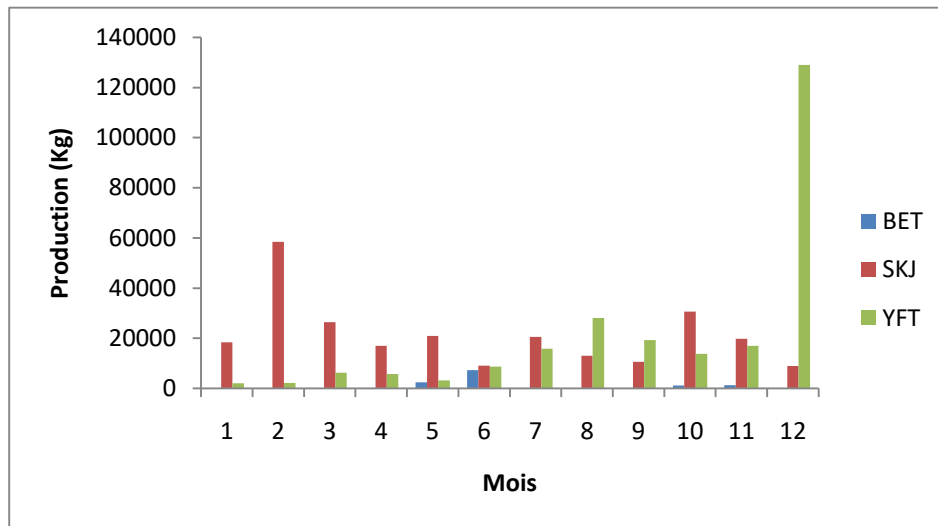


Figure 4 : Proportion des captures pour les thonidés majeurs débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan. BET : Patudo ; YFT : Albacore ; SKJ : Listao

Les différents individus de YFT et de SKJ capturés toute l'année sont de taille moyenne contrairement aux BET où une variation est observée (Figure 5). En effet, pour cette dernière espèce, on remarque progression dans les tailles à partir du mois 4 jusqu'à atteindre le maximum le mois 11.

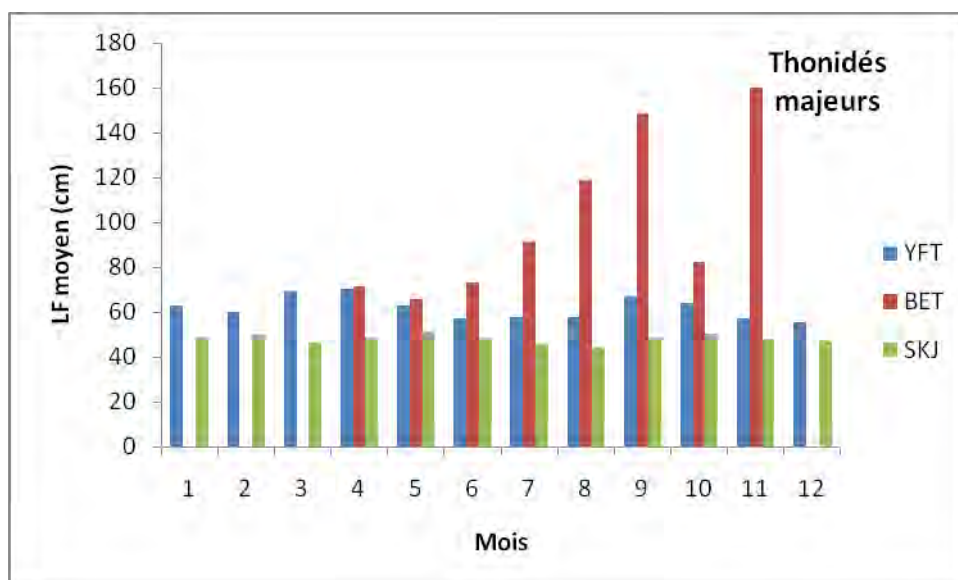


Figure 5 : Fréquence des captures pour les thonidés majeurs débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan. BET : Patudo ; YFT : Albacore ; SKJ : Listao

- **Thonidés mineurs**

Six espèces thonidés mineurs a été débarqué par les pêcheurs (artisans et industriels). FRI est majoritaire avec 39% , suivi de LTA 28% , de MAW 13% , DOL 9% ; WAH 7% et BON 4%.

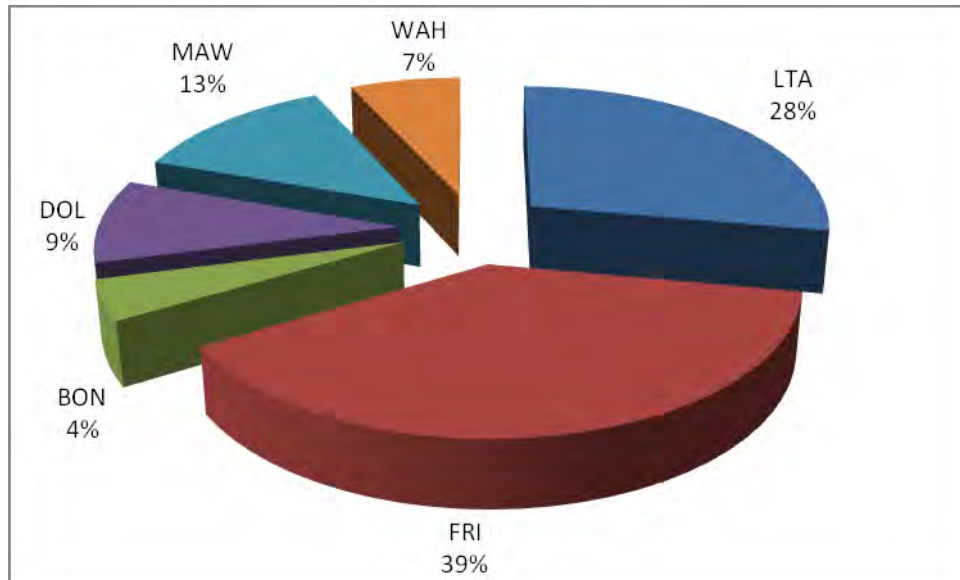


Figure 6 : Pourcentages des captures des thonidés mineurs dans la zone d'Abidjan.

LTA : Thonine; BON; bonite ; MAW: Thazard bâtard ; FRI: Auxide; DOL: Coryphène; BLT: Rochei et WAH: Thazard blanc

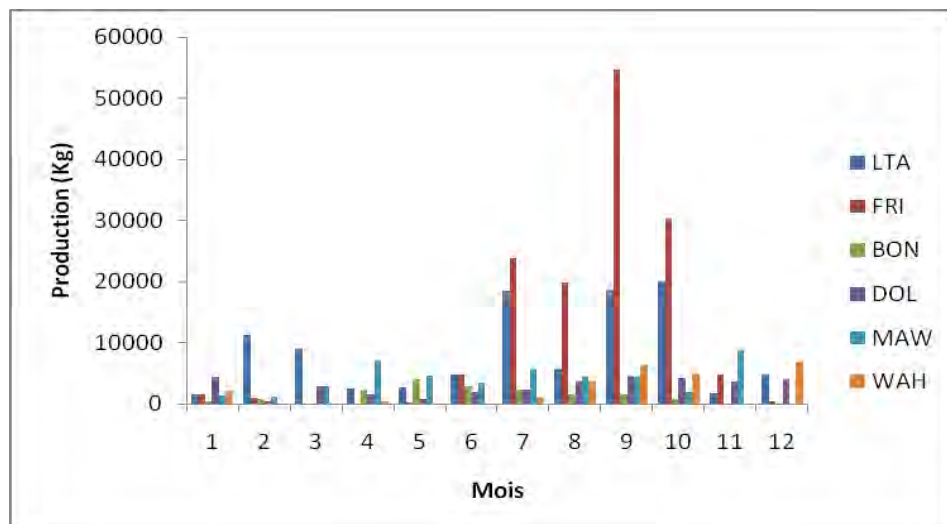


Figure 7 : Proportion des captures des thonidés mineurs dans la zone d'Abidjan. LTA :

Thonine; BON; bonite ; MAW: Thazard bâtard ; FRI: Auxide; DOL: Coryphène et WAH: Thazard blanc.

b) Espèces associées

Les espèces associées à la capture des thonidés sont constituées des poissons porte épée et des requins.

- Porte épée

Les poissons porte épée capturés lors de la pêche des thonidés sont : le voilier, l'espadon, le marlin bleu et le marlin blanc (figure 8). Les captures évoluent de 43 % pour le voilier, 33% pour l'espadon, 23% pour le marlin bleu et 1% pour le marlin blanc. L'espèce majoritaire est le voilier.

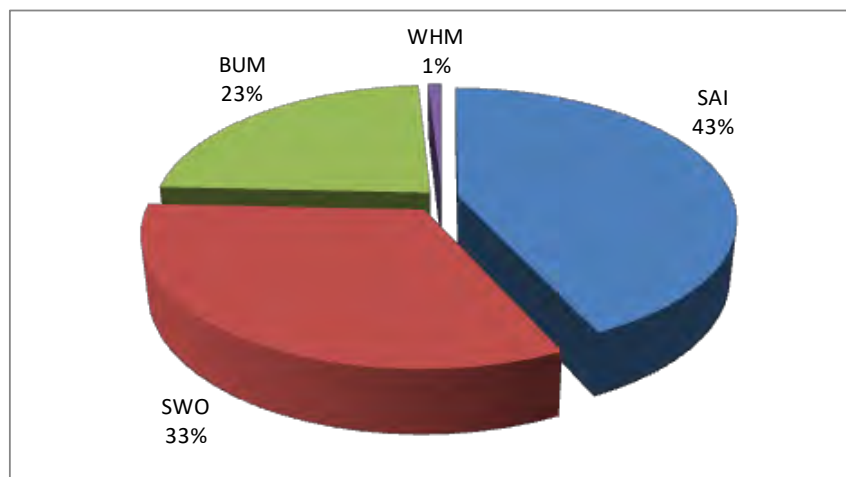


Figure 8 : Pourcentages des captures des espèces associées aux thonidés débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan. BUM: Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; WHM : Marlin blanc; SWO: Espadon.

L'évolution mensuelles des captures (figure 9) met en exergue une production massive des SAI les mois 1 et 2, celle de SWO les mois 8 et 9, du BUM les mois 9,10 et 11 et du WHM les mois 10 et 11.

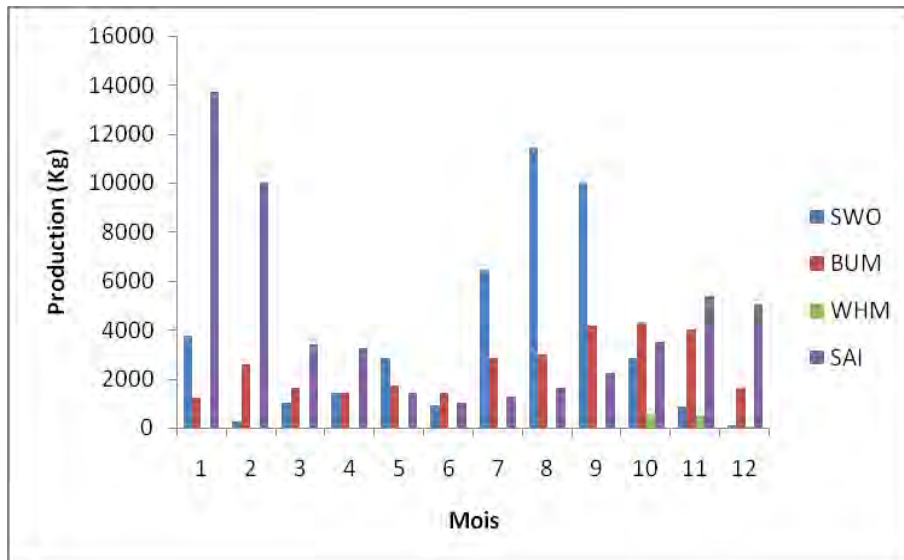


Figure 9 : Évolution mensuelle de la production pour les différentes espèces associées aux thonidés. BUM: Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; WHM : Marlin blanc; SWO: Espanon.

• Requins

Les espèces de requins capturées par les différentes pêcheries ivoiriennes sont constituées de taupe bleue ; de requin renard ; de marteau commun ; de requin yeux ; de requin soyeux et de requin bleu. La production totale s'élève à 63043,2324kg. les figures 10 qui représente les différentes proportions et productions des différentes espèces de requins montre que SMA a été l'espèce majoritaire suivie de FAL. Les autres espèces BSH (17%), ALV (15%), SPZ (3%) et SPL (2%) ont été faiblement capturées.

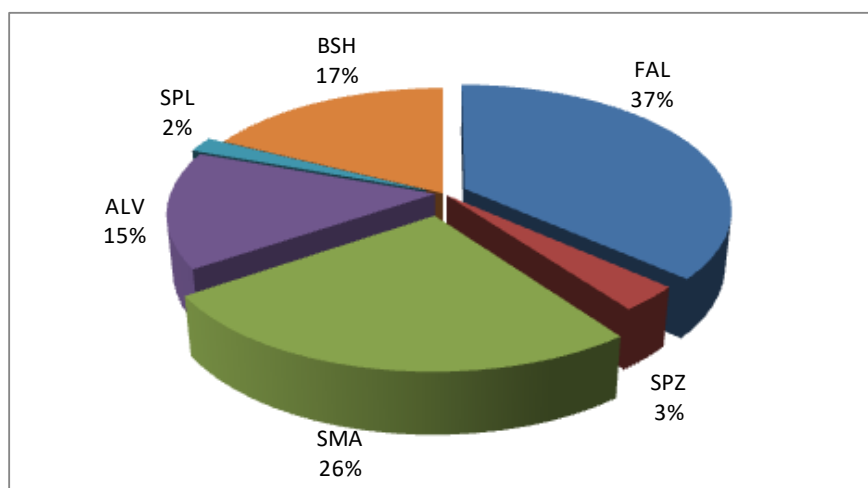


Figure 10 : Pourcentages des captures des différentes espèces de requins débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan en 2015. Requin taupe bleue: SMA ; Requin renard ALV ; Requin marteau commun: SPZ ; Requin marteau Halicorne: SPL ; Requin soyeux: FAL et de Requin bleu: BSH.

SMA et FAL ont été capturés toute l'année avec de forte prises les mois 7,8,9 pour la première et le mois 4 pour la deuxième. BSH et ALV ont été observés uniquement pendant quelques mois. le 7,8 et 9 pour ALV et du 7 au 12^{eme} mois pour BSH.

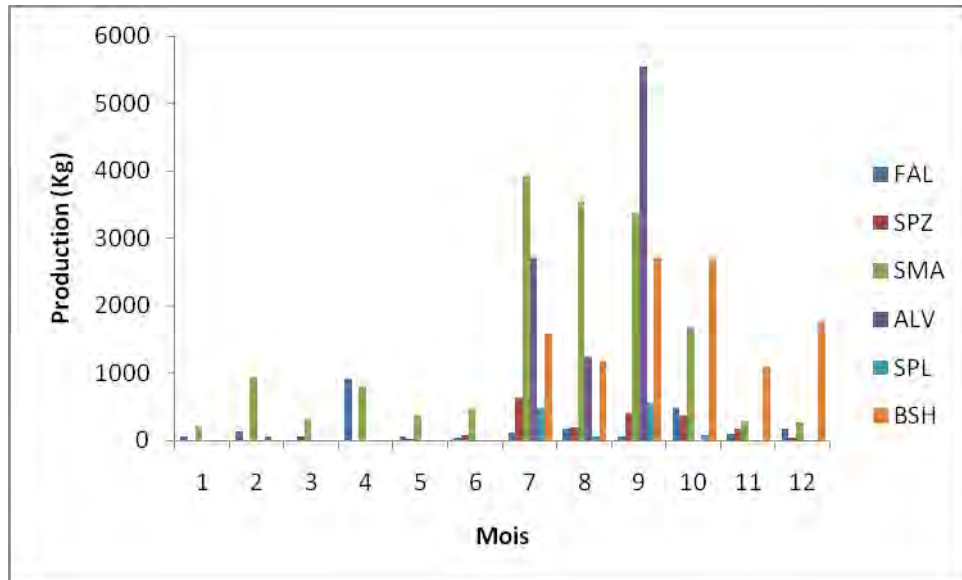


Figure 11 : Évolution mensuelle de la production des différentes espèces de requins débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan en 2015. Requin taupe bleue: SMA ; Requin renard ALV ; Requin marteau commun: SPZ ; Requin marteau Halicorne: SPL ; Requin soyeux: FAL et de Requin bleu: BSH.

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

SUMMARY

During the year 2015, a total of four purse seiners were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II) and Pacific Star. The vessels operated throughout the year in the tropical area and had their operations based in the port of Abidjan, (Côte d'Ivoire), and Dakar (Senegal). There were no longliners in our register and the only activity was in the tropical area by the four purse seiners mentioned above.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch data were analyzed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag State, all the data being in order with the recommendations. The bigeye catches during 2015 were 8.7% of the total catch. During 2015, catches of yellowfin and skipjack tuna accounted for 21.1% and 66.3% of the total catches, respectively.

Catch size and species composition sampling in port has been carried out in collaboration with the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (I.E.O.) of Spain in the main transshipment base of the purse seine vessels operating in 2015, i.e. Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).

In general terms there is an increase in total catches of 9.8% from the catches estimated for 2015.

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.

The vessels are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS.

Rec. 11-01 regarding management measures for the conservation of tropical bigeye and yellowfin tunas, was established in November 2011 in Istanbul (Turkey) and it entered in force on 7 June 2012. In order to comply with the closure area, an agreement was signed with AZTI from Spain, and observers were supplied by this scientific institution. The observers were on board the purse seiners during the FAD closure of January and February 2015. 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 on Curaçao vessels. There is a compulsory FAD logbook on all the vessels where all the activities with FADs are registered. The vessels comply with the FAD management plan of Curaçao.

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report was sent on 11/10/16.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Included in Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	CP13 sent on 07/09/16.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	CP37 sent on 12/10/16.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	CP01 updated on 01/07/16.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	No changes.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	CP01 updated on 01/07/16.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A

BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	N/A
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	CP01 updated on 01/07/16.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	ST01FC sent on 22/08/16.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Included in Annual Report.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Reports for FAD closure of 2.015 sent on 11/10/16.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A

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

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

The fishing activity of those species under the ICCAT management in the EEZ of Curaçao was not relevant. On the other hand, there were no 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.

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

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

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

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

- Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system.
- Follow strictly all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery.
- Submit a monthly report of catches to the Fishing Authorities.
- Submit a “Transshipment Declaration” each time a transshipment is carried out.
- Submit a “Discharge Declaration” each time a discharge is carried out.
- Every year, submit a list of “Fishing Licences” which 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.
- Apply for an International Fishing Permit issued by the Government of Curaçao that allows the vessel to operate in the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean and in the ICCAT Convention area.

Table 1. Year 2014.

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

Table 2. Year 2015*.

<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Other tuna-like</i>	<i>Total</i>
6267	19661	2573	1151	29652

*Catches for 2015 were updated to incorporate catches for the whole of Curaçao purse seine fleet representing now final estimates; Task I and Task II data were re-submitted to ICCAT including the revised estimates.

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

SUMMARY

*La República de El Salvador obtuvo el estatus de Parte Contratante de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico –CICAA- a finales del año 2014, no posee un historial de pesca en las aguas jurisdiccionales de esta Comisión previo a su incorporación a la CICAA. El Salvador regula la pesca y la acuicultura mediante la aplicación de la Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura, aprobada mediante Decreto Legislativo número 637, publicada en el Diario Oficial Número 240, Tomo 353 de fecha 19 de diciembre de 2001, 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. Durante el año 2015 tres embarcaciones cerqueras portando el pabellón de El Salvador realizaron un total de catorce viajes de pesca en la zona de influencia de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico, reportándose una captura total de 11263 toneladas métricas de atunes tropicales, desglosados de la siguiente manera: 7055 toneladas métricas de SKJ, 2781 toneladas métricas de YFT, 992 toneladas métricas de BET, y 435 toneladas métricas de Melva (*Auxis thazard*). Las capturas se realizaron en un 63% en aguas internacionales y el 37% en zonas económicas exclusivas de países que han otorgado licencias de pesca a dos embarcaciones salvadoreñas, entre estos: Angola, Costa de Marfil, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, San Tomé y Príncipe, y Sierra Leona.*

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 Sistema de Monitoreo de Buques Pesqueros Satelital 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.

En 2015 la pesquería estuvo enfocada en los atunes tropicales, en total operaron tres embarcaciones que realizaron 14 viajes de pesca, 356 lances, con capturas promedio de 31.6 toneladas métricas por lance.

La captura total fue de 11263 toneladas métricas de atunes tropicales, desglosados de la siguiente manera: 7055 toneladas métricas de SKJ, 2781 toneladas métricas de YFT, 992 toneladas métricas de BET, y 435 toneladas métricas de Melva (*Auxis thazard*).

Tomando como referencia el sistema geográfico estándar de la Comisión, podría establecerse que las capturas en un 86% se realizaron en el lado Oeste del Océano Atlántico, tal como se observa en la **Figura 1**.

Los 356 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) se encarga de los muestreos biológicos en puerto de las capturas realizadas por los barcos pesqueros. La actividad en el Océano Atlántico por ser nueva para El Salvador, aun no se realizan muestreos, sin embargo, en el corto plazo se iniciará este programa de muestreos con el apoyo de los armadores.

En el corto plazo podría también solicitarse 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.

Planeamos 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, así como las que son descartadas, y documentar los casos de interacciones con tortugas, aves marinas, y otros que puedan darse durante la actividad pesquera.

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

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	14/09/2016
S2	Características de la flota	14/09/2016
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	14/09/2016
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	14/09/2016
S5	Muestras de tallas-Tarea II	14/09/2016 ¹
S6	Captura estimada por talla	14/09/2016
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplica. El Salvador no realiza marcado.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	No aplica. El Salvador no posee programa de observadores nacionales.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplica
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> 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. El Salvador no posee embarcaciones palangreras operando.
ATUN 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
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos	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

¹ No se realizaron muestreos de talla en 2015, formulario ST04-T2SZ enviado sin datos.

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	14/09/2016
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado de pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplica. El Salvador no posee barcos de apoyo.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores	El Salvador no posee programa de observadores
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreos en el marco de Rec. 14-01	En 2015 El Salvador no realizó muestreos de tallas en puerto.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplica
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	No aplica
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplica. El Salvador no tiene pesquería dedicada a la captura de tiburones.
S48	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplica
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 los recursos para elaboración de guías propias de identificación de especies capturadas en zona de la CICAA.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplica: En 2015 no hubo 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 aplica: No se reportaron capturas incidentales de aves marinas durante las faenas de pesca en 2015.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplica: El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales en la zona de la CICAA.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sin elaborar plan de acciones a la fecha.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICCA

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Acusamos recepción de la circular 00407/2016 de la Comisión, sin embargo, por ser primer año que enviamos información de actividades pesqueras, la Parte I del Informe Anual fue entregado a la Comisión el 13 de octubre de 2016.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	La Autoridad de pesca está realizando ajustes internos para establecer responsabilidades de las obligaciones de comunicación, 2015 es el primer año que El Salvador presenta información.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	22/09/2016
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica: El Salvador no ha fletado ningún buque.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica: El Salvador no ha fletado ningún buque.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y puerto)	14/10/2016
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 y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica: El Salvador no posee barcos dedicados a recibir transbordos.
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 embarcaciones palangreros en la zona de CICCA.
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	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Ver sección 5.
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 detectado una presunta infracción	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica: A ninguna embarcación con pabellón de El Salvador se le ha detectado alguna infracción durante 2015.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador no ha establecido ningún acuerdo bilateral a la fecha.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	La notificación se realizó mediante nota oficial número 000130 de fecha 01/03/2016. El archivo CP39-AccAgr no fue enviado en razón que se obtuvieron licencias de pesca de 8 Estados costeros distintos.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Durante 2015 el 37% de las capturas realizadas por barcos de El Salvador se efectuaron en ZEE de los Estados costeros que otorgaron licencias, siendo estos Angola, Costa de Marfil, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, San Tomé y Príncipe y Sierra Leona. En capturas por especie son: 2925 Tm de SKJ, 628 Tm de YFT, 325 Tm de BET, y 260 Tm de FRI.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	22/12/2014 13/08/2015
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	No aplica: No se han realizado cambios.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica: El Salvador no realiza pesca deportiva y/o de recreo en la zona de CICAA.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplica: Ninguna embarcación de El Salvador ha sido reportada en casos de pesca IUU.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplica: Ninguna embarcación de El Salvador ha sido reportada en casos de pesca IUU.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	14/10/2016
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene nada que informar.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene nada que informar.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene nada que informar.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene nada que informar.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee almadrabas de atún rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2016	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2015	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplica: El Salvador no captura 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 atún rojo.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica: El Salvador no captura 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 atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica: El Salvador no captura atún rojo.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	22/12/2014 13/08/2015
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2015.	14/09/2016
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica: Ninguna embarcación de El Salvador ha sido reportada en casos de pesca IUU.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	Las embarcaciones MONTELAPE y MONTEALEGRE se apegaron a la veda espacio temporal de 2015.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica: No se importo patudo.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica: No se han realizado cambios.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	17/05/2016, 30/09/2016.
TRO	2010	Pasos para implementar planes de ordenación de DCP (véase también el requisito S25)	Ver sección 5.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador no lleva programa de Documento Estadístico para el Pez Espada.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica: El Salvador no lleva programa de Documento Estadístico para el Pez Espada.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpón y palangre	No aplica: El Salvador no se dedica a la captura de pez espada.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica: El Salvador no se dedica a la captura de pez espada.
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 se dedica a la captura de pez espada.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica: El Salvador no se dedica a la captura de pez espada.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplica: El Salvador no se dedica a la captura de pez espada.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplica: El Salvador no captura marlines.
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplica: El Salvador no captura marlines.
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 dirige sus pesquerías a tiburones en la zona de CICAA, y las capturas fortuitas son descartadas ya sea vivo o muerto.
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 dirige sus pesquerías a tiburones en la zona de CICAA, y las capturas fortuitas son descartadas ya sea vivo o muerto.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientado	No aplica: El Salvador no dirige sus pesquerías a tiburones en la zona de CICAA, y las capturas fortuitas son descartadas ya sea vivo o muerto.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación.	No aplica: El Salvador no dirige sus pesquerías a tiburones en la zona de CICAA, y las capturas fortuitas son descartadas ya sea vivo o muerto. Además el Salvador es parte de un Acuerdo Regional de Centro América mediante el cual se prohíbe el aleteo y comercio de tiburones.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	No aplica: El Salvador no dirige sus pesquerías a tiburones en la zona de CICAA, y las capturas fortuitas son descartadas ya sea vivo o muerto. Además el Salvador es parte de un Acuerdo Regional de Centro América mediante el cual se prohíbe el aleteo y comercio de tiburones.
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.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica.
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.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador no ha presentado aclaraciones u objeciones a la Recomendaciones de la Comisión.

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

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

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

El Salvador aún no ha definido un programa de inspección de embarcaciones pesqueras recíproco con otro Estado miembro de ICCAT, sin embargo, 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.

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.

2015 fue el primer año que embarcaciones de El Salvador realizaron actividades pesqueras en la zona de la CICAA, por tanto algunas acciones como la elaboración del Plan de Ordenación de FADs aún no ha sido elaborado, sin embargo, en cumplimiento a las Recomendación 2015-01 se espera completar este Plan en el corto plazo y ponerlo a disposición de la Comisión.

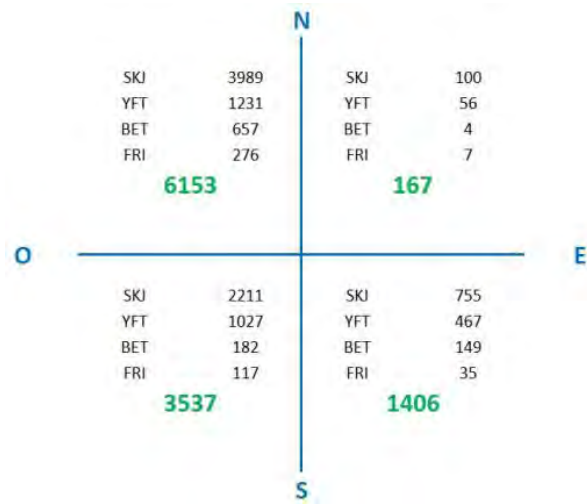


Figura 1.

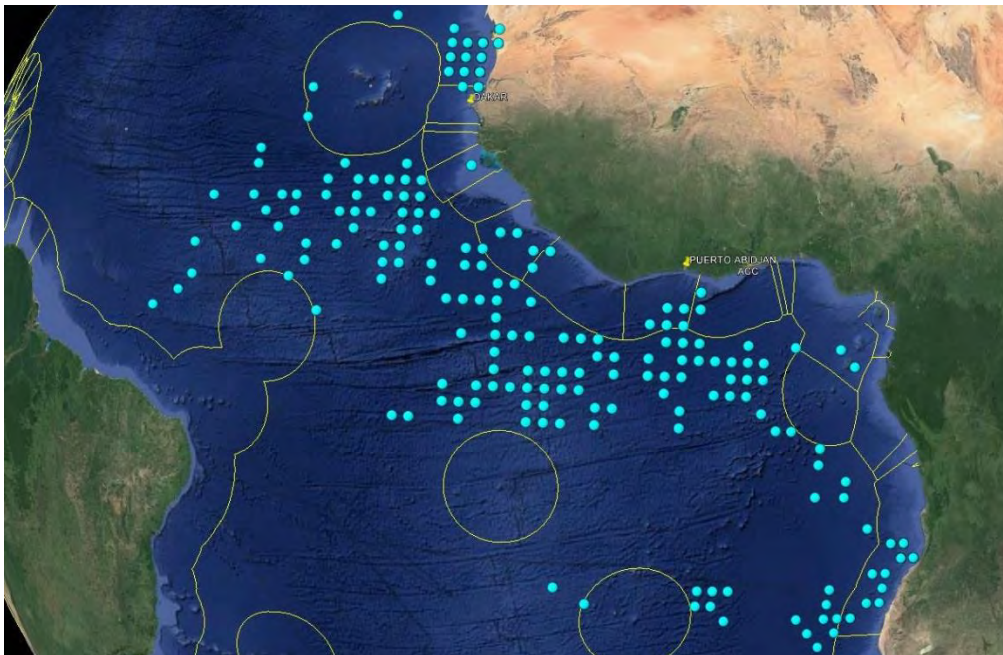


Figura 2.

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

SUMMARY

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

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The total reported EU catches for the species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean amounted to more than 230.000 t in 2015. Nearly 55% of these catches (e.g. around 125.000 t) correspond to tropical tuna (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack). The remaining 45 % corresponds mainly to catches of albacore, swordfish, bluefin tuna, sharks and other tuna and tuna like species (**Table 1**).

Globally, the above figures are similar to those of 2014. The composition of catches presents some differences compared to previous years. While catches of BFT, SWO and YFT have increased by 17%, 12% and 14% respectively, for other important species catches have diminished (ALB -9%, SKJ -4% and YFT -14 %) (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Statistics and research

2.1. Fishery statistics

2.1.1 Bluefin tuna

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

The total EU catches of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2015 amounted to more than 9100 t. Of these, around 25% was caught in the North Atlantic by Spain, Portugal, France and, to a lesser extent, Ireland. Catches in the Mediterranean correspond to Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Croatia, Cyprus and Malta.

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

As mentioned above, the EU catches of eastern bluefin tuna increased with respect to previous years. This was due to the 20% increase of the TAC, and consequently of the EU quota, adopted by ICCAT for the year 2015² (**Table 2** and **Figure 2**).

2.1.2 Swordfish

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

Table 3 and **Figure 3** below represent the provisional catches of the EU fleets on the different swordfish stocks in 2015.

Globally the EU swordfish catches increased in 2015 by 12 % compared to 2014. On a stock by stock basis, the most important increase in EU catches corresponds to the Spanish vessels operating in the Southern Atlantic (+21%), while for the northern Atlantic and the Mediterranean stocks the increases are 10% and 7.5% respectively.

2.1.3 Albacore

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

The EU catches on the three albacore stocks have decreased in 2015 by around 8% if compared with 2014. In absolute terms, this decrease is more important in the North Atlantic (-2,587 t). However, catches on the Mediterranean stock have increased by 11%.

2.1.4 Tropical tunas

The EU fleets (France, Spain and Portugal) exploit the multispecies fishery of tropical tunas where the main target species are yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack. These fleets include purse seiners, longliners and baitboats. Catches of these species (around 125.000 t) represent nearly 55% of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. **Table 5** and **Figure 5** below provides the EU catches of tropical tunas in 2015.

EU catches for tropical tuna in 2015 are at the same level than in 2014 with only a few tons of difference. However it has to be underlined that there has been a 14 % increase in YFT catches, while those of BET and SKJ decreased by 13% and 4 % respectively.

2.1.5 Small tunas

EU catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to more than 11000 t in 2015 (**Figure 6**). These species are dolphin fish (DOL), Atlantic bonito (BON), frigate tuna (FRI), bullet tuna (BLT) and little tunny (LTA). These are mainly exploited by artisanal fleets (namely in the Mediterranean) and to a lesser extent as by-catches in tuna traps.

2.1.6. Sharks

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

The most important species are the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and the shortfin mako (*Isurus oxirynchus*) (**Table 6** and **Figure 7**). Small quantities of blue shark are also reported by France (Atlantic and Mediterranean). Catches for these two species in 2015 amounted to 46895 t for blue shark and 2604 t for shortfin mako.

² ICCAT Recommendation 14-04.

Compared to the EU catches for these two species 2014, the figures above represent a slight increase (3%) for blue shark and a decrease of 10% for shortfin mako.

2.2. Fisheries research

2.2.1 The EU Data Collection Framework

An EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF) is in place since the early 2000s. Under this Framework, co-financed between the EU (European Commission) and the Member States and implemented by the relevant research institutes and ministerial departments in each EU coastal Member State, a complete set of information pertaining to the fleets (catch, effort and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention area this information focusses on bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack, albacore, swordfish, Atlantic bonito and a large number of sharks. In order to ensure a harmonised and coherent collection of the information, scientists of the different EU Member States concerned by ICCAT fisheries hold every year a coordination meeting during which sampling schemes are fine-tuned and, where possible, some tasks are shared. Such data are regularly made available to scientists in order to run their researches and constitute the basis for the EU contribution to the stock assessment processes undertaken by the ICCAT SCRS. Participation of EU scientists in the most important working groups and sessions of the SCRS is supported by the European Commission (DG MARE) via the DCF funds or on an ad hoc basis.

In 2015, the EU sampling activities concerning species under the competence of ICCAT targeted the main species and fleets. **Table 7** below presents the number of individuals of each species sampled.

2.2.2 EU voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations

The EU has budget provisions for the voluntary funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs of which it is a member. One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which the EU is contributing during the past years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP). Up to 2015 an amount of €8 million has been spent by the EU for the implementation of this programme. Its main objective is improving scientific knowledge of bluefin tuna with the aim to support conservation measures capable to ensure sustainable exploitation of the bluefin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean. The priorities of this programme are the improvement of the data collection, of the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and of the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. EU Member States research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme.

In 2015, 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 over a five year period.

2.2.3 EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme and EU studies

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

- The EURO-BASIN project (<http://www.euro-basin.eu/>) includes work on assembling historical data, new field observations and experimental results into comprehensive datasets for modelling and prediction of the Atlantic Ocean ecosystem and related services, including work on bluefin tuna and albacore.
- The Transdott project (<http://www.transdott.eu/transdott/>) is working on the translation of the domestication of blue fin tuna into an innovative commercial application
- The SOCIOEC project (<http://www.socioec.eu/>) includes work on the evaluation of current and future management measures in several fleets, including purse seiners and mixed trawlers operating in the Bay of Biscay and targeting, among other fish, mackerel, bluefin tuna and albacore.
- The MyFish project (<http://www.myfishproject.eu/>) is working on the concept of MSY with ecological, economic and social concerns and includes work on tunas and mackerels (called widely ranging fish) in their study regions that include the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

- The MareFrame project started on 01/01/2014 and is developing assessment methods and a decision support framework for management of marine resources in order to enhance the capacity to provide integrated assessment in line with the ecosystem-based approach in fisheries management. These approaches are tested in case studies that do not include fisheries of ICCAT interest but they can be interesting for all fisheries.

2.2.4 Scientific Observers Programmes

Furthermore, the EU is committed to respect the ICCAT obligations in terms of scientific observer's coverage of the different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention area. The EU national scientific observers cover the main fisheries in which the EU is involved such as E-BFT (purse seiners, longliners, traps and bailboats), 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.

2.2.5 Studies

CECOFAD

The EU supported a study on Catch, Effort and Ecosystems impacts of FAD-fishing (CECOFAD) which is implemented jointly by scientists and the industry from France and Spain was completed in late 2015. The overall objective of the CECOFAFAD project 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 CECOFAFAD 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.

Framework Contract for the provision of scientific advice in Fisheries Beyond EU Waters

On 19.11.2013, the European Commission and the Consortium composed by the Spanish Institute for Oceanography (IEO) and a number of research institutes from France, Portugal, The Netherlands, Spain and UK, signed a Framework Contract (FWC) for the provision of Scientific Advice for Fisheries beyond EU Waters for the period 2014-2016.

The objective of this FWC is to provide the Commission with a flexible tool to ask for specific and timely scientific responses through advice and/or other specific preliminary services needed for the provision of the advice, which is necessary for the day-to-day policy and management of fisheries managed under RFMOs and SFAs, in the context of the external dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy.

Within this FWC several studies with relevance for ICCAT have been implemented such as:

- *Provision of advice on the management of discards in EU fisheries beyond EU waters (Phases I and II):* The subject matter of this specific contract is to provide the European Commission with an overview of the existing international obligations on the management of discards, arising in particular from RFMOs and SFPAs beyond EU waters and to identify to what extent such international obligations meet the requirements applicable to the EU vessels as provided for by the new CFP Regulation.
- *Establishment of reference points and harvest control rules in the Framework of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT):* The study highlights some of the options leading to stable high long term yields while meeting conservation objectives. The grounds for an MSE framework for Atlantic bigeye is also presented, which may facilitate the decision making process over the use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs). The results produced have already contributed to the ongoing dialogue between scientists and policymakers in ICCAT and other tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, and are expected to do so in the future.

2.2.6 EU Member States National Research Activities

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

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

Cyprus

- The Cyprus National Program for the Collection of Fisheries Data, based on Council Regulation (EC) No. 199/2008, Commission Regulation (EC) 665/2008 and Commission Decision 2010/93/EU, includes the biological sampling during landing and at sea (length and age measurements, sex identification) of albacore, swordfish and bluefin tuna, as well as information on by-catch and discards of the pelagic fishery. Towards the reduction of by-catch and discards, Cyprus has implemented the provisions of the relevant ICCAT recommendations concerning quota and by-catch limits and size limits, closed seasons etc.

Spain

- Several research activities were developed during 2015. These studies aim to provide scientific advice to different ICCAT Working Groups and also serve as the basis for the implementation of other complementary research activities. Additionally, several research activities on ICCAT species, other than bluefin tuna, were also carried out on several tunas, billfish, swordfish and sharks (see more detailed information in SCRS papers submitted). During 2015 Spanish scientists continued the development of different lines of research, such as standardization of relative abundance rates, reproduction, feeding, growth, migrations, stock structure, larval distribution, relationship between the distribution of capture and environmental parameters in addition to the use of larval abundance index as an indicator of spawning stock biomass and recruitment. On tropical tuna, cooperative research work with the fishing industry is regularly undertaken by Spanish scientists on topics the implementation of the "electronic Observer" in the purse seine fleet, non-entangling and biodegradable FADs, as well as aspects of acoustic discrimination of tunas. Moreover, research is ongoing for the reproduction of bluefin tuna and improvement of aquaculture techniques for this species (feeding, larval ecology).

Greece

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

Ireland

- The Irish Sea Fisheries Board (BIM) and the Marine Institute (MI) have conducted an annual, scientific monitoring programme of the northern albacore tuna fishery since Irish vessels began to exploit this species. Initially, technical and scientific data were collected from driftnets. 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 the focus of MI and BIM data collection protocols.
- BIM is making extensive contributions to the ICCAT working group on albacore tuna through tagging work and provision and development of methods for standardizing CPUE series.

Portugal

- National projects address topics such as the reduction of the by-catch (tuna and sharks) in the pelagic longline fishery, integration of biology, genetics and tagging studies for the management and conservation of bigeye and the migration and habitat use of smooth hammerhead shark. These include actions in cooperation with the industry.
- Portuguese scientists have conducted in 2015 electronic satellite tagging of pelagic sharks that are by-catch of the longline fishery, with the aim of improving knowledge on migration, habitat use and stock delimitation.

Croatia

- Croatia continued in 2015 to support research activities related to BFT stock management.
- As a follow up to the project started in 2014 with the objective of testing the accuracy of camera system estimates by comparing camera results with direct measurement of fish harvested on the farm, a second part of the project aimed at determining the growth rate of tuna caged in Croatia was implemented. This project should result in establishing growth indices taking into account sub-regional specificity.
- At the same time, some projects which started earlier were finalized and reported at the 2015 SCRS meeting: Reliability of BFT size estimates using a stereoscopic camera system and estimation of catch at size data of live BFT using underwater stereoscopic camera system.

France

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

Malta

- The measures employed by Maltese fisheries for the reduction of discards and by-catches include provisions foreseen under ICCAT Recommendations 10-04/12-03 and 11-03, with regards to limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and type of gear utilized for BFT and SWO longline fisheries. Discard information is collected and monitored by means of annual on-board observations carried out during surface longline operations.

Italy

- Among other research activities, Italy is implementing a pilot project (already started in 2014) consisting of exploring further methodologies (complementary and/or alternative to the SC system) in order to estimate BFT fork length to be converted into weight. In particular this method is based on the application of underwater laser pointers to be used for BFT measurements during transfer and/or caging operations. A practical exercise was carried out on a Maltese farm, during the first half of November 2015. This research is also continuing during the current season and some relevant results may well be presented during the next SCRS meetings.
- Several contributions presented to the SCRS on topics such as electronic tagging of adult bluefin tunas and length/weight relationship for bluefin tuna.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	15.09.2016
S2	Fleet Characteristics	From 09.06.2016 to 11.07.2016.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	From 09.06.2016 to 02.09.2016 (including updates).
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	From 09.06.2016 to 27.07.2016 (including updates).
S5	Size samples (Task II)	From 09.06.2016 to 01.08.2016 (including updates).
S6	Catch estimated by size	From 09.06.2016 to 26.07.2016 (including updates).
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	02.06.2016 (only PT).
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Done with Task I and Task II.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Done with Task I and Task II.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Unavailable
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Unavailable
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Unavailable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Sent to ICCAT on 29/7/2016 (CYP, ESP, GRC, HRV, ITA, MLT, PRT).
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	No longer included in the guidelines from ICCAT 2016 as included in S8 and S9.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Sent on 13/07/2016 (Spain, Croatia and Malta).
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 82 of 14-04	No longer included in the guidelines from ICCAT 2016. Anyhow, EU will submit the report by France that can be explored by SCRS in the context of 14-04, para 82.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings) 14-04 para 83	EU will submit the reports to ICCAT/SCRS in accordance with the deadline on 15/9/16.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Sent to ICCAT on 27/7/2016 for Spain, on 28/7/2016 for Portugal and 29/7/16 for Cyprus, Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Malta.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	No longer included in the guidelines from ICCAT 2016.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A

Number	Information required	Response
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Done with Task I and Task II.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	18.03.2016 (ES).
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, number of beacons/buoys and average number followed and lost	From 03.03.2016 to 11.07.2016.
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	From 11.07.2016 to 26.07.2016.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Done with Task I and Task II.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Done with Task I and Task II.
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Done with Task I and Task II.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Done with Task I and Task II.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Prohibited by Article 23 of Council Regulation 2015/104.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Prohibited by Article 23 of Council Regulation 2015/104.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Done with Task I and Task II.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Done with Task I and Task II.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Unavailable
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	07.09.2016 (ES).
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	11.08.2016 (ES).
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Done with Task I and Task II.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Partially included in Part I of the Annual Report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	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, IUU Regulations). Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT were fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) No. 2016/72 of 22 January 2016 fixing for 2016 the fishing opportunities available in EU waters and, to EU vessels, in certain non- EU waters for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are subject to international negotiations or agreements (OJ L22, 28.01.2016).
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	As mentioned above, EU Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. This entailed regular reporting from Member States to the European Commission and from the Commission to ICCAT.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/09/2016
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N.A. In 2016 no chartering arrangements were concluded.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N.A. In 2016 no chartering arrangements were concluded.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	12/09/2016 (MT).
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transshipments at sea in Union waters and MS do not allow transshipments at sea beyond EU waters.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transshipments at sea in Union waters and MS do not allow transshipments 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 transshipments at sea in Union waters and MS do not allow transshipments at sea beyond EU waters.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No update needed. Past contact points still valid.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No update needed. Past contact points still valid.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No update needed. Past contact points still valid.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not available
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not available
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not available
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. No bilateral arrangements on Port inspection were concluded.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	04/10/2016
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Pending
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	The list runs until 31/12/2020 and this should be considered as being without a final date. There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable (see comments on transshipment at sea under GEN 0007).
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 2016.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	No information to report.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable for 2016.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None. Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	23/08/2016
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	30/08/2016
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	01/06/2016
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Transmitted, including updates.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	14 01/04/2016

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	01/01/2016; 28/04/2016; 04/05/2016; 12/05/2016; 18/05/2016; 25/05/2016; 08/06/2016; 15/06/2016; 22/06/2016; 28/06/2016; 07/07/2016; 15/07/2016; 19/07/2016; 27/07/2016.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	15/02/2016
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	31/03/2016
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Modifications to fishing plan: 03/03/2016 and 29/04/2016, 22/06/2016, 02/08/2016, 16/10/2016.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Deadline 15/10/2016.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	29/07/2016
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	18/01/2016, 26/01/2016, 01/02/2016, 05/02/2016, 09/02/2016, 12/02/2016, 15/02/2016, 16/02/2016, 19/02/2016, 24/02/2016, 01/03/2016, 03/03/2016, 11/03/2016, 23/03/2016, 30/03/2016, 31/03/2016, 04/04/2016, 05/04/2016, 06/04/2016, 11/04/2016, 13/04/2016, 20/04/2016, 26/04/2016, 04/05/2016, 11/05/2016, 13/05/2016, 18/05/2016, 20/05/2016, 23/05/2016, 24/05/2016, 31/05/2016, 07/06/2016, 14/06/2016, 17/06/2016, 22/06/2016, 29/06/2016, 30/06/2016, 11/07/2016, 05/08/2016, 25/08/2016, 09/09/2016.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	01/02/2016, 19/02/2016, 22/02/2016, 17/03/2016, 05/04/2016, 06/04/2016, 13/04/2016, 20/04/2016, 25/04/2016, 29/04/2016, 04/05/2016, 10/05/2016, 11/05/2016, 12/05/2016, 13/05/2016, 18/05/2016, 20/05/2016, 24/05/2016, 25/05/2016, 31/05/2016, 07/06/2016, 08/06/2016, 14/06/2016, 29/06/2016, 30/06/2016, 11/07/2016, 10/08/2016, 09/09/2016, 28/09/2016.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	11/05/2016
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Transmissions as per Rec. 07-08 and 14-04.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	15/02/2016
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	05/04/2016
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Provided by European Fisheries Control Agency on 1/04/2016.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Provided when related to infringements.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	29/02 (EU), 03/04 (ESP), 17/03 (ESP), 31/03 (ESP), 05/04 (PRT), 25/04 (ESP), 18/05 (ITA), 17/06 (ESP), 18/07 (ESP), 16/08 (FRA), 21/09 (HRV).
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	40
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	8
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Closure of PS fishery: 8 June in ES; 9 June in FR; 10 June in MT and IT; 24 June in HR. Closure of traps: 15 July in ES; 4 August in IT; PT 16/07. Transmission to ICCAT on 02/08/2016.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not available/not applicable.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Validated BCDs are sent directly from the EU MS to the ICCAT Secretariat. This takes place on a regular basis throughout the year.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	29/09/2016

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Sent by MS to ICCAT + EU when modifications/updates.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	European Commission at mare-BFT@ec.europa.eu eBCD contacts points for EU MS are regularly updated and transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Currently covered by EC Reg 640/2010.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Summaries and sample tags for the various Member States were provided to the Secretariat ahead of the February Intersessional meeting.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	MS of the EU have been provided with the necessary information to register all their BFT operators in eBCD. Such registrations process involved the MS directly contacting TRAGSA with the ICCAT Secretariat in copy. Updates are taking place on a regular basis.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	This is no longer a yearly requirement in 2016 but only upon changes.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2015	21/06/2016 (France), 11/07/2015 (Portugal), 16/06/2015 (Spain).
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	None. Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Area and time closure as foreseen by Rec. 14-01, concern some vessels flagged to EU-Spain and EU-France. The concerned recommendation was notified by the European Commission to all the EU Member States already in early 2012 (before the entry into force). Member States concerned communicated the provisions of the recommendation to the relevant vessels through issuance of Ministerial circulars or similar legally binding instruments. Furthermore, tracking through VMS of vessels was 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 2016 no EU vessel carried out any fishing activity in the area/time closure for BET/YFT as laid down in Rec. 14-01.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29/03/2016 +30/09/2016 (update 07/10/2016).
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	22/09/2016 (Spain).
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of BET	15/06/2016+22/09/2016.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans	The control and enforcement measures for the FAD management plans are specified in the same plans (ES updated plan sent on 18/3/2016 – FR plan of 2012 still valid).
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29/03/2016 +30/09/2016 (update 07/10/2016).
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	03/02/2015 (France))+13/11/2015 (Spain).
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	08/01/2016 (EU), 16/06 (ITA), 05/07 (ITA), 07/07 (ITA), 15/09 (ITA).

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	08/01/2016
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	29/07/2016
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	12/09/2016
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	No change since transmission last year concerning France. Spain: 11/08/2016 To be noted that for Spain in 2015 the fleet capacity amounted to 113 vessels, and dropped to 107 in 2016.
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. 12-04/15-05 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 II for more details on single Member States.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Shortfin mako catches are carried out by the surface longline fleet targeting swordfish. Catches of this species in 2015 were reduced by about 10% compared to 2014. Moreover, fishing for this species in the Mediterranean is prohibited since October 2012 by Recommendation GFCM/36/2012/3. See Annex III for more details on single Member States.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Retaining on board silky sharks (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>) taken in any fishery in the ICCAT Convention area is prohibited in the EU. Council Regulation ((EU) No. 2015/104 of 19 January 2015 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of several sharks (<i>Lamna nasus</i> , <i>Alopias</i> spp., <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (exception of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> , <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>). See Annex IV for more details on single Member States.

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

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

See **Annex VIII** for more details on single Member States.

GEN 0023 - Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries

Malta

In 2015 and 2016, 1.1% of the national quota was allocated to recreational fishing vessels and vessels were limited to register one fish per day. Inspections were carried out by the Department for Fisheries and Aquaculture at designated and non-designated ports to ensure that no landing of illegal bluefin tuna takes place. Any relevant infringements were reported to the EC through Malta's interim and final reports on the implementation of the national control action programme.

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

No recreational vessels were licensed to participate in the Mediterranean swordfish sport and recreational fisheries in 2015 and 2016.

Cyprus

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

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

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

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

Spain

España cuenta con normativa propia que regula la pesca de recreo: Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, por el que se regula la pesca marítima de recreo en aguas exteriores. En concreto, el artículo 10, establece que para la pesca desde embarcación se necesita una autorización específica para las capturas de estas especies, sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, que son las siguientes, tal y como se detalla en el Anexo II ("*Especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada en la pesca marítima de recreo*"):

Código FAO Atún rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) (1) **BFT** Atún blanco (*Thunnus alalunga*) **ALB** Patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) **BET** Pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) **SWO** Marlines (*Makaira spp.*) **BUM** Agujas (*Tetrapturus spp.*) **Marlín del Mediterráneo-Aguja blanca del Atlántico** **Aguja Picuda-Marlín peto** **MSP – WHM SPF – RSP** Pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) **SAI**

Por otra parte, en cumplimiento del Reglamento TAC y cuotas anual, se reservó en 2015 una cantidad de cuota específica de atún rojo para la pesca recreativa, mediante Resolución del Secretario General de Pesca de 9 de marzo de 2015. Esta cuota fue de 8 t. La Resolución prohíbe expresamente la captura dirigida a la muerte de ejemplares de atún rojo, obligando a la suelta de ejemplares vivos. La cuota sólo se contabiliza en caso de muerte accidental de ejemplares, que no pueden destinarse a la comercialización. A lo anteriormente mencionado, se añade que para esta pesquería también es de aplicación, como normativa nacional, la Orden de 26 de febrero de 1999, por la que se establecen las normas que regulan la pesca marítima de recreo, en lo concerniente a los topes máximos de capturas y tallas mínimas.

Portugal

In Portugal, rules for sport and recreational fisheries are set out in Decree-law 246/2000, 29 September, amended by Decree-law 112/2005, 8 June, Decree-law 56/2007, 13 March and Decree-law 101/2013, 25 July . These rules are applicable to ICCAT species.

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

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

Croatia

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

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

Spain

Las principales medidas que se han implementado en España para una mejor aplicación de la Rec. 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) para el año 2015, se incluyó de manera específica la obligatoriedad de identificar con el código AL3 las especies capturadas por encima de 50 kilos, tal y como establece el Reglamento 1224/2009:

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

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

France

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

- pour ce qui concerne l'allocation des captures, le Règlement (UE) n°72/2016 du Conseil du 22 janvier 2016 établissant, pour 2016, les possibilités de pêche dans les eaux de l'UE et, pour les navires de l'UE, dans certaines eaux n'appartenant pas à l'UE en ce qui concerne certains stocks ou groupes de stocks halieutiques faisant l'objet de négociations ou d'accords internationaux, notamment son annexe I(D);
- pour ce qui concerne le régime de déclaration des captures et le régime relatif à l'inspection et au contrôle, le Règlement (CE) n°1224/2009 du 20 novembre 2009 instituant un régime communautaire de contrôle afin d'assurer le respect des règles de la politique commune de la pêche, complété du Règlement d'exécution (UE) n°404/2011 de la Commission du 8 avril 2011.

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

SHK 7003 - Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction***Malta***

In 2015, no by-catches of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) were recorded. Any potential by-catches are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Any information on such by-catches is collected and reported in Task I+II datasheets.

The reference species is subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VIII. The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.

Portugal

With the publication of the EU Regulation No. 605/2013, which obliges sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached to the bodies there was a significant reduction on the mortality shortfin mako (2012:1198,5 t; 2013: 951,92 t; 2014: 345,93 t; 2015: 380 t).

Spain

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

El CUPS, creado en 2006, ha sido regulado en 2015 mediante Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias. El censo está estructurado en una lista de buques con la zona de pesca autorizada para cada uno de ellos.

Desde el año 2006 ha habido un descenso de 62 buques en el CUPS (de 280 en el año 2006 a 218 a finales de 2014), lo que implica una reducción del esfuerzo pesquero. Esta reducción se ha acentuado en el año 2015, con una baja de 10 buques.

En la zona del Atlántico el número de buques a los que se concedió autorización en 2015 fue de 70 barcos en el Atlántico Norte al norte de 5° N, 29 en el Atlántico Sur por debajo de 5° N, y 73 en el Mediterráneo.

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

Greece

Sharks are not targeted species in Greek fisheries and no discards were reported regarding shark species in 2015.

Croatia

In 2015, no by-catches of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) were recorded in Croatia.

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

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

In 2015, no by-catches of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus* spp.) were recorded as Maltese fishing fleets operate in areas where this particular species is absent.

Portugal

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

Spain

Cuando faenen en la zona del Convenio, los buques palangreros de superficie tienen prohibido capturar y retener a bordo ejemplares de tiburón jaquetón. Se resalta que uno de los puntos del anexo del PTP, 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.

United Kingdom

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

Cyprus

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

Greece

Sharks are not targeted species in Greek fisheries and no discards were reported regarding shark species in 2015.

Croatia

In 2015, no by-catches of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus* spp.) were recorded as this particular species is absent from the Adriatic Sea.

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

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

Various shark species are recognised for their conservation importance and subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VI and VIII. Among others, these include the following species:

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

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

Portugal

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

Spain

Lo estipulado en todas estas recomendaciones, está incluido en la vertebración de la actividad de los buques palangreros de superficie, los únicos en España que pueden capturar especies de tiburones pelágicos (salvo las especies prohibidas).

UK

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

Cyprus

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

France

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

Croatia

No fisheries targeting sharks are present in Croatia and no by-catches were recorded in 2015.

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

The Netherlands

In 2014, the Netherlands started the national plan of action for conservation and management of shark stocks, with regards to shark and rays in the North Sea. This plan of action falls under the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive and will be concluded before 2016. As a second step in 2015 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 is not yet concluded. 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.

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

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

Various sea turtle species are recognised for their conservation importance and subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VI and VIII. Among others, these include the following species:

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

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

Portugal

Concerning mitigation measures to avoid incidental by-catches of sea turtles, Portuguese industry shall:

- use of circle hooks in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;
- use of fish bait instead of squid in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;
- adopt handling methods as to ensure higher survival rates by reducing post-release mortality, including the use of line cutters and de-hooker sticks;

Spain

En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 10-09, durante el año 2015, el Instituto Español de Oceanografía, en el marco de varios proyectos de investigación, ha llevado a cabo observaciones con fines científicos relacionadas con la interacción entre las actividades pesqueras del ámbito ICCAT y las tortugas marinas.

Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en esta Recomendación, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas para evitar la captura de tortugas marinas (Artículo 19 de la Orden AAA/658/2014).

Asimismo, previamente a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, las embarcaciones (palangreros de superficie) deben presentar junto a su solicitud, un anexo donde se relacionen los dispositivos de liberación de tortugas. Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.

UK

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

Cyprus

Cyprus National Legislation has been protecting sea turtles by banning capturing or harming sea turtles in any way (since 1978) and by setting closed fishing areas, especially sensitive nesting areas (since 1990). In addition the National Legislation has been harmonized with the provisions of the Habitat Directive where sea turtles are a priority species, as well as the Biodiversity Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.

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

Greece

Data collection regarding dead or injured individuals of sea turtles are recorded by the relevant authorities of Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Aegean, but no connection to large pelagic fisheries is concluded so far. A relevant circular has been issued, addressed to all regional authorities, to collect data regarding incidental catches of sea turtles, as reported by fishermen. Special provisions are included as an obligation for all fishermen engaged in large pelagic fisheries for the year 2015.

France

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

Croatia

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

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

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

Portugal

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere, together with the industry, developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks and different types of bait on the by-catch and target species. The results of these studies that took place in the North-eastern, Equatorial and South Atlantic were reported to the SCRS.

Spain

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

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

Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas

UK

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

Cyprus

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

France

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

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

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

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

Croatia

Croatia has implemented all relevant ICCAT recommendations. No by catches were reported in 2015.

*Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures**Spain**Túnicos tropicales (PANEL I)*

Durante 2015 un total de 14 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 10.058 t de Patudo, 21.199 t de Rabil y 46.085 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 2015:

En cumplimiento de lo establecido en la Recomendación ICCAT 14/04 y la reglamentación comunitaria, antes del inicio de la campaña de pesca de 2015, se remitió 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 2015, incluyendo las medidas para el control de la cuota individual de los buques cerqueros que operan en el Mediterráneo.

Se mantuvieron las disposiciones de la Orden AAA/339/2014, de 6 de marzo, por la que se modifica la Orden AAA/642/2013, de 18 de abril, por la que se regula la pesquería de atún rojo en el Atlántico Oriental y Mediterráneo. Esta norma permite adaptar el plan de pesca de España a las temporadas de pesca para el atlántico que permite la recomendación 14/04, lo que ha permitido la pesca dirigida de esta especie en el caladero Canario. Como complemento a esta norma, fue de aplicación 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 2015, en la cual se recogen 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. Esta Resolución recoge asimismo las medidas de control en las operaciones de enjaulado y transferencias.

Los datos concretos sobre el desarrollo de la campaña se encuentran recogidos en el informe de ejecución de atún rojo, previsto en el Reglamento (CE) n o 302/2009 del Consejo por el que se establece un plan de recuperación plurianual para el atún rojo del Atlántico oriental y el Mediterráneo, modificado mediante Reglamento 544/2014.

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: curricán 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 36° norte, siendo obligatoria para las empresas armadoras de los buques autorizados el remitir a la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros y Acuicultura, 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 2015, se concedió autorización a 453 buques.

Las capturas, ascendieron a 14.126 t.

Atún Blanco del Sur (PANEL III)

No se concedieron autorizaciones para la pesca dirigida de esta especie al sur del paralelo 5°N. Tan sólo se produjeron algunas capturas accesorias por parte de la flota de palangre de superficie y frota atunera de cerco que trabaja en esa zona, con un total de 418 toneladas.

Pez Espada (PANEL IV)

Mediante la Orden 1647/2009, de 15 de junio, 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, mediante 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 el área de ICCAT se establecen cuatro zonas diferenciadas para la gestión de la pesca:

Zona1: Mediterráneo.

Zona 2: Aguas nacionales hasta 80 millas en el Océano Atlántico.

Zona 3: Aguas del Océano atlántico al norte del paralelo 5° 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 5° Norte.

La Orden establece un censo unificado de buques autorizados a desarrollar la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie, como instrumento que proporciona 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 mitigar 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.

El total de buques con licencia para la captura de pez espada en 2015 para el Atlántico, excluyendo el Mediterráneo, fue de 94. Las capturas totales de pez espada en el Océano Atlántico ascendieron a 9.072 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 2015.

El número total de permisos de pesca emitidos en 2015 para la zona Mediterráneo fue de 68 buques.

Las capturas totales de pez espada del Mediterráneo ascendieron a 2.283 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 (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) 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.

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 40.277 t de la especie *Prionacea Glauca* (Tiburón azul) y 2.223 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 (1° 47' W), hasta la frontera con Portugal, en la del río Miño (41° 52' N).

b) La zona del Golfo de Cádiz se extiende entre el meridiano de Punta Marroquí, en las proximidades de Tarifa (5° 35' W) y la frontera con Portugal en la desembocadura del Guadiana (7° 24' W).

c) La zona Mediterránea comprende las aguas situadas al este del meridiano de Punta Marroquí (5° 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 (42° 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 y Acuicultura 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 deducen 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 2015 la cuota consumida por muerte accidental de ejemplares de atún rojo capturados por parte de la flota deportiva y recreativa ascendió a 17.988 kg

Aplicación del programa de documento estadístico ICCAT para Pez espada y Patudo 2015

Las importaciones en territorio nacional de las especies de Patudo y Pez Espada durante el año 2015, se han registrado las siguientes cantidades:

Importaciones de Pez Espada: 3.330 t. Siendo Marruecos el principal origen de estas importaciones.

Importaciones de Patudo: 4.060 t de patudo congelado. Siendo Ecuador el principal origen de las importaciones.

ACTIVIDADES Y ESQUEMAS DE INSPECCIÓN

1.- Medios de inspección utilizados

CAMPAÑA DEL ATÚN ROJO 2015 EN EL MEDITERRÁNEO Y CANTÁBRICO-NW:

En el desarrollo de la Campaña del 2015, 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 “ARNOMENDI” 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 de las siguientes patrulleras:

- Caladero del Mediterráneo (10): patrulleras GC M37 y GC A02, GC M23, GC M39, GC A18, GC A17, GC A12, GC A08, GC S05, GC L10.
- Caladero del Atlántico (4): patrulleras GC A09, GC M06, GC M10, GC A06.

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 que participaron en la campaña del Atún Rojo, fueron el avión de la SGP, “SANCTI PETRI”, y el helicóptero “ALCOTAN VII” y “ALCOTAN V”.

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 de helicópteros y aviones.

c) Medios Humanos:

Para el correcto desarrollo de la campaña del Atún Rojo, la SGCI centra las prioridades en dos 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 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 2015

En el desarrollo de la Campaña del 2015 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.

Medios marítimos

El patrullero de altura “ALBORÁN” de la SGP, operado por la Armada española partió de Cartagena con una inspectora de pesca el jueves 18 de junio, llegando a la zona de concentración de la pesquería el martes 23 de junio y regresando a Cartagena el 12 de julio. Su presencia en la zona, a la vez que garantizar el control de la pesquería, supuso una asistencia sanitaria y de seguridad marítima a la flota durante esta costera. Esta función asistencial también fue desarrollada por el Instituto Social de la Marina, a través del buque hospital “Juan de la Cosa”, que se desplazó a la zona coordinándose temporalmente con el buque ALBORÁN para prestar apoyo sanitario y logístico a todos los buques que en lo posible durante toda la duración la costera del bonito.

2.- Observaciones

Según los datos analizados, se obtienen las siguientes conclusiones:

Durante el año 2015 el número de inspecciones enmarcadas en el ámbito de ICCAT asciende a 1296 registrándose un total de 145 infracciones. El número de inspecciones se ha incrementado, así como el número de infracciones.

De todas ellas, 92 inspecciones han sido realizadas en el ámbito del Plan de despliegue conjunto (JDP) del Mediterráneo.

Malta

Bluefin tuna fishery 2015

Quota management:

During 2015, the Maltese bluefin tuna fishery was authorised in accordance with ICCAT Rec. 14-04 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 2014. 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, 2015. This purse seine vessel used up its allocated quota on 7 June, 2015. Likewise, the longline vessels below 24 m LOA were authorised to operate between 15 April and 31 July, 2015. In 2015, 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 2015.

Monitoring of all caging operations was carried out with the use of the stereoscopic camera. This control enabled the release of 1,892 individuals of bluefin tuna caught in excess.

Malta participated in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection established under ICCAT Rec. 14-04 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 2015.

Mediterranean Swordfish fishery 2015

In 2015, implementation of the ICCAT Recommendation 13-04 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.

Italy

Bluefin tuna fishery 2015

The actions taken in 2015 by the Italian Administration in order to implement the BFT ICCAT measures are listed below:

- D.M. 21/05/2015, n. 8074 – “Ripartizione della quota complessiva di cattura del tonno rosso per la campagna di pesca 2014”.

- D.M. 15/05/2015, n. 8980 – “Disposizioni applicative campagna di pesca 2015”.

During 2015, Italy also fully implemented Council Regulation (EC) n. 302/2009 (as modified by EU Reg. n. 500/2012) which had set a multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Inspection schemes and activities in Italy

In accordance with the current EU and ICCAT legal framework, during 2015, Italy provided all the BFT control and monitoring activities in the context of a specific Annual Control Plan adopted by the General Headquarter of the Italian Coast Guard, in its quality of “Centro di Controllo Nazionale della Pesca”. This Plan, together with the Annual Fishing and Capacity Plans, was duly submitted to the Commission for its approval.

During 2015, 108 national ports were designated for landing Bluefin tuna. Each of these ports was covered by an ICCAT inspector present for all landing operations. Italy also took part in the Joint Deployment Plan for Bluefin Tuna with all the other concerned Member States and EFCA.

Greece

The swordfish fishery in Greek territorial waters is prohibited during the period 1 October to 31 January, a national closed season is operating (from 1987) aiming for the protection of juveniles. In 2015 Greece implemented Rec. 13-04 and a total ban of SWO fishery in March and October / November in the Mediterranean, by fishing authorizations suspension.

The bluefin tuna fishery is carried out according to the strict management measures implemented by ICCAT and EC.

The legislative framework for authorising fishing vessels to carry out pelagic fisheries for highly migratory species (*Thunnus thynnus*, *Thunnus alalunga*, *Xiphias gladius*) is based in the ref. no 5632/104626/29-9-2015 Ministerial Decision. The authorisations are issued yearly. For 2015, it was obligatory for all authorised vessels to operate in large pelagic fisheries, to have installed VMS and ERS, regardless of their length.

The vessels targeting highly migratory species in 2015 (*Thunnus thynnus*, *Thunnus alalunga*, *Xiphias gladius*) use mainly longlines, hand lines.

Monitoring of landings is based on landing declarations – logbooks, having an enhanced declaration and inspection procedure. Landing declaration documents – logbooks are transmitted through ERS (a) for all BFT authorised vessels, for the whole year, and (b) for SWO & ALB authorised vessels, from August 2015.

In order to ensure that there is no excess of BFT quota, cross-checks took place during 2015 for the following:

- a) Data and information recorded by fishermen through ERS logbooks and landing declarations concerning the National Registry Number, the date of landing, the number of individuals, the tails-tags, the weight and the presentation of fish and the BCD number
- b) Inspections of Port authorities at designated ports which have been submitted to our authority
- c) The sale notes of first trades.

Landings and discards are monitored for all types of gears (longlines and hand lines) that target bluefin tuna. All catches and landings of BFT were followed by the necessary certified catch documents, under the BFT catch documentation scheme imposed by ICCAT and EU.

Regional Fisheries Officers have been authorized for the certification of:

- a) statistical documents under the framework of Reg. (EC) 1984/2003 for imports and exports of consignments of SWO
- b) Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCD) under ICCAT Recommendation 11-20 and Reg. 640/2010.

For 2015, BCDs were issued by ERS.

Certified copies of these documents are transmitted to the Directorate for Control of Fishing Activities & Fishery Products of the Ministry of Rural Development & Food.

As it concerns control, regular and special inspections are performed on monthly basis by Port Authorities in designated and non-designated ports as well as on board, in order to control the implementation of the multiannual recovery plan for bluefin tuna and for the fulfilment of obligations arising from the swordfish closure.

Within the scope of a joint deployment plan (JDP) in the year 2015, inspections were conducted in designated and non-designated ports for landing and as well as sea patrols in areas that exhibit fishing activity for large pelagic fish.

Also, joint inspections took place by inspector exchanges between Greece and Italy.

As it concerns the process and methodology of inspections in accordance with Recommendation 12-07, there was no activity of fishing vessels of third countries for the year 2015.

Table 1. EU Catches (t) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2015.

	BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ
CY	22,37	44,83	504,9	0	0	0
ES	2893	11355	14597	21199	10058	46085
FR	2819	219,5	3495	20066	2548	20563
GR	194,67	691,2	485,45	0	0	0
HR	457,9	10	9	0	0	0
IRE	14,4	15,4	2430,23	0	0	0
IT	2272,58	4272	1572,11	0	0	0
MT	183,47	489,34	37,18	0	0	0
NL	0	0	0	0	0	0
PT	263,2	1656,7	930,2	75,8	3135,3	1346,6
UK	0	0,24	31	0	0	0
Total	9120,59	18754,27	24091,57	41340,8	15741,3	67994,6

Table 2. Provisional EU catches (in t) of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2014 and 2015.

<i>Year</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
CY	18	22,37
ES	2446	2893
FR	2419	2819
GR	161	194,67
HR	387	457,9
IRE	19	14,4
IT	1946	2272,58
MT	156	183,47
NL	0	0
PT	243	263,2
UK	0	0
Total	7796	9120,59

Table 3. Provisional EU catches (in t) of swordfish in 2015.

	N-ATL	S-ATL	MED
CY	0	0	45
ES	4013	5059	2283
FR	65	0	154
GR	0	0	691
HR	0	0	10
IRE	15	0	0
IT	0	0	4272
MT	0	0	489
PT	1420	236	0
UK	0	0	0
Total	5513	5295	7944

Table 4. Provisional EU catches (in t) of albacore in 2015.

	N-ALB	S-ALB	MED
CY	0	0	504
ES	14126	418	52
FR	3441	53	1
GR	0	0	485
HR	0	0	9
IRE	2430,23	0	0
IT	0	0	1572,11
MT	0	0	37,18
PT	930,2	0	0
UK	31	0	0
Total	20958	471	2660

Table 5. EU catches (in t) of tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in 2015.

Table 4: EU Catches (in tons) of Tropical Tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2015			
	YFT	BET	SKJ
ES	21199	10058	46085
FR	20066	2548	20563
PT	75,8	3135,3	1346,6
Total	41341	15741	67995

Table 6. EU catches of blue shark and shortfin mako in 2015.

Table 5. EU Catches of Blue Shark and Shortfin mako in 2015		
	BSH	SMA
ES	40277	2223
FR	274	1
IT	48	0
MT	5,17	0
PT	6279,3	379,5
UK	12,16	0
Total	46895	2604

Table 7. Sampling intensity (No. of individuals measured per species) in the EU in 2015.

	BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ	SMALL
Nb of individuals	4922	31458	53628	120900	72897	85316	49116

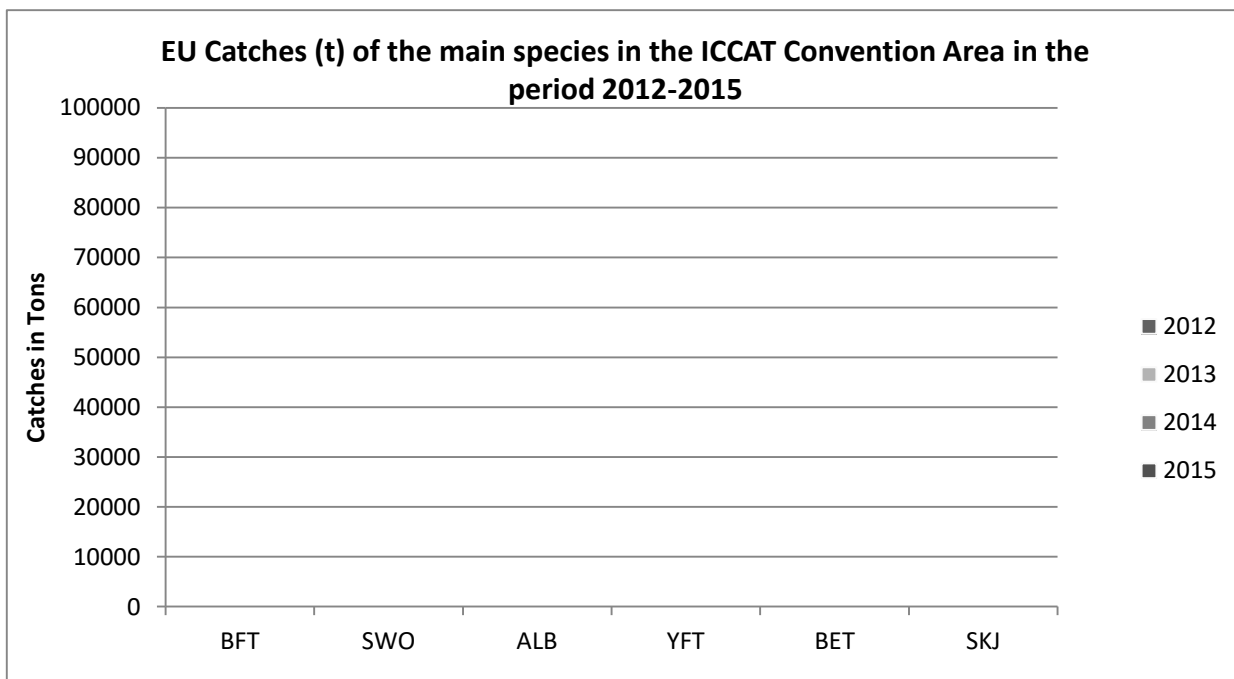


Figure 1. EU catches (t) of the main species in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2015.

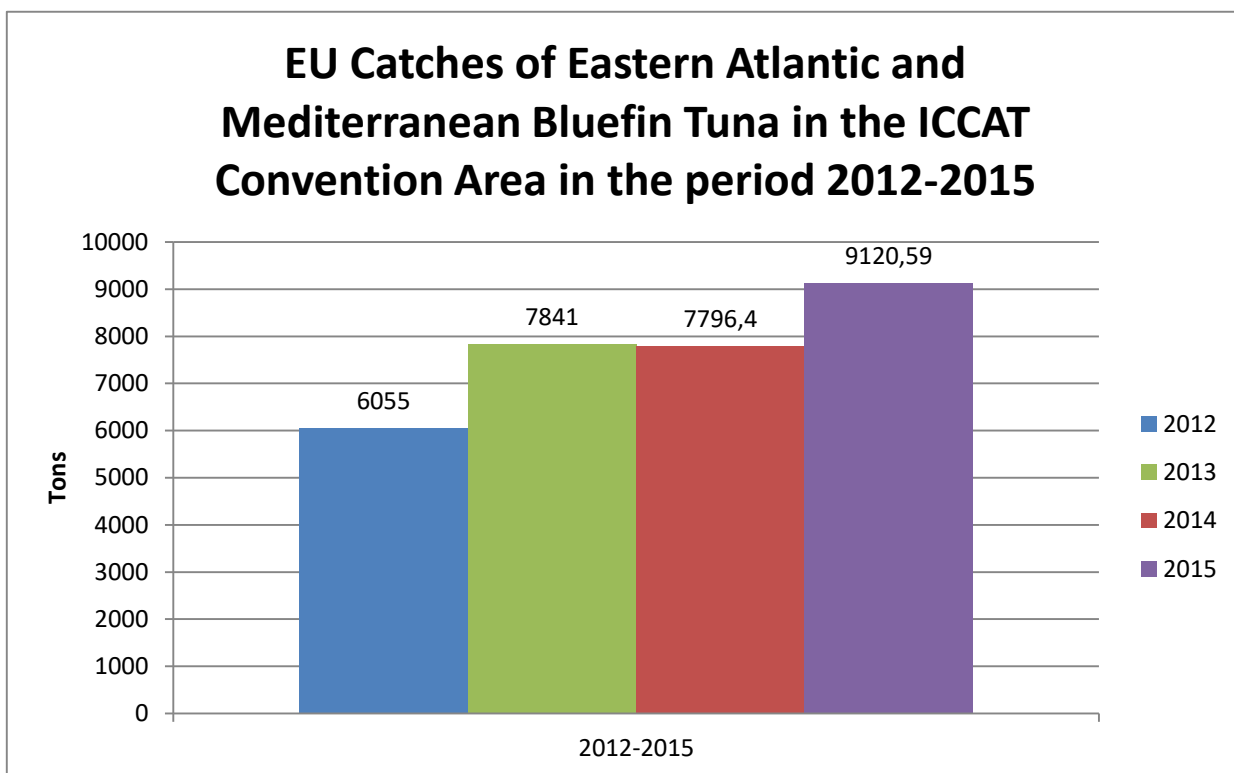


Figure 2. EU catches of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2015.

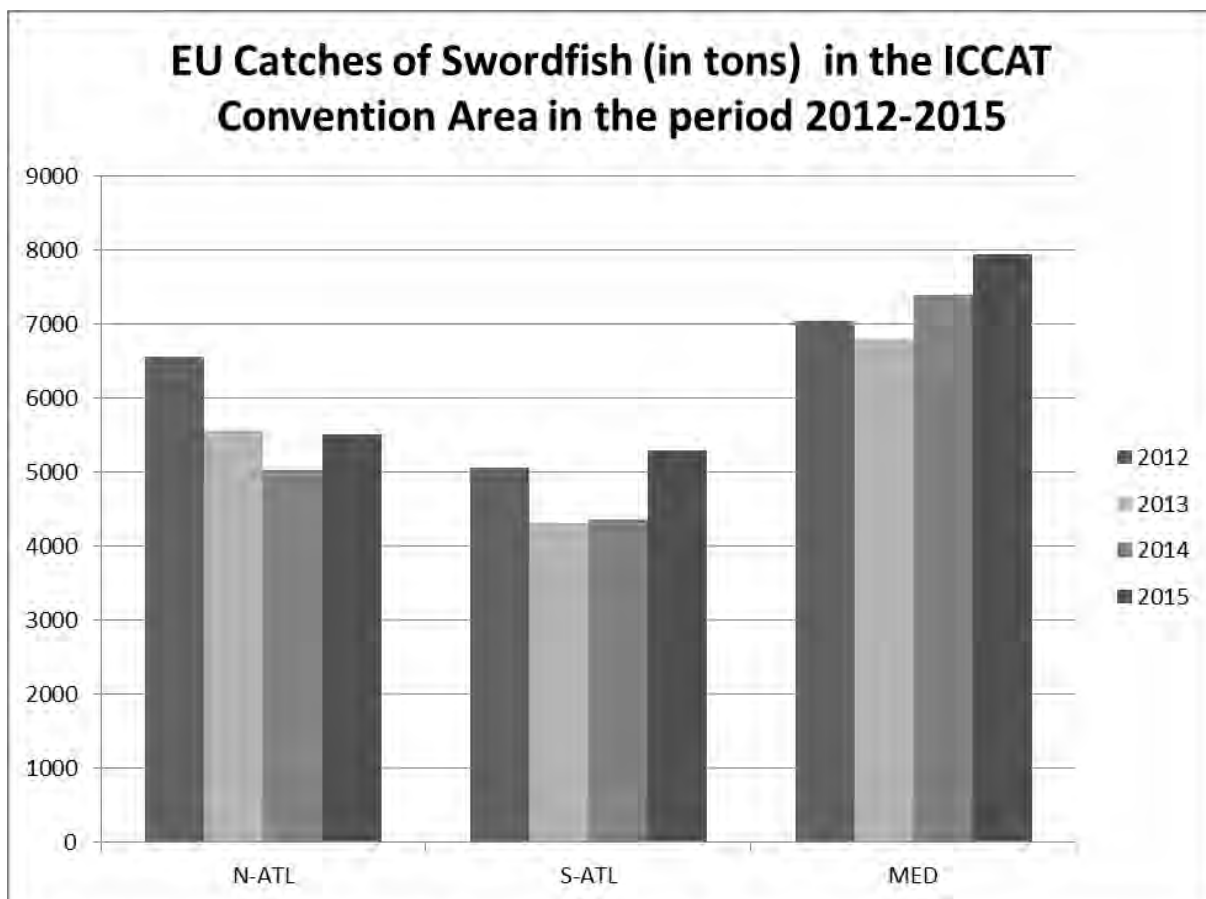


Figure 3. EU catches of swordfish (in t) in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2015.

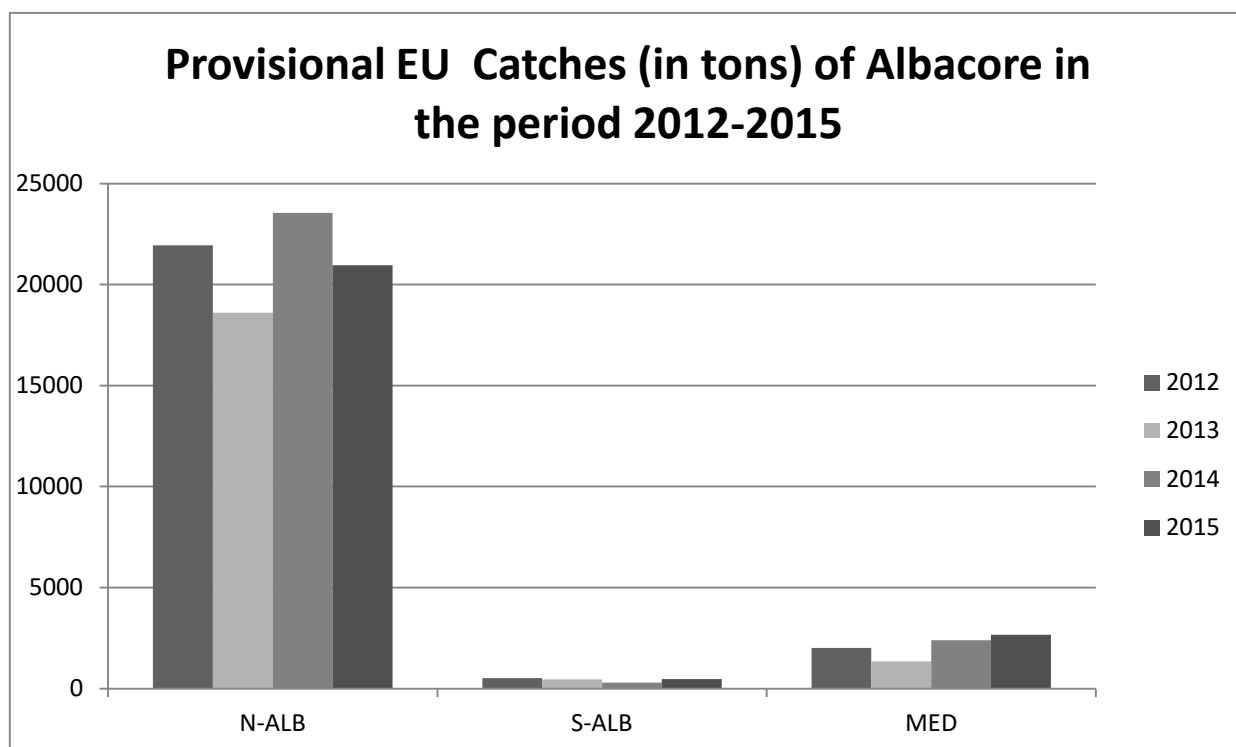


Figure 4. Provisional EU catches (in t) of albacore in the period 2012-2015.

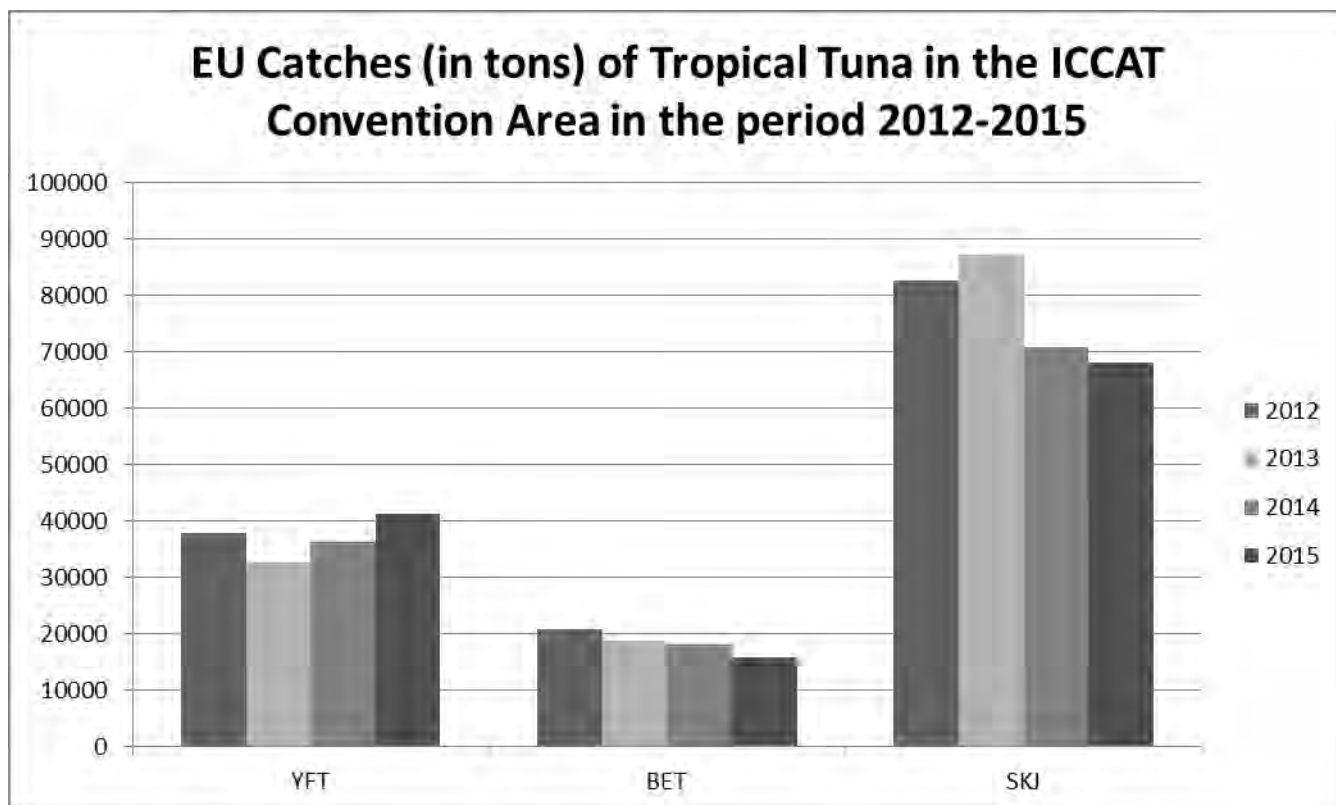


Figure 5. EU catches (in t) of tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2015.

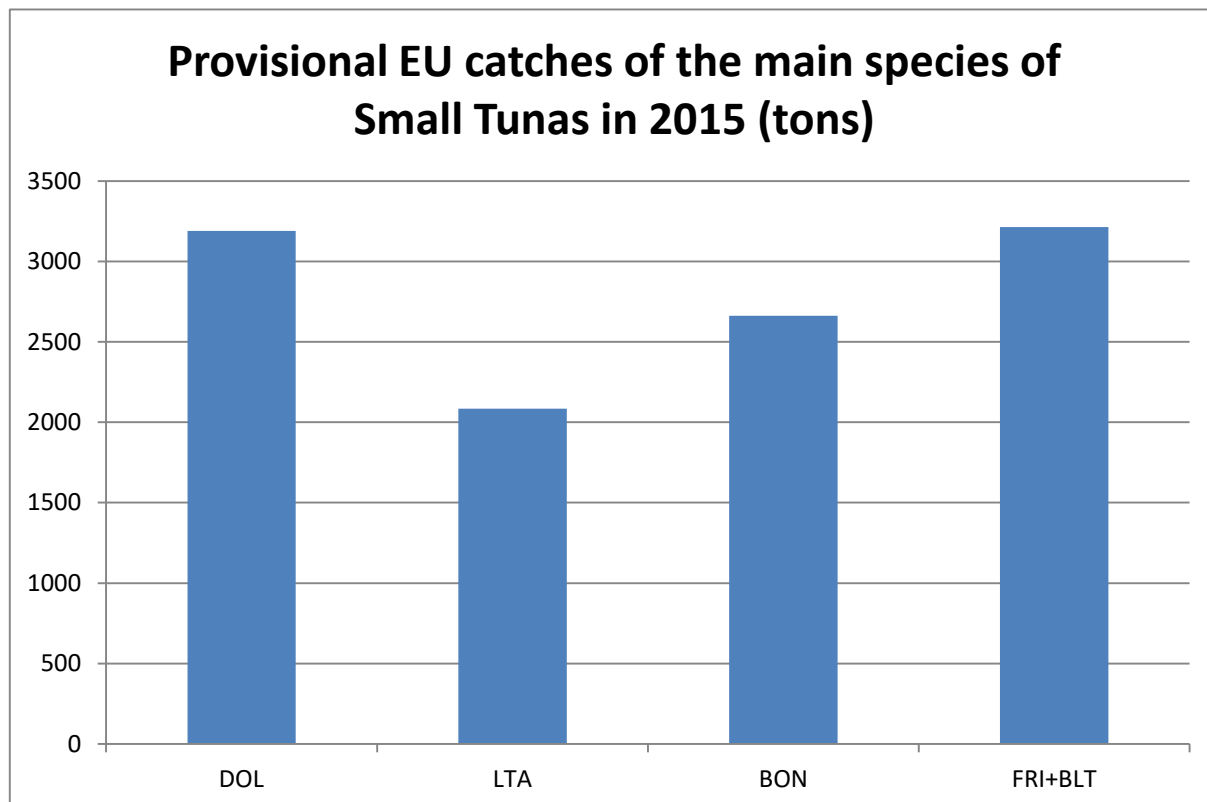


Figure 6. Provisional EU catches (in t) of the main species of small tunas in 2015.

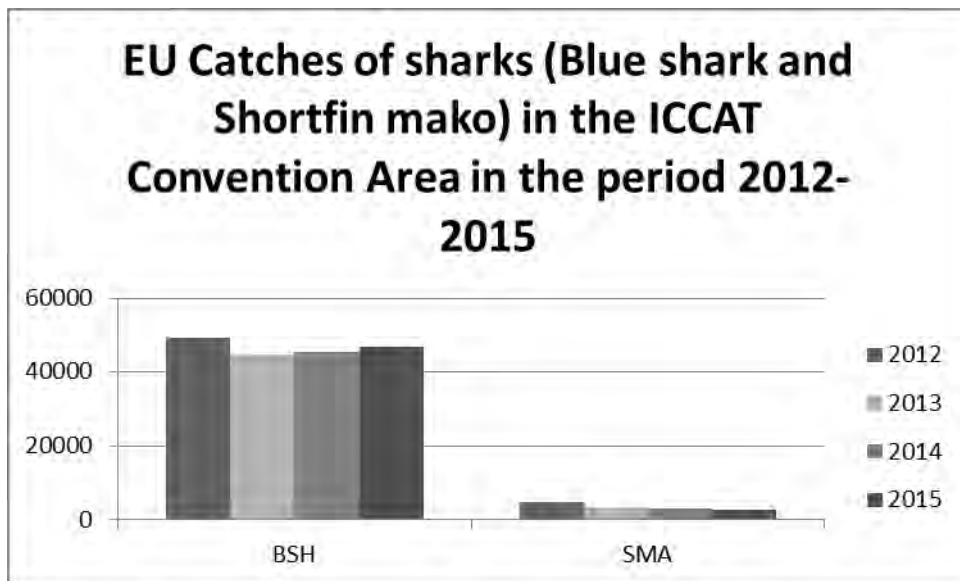


Figure 7. EU catches of sharks (blue shark and shortfin mako) in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2015.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF FRANCE (ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON)
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA FRANCE (SAINT-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON)
INFORME ANUAL DE FRANCIA (SAN PEDRO Y MIQUELON)**

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 9,34 tonnes de thon rouge de l'Ouest pour l'année 2015 (c'est la première fois que la France (au titre de SPM) pêche la totalité de son quota de thon rouge de l'Ouest). 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. Une surconsommation a été relevée en 2015 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures d'espèces gérées par la CICTA ont été de 9,34 tonnes pour la campagne 2015 (uniquement du thon rouge de l'Ouest avec dépassement du quota).

Pour mémoire, les captures totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) avaient été de : 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).

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 2015 la totalité des quotas détenus par la France (au titre de SPM), dans le cadre de la CICTA, soit :

- thon rouge de l'Ouest: 8,51 t,
- espadon du Nord : 100 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.

C'est la première fois que la France (au titre de SPM) pêche la totalité de son quota de thon rouge de l'Ouest. Une surconsommation de 835kg a été constatée. Cette surconsommation du quota de thon rouge de l'Ouest alloué à la France (au titre de SPM) en 2015 est liée à un problème d'interprétation pour le calcul du report annuel pour non consommation ($4,51+4,51= 9,02t$ au lieu de $4,51+4 = 8,51t$). Ce dépassement a été constaté à posteriori grâce aux logbooks remis tardivement (en raison de la santé de l'entreprise), ce qui a entraîné son retranchement immédiat du quota 2016 ($4,51-0,83=3,7t$).

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 2015, comme durant les 5 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.

1.1 Espadon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 40 tonnes en 2015, ajusté à 100 tonnes par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

L'espadon du Nord est l'espèce cible recherchée par l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY.

Les captures ont été nulles en 2015 (pour mémoire : 3,02 t en 2014 ; 17,85 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,6 t en 2011 ; 89,8 t en 2010).

1.2 Thon rouge de l'Océan Atlantique Ouest

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 4,51 t en 2015, ajusté à 8,51 t par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Les prises par le navire susmentionné ont été de 9,34 t en 2015 (pour mémoire : 0,17 t en 2014 ; 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,43 t en 2011 ; 8,08 t en 2010).

Comme expliqué dans ce rapport, cette surconsommation du quota de 835 kg est liée à un problème d'interprétation du quota réel et a été suivi d'un retranchement immédiat de ce dépassement sur le quota 2016.

1.3 Germon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 200 t en 2015, ajusté à 250 t par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Ce quota permet au navire de réaliser des captures accessoires, généralement faibles : elles ont été nulles en 2015 (pour mémoire : 0,08 t en 2014 ; 0,27 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 0,03 t en 2010).

1.4 Autres espèces

Les autres espèces généralement capturées à la palangre sont :

- le thon obèse : les captures ont été nulles en 2015 (pour mémoire : 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 2015 (pour mémoire : 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, ce scientifique travaille sur des espèces autres que les thonidés. La recherche sur ces espèces est en effet assurée par divers centres situés en métropole.

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

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Rapport Annuel Sept 2016.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	04/07/16
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	04/07/16
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	04/07/16
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	04/07/16
S6	Prise estimée par taille	04/07/16
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	22/09/16
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation à bord de ses navires en 2015.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation ICCAT à bord de ses navires en 2015.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas d'informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas opéré de pêcheries en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
THON ROUGE		
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	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.
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.
S19	Rapport sur la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Il n'y a pas eu de mortalité de thon rouge constatée en 2015 par FRSPM mais les armateurs sont sensibilisés.
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.
THONIDES TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao	04/07/16

S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas opéré de pêcheries dans le golfe de Guinée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés trimestriellement, par type de DCP ; nombre de balises/bouées et nombre moyen suivi et perdu	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas opéré de pêcheries dans le golfe de Guinée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
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	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas opéré de pêcheries dans le golfe de Guinée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas pêché pendant la fermeture spatio-temporelle aux DCP
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas eu de débarquement ou de transbordement de thon obèse /albacore/listao dans le port PM FSP en 2015
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Rapport Annuel Sept/2016.
S28	Rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de Tetrapturus spp.	Rapport Annuel Sept/2016.
REQUINS		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	FRSPM n'a pas pêché de requins en 2015. Les armateurs ont été sensibilisés.
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	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 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 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 de sensibilisation a eu lieu auprès des armateurs.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Rapport Annuel Sept/2016.
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/2016.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Rapport annuel oct 2016.
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	Envoi le 04/07/16.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas effectué d'affrètement en 2015.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas effectué d'affrètement en 2015.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas effectué de transbordement en 2015.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas effectué de transbordement en 2015.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas effectué de transbordement en 2015.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas effectué de transbordement en 2015.
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	Envoi le 28/09/16.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	CP24-AuthPort pas de changement. Seul le port de St Pierre est autorisé.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	CP24-AuthPort pas de changement. Seul le port de St Pierre est autorisé.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	1
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas octroyé l'accès à son port à des navires sous pavillon étranger ayant commis des infractions en 2015.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas constaté d'infraction apparente pendant l'inspection au port en 2015.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas constaté d'infraction apparente pendant l'inspection au port en 2015.
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 2015.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords d'accès en 2015.
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 2015.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Envoi le 29/12/15.
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 2015.
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.
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 2015.
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	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	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 2015.
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'a pas opéré de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2016	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.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas opéré 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, 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. FRSPM n'a pas opéré de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2015	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas opéré de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas opéré de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas pêché, ne s'est pas livré à des activités d'élevage et n'a pas transporté 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 2015.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Ces données sont disponibles en France, auprès du Centre National de Surveillance des Pêches (CNSP).
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection conjointe internationale.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection conjointe internationale.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs (et agences)	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection conjointe internationale.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection conjointe internationale.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas opéré de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas opéré de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas opéré 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'a pas opéré de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Il n'y a pas eu de prises de poissons de moins de 30 kg/115 cm par FRSPM en 2015 ; une campagne de sensibilisation a eu lieu auprès des pêcheurs concernant le marquage et la remise à l'eau.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD.	6
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Envoi le 04/10/16.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Envoi le 10/10/16.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Envoi le 28/04/16.
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, échantillon de marque des 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 requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	Envoi le 28/04/16.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	Envoi le 29/12/15.
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 2015.
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 2015.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/ listao	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas opéré 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 2015.
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 2015.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	1 ^{er} trim envoyé le 24/05/16. 2 ^e trim envoyé le 21/09/16.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre les plans de gestion des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'utilise pas de Dispositif de Concentration de Poissons mais des palangres.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé d'espadon en 2015.
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 2015.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas opéré de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée.
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.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
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'a pas opéré 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'a pas opéré de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Envoi le 15/09/16.
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 2015 ; les pêcheurs ont été sensibilisés aux mesures de gestion et de conservation.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Rapport annuel oct 2016.
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 1 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 1 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-taube bleu	Rapport annuel oct 2016.
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 oct 2016.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Rapport annuel oct 2016.
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.	Il n'y a pas eu de captures accidentelles de tortues marines par FRSPM en 2015 ; 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 2015 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les oiseaux de mer et ont modifié leur grément.
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 2015 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés et ont modifié leur grément pour le rendre plus sélectif en augmentant la taille des hameçons.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
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 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.

Les autorités françaises (préfecture de SPM) ont émis une autorisation de pêche valable du 13 avril au 31 décembre 2015, autorisant ce navire à effectuer une pêche dirigée d'espadon, de thon rouge, de thon germon, avec possibilité de capture accessoire de thon obèse / patudo.

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'Etat 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 la CICTA 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.

Mise en œuvre de mesures particulières :

- *Concernant l'application des paragraphes 2 et 7 de la Recommandation 12-04, du paragraphe 2 de la Recommandation 14-06, du paragraphe 7 de la recommandation 11-08 et du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 12-05 :* 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 par l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY en 2015 ; chaque année, les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés aux mesures de gestion et de conservation de ces espèces. L'interdiction de pêcher ces espèces va être formalisée pour intégrer la législation applicable à FRSPM.

- *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 14-05* : il n'y a pas eu de prise de poissons de moins de 30kg/115cm en 2015 ; les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés au marquage et à la remise à l'eau.

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

Une surconsommation de 835kg du quota de thon rouge de l'Ouest alloué à la France (au titre de SPM) a été constatée en 2015. Cette surconsommation est liée à un problème d'interprétation pour le calcul du report annuel pour non consommation. Ce dépassement a été constaté à posteriori grâce aux logbooks remis tardivement (en raison de la santé de l'entreprise), ce qui a entraîné son retranchement immédiat du quota 2016 (4,51-0,83=3,7t).

En effet, l'armement de l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, unique navire de FRSPM pouvant pêcher les quotas de l'ICCAT, a connu et connaît encore des 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. Cette instabilité peut conduire à des retards dans le traitement des données.

Pour mémoire, c'est la première fois que la France (au titre de SPM) consomme l'intégralité de son quota. Cette expérience nouvelle, tant pour l'administration que pour les pêcheurs, a mis en lumière les points sur lesquels le suivi devra s'accroître, notamment en ce qui concerne le bon remplissage des documents par l'armement. Une sensibilisation accrue sur le respect des volumes de captures et des mesures déclaratives interviendra pour chaque nouvelle campagne, sous la forme d'un entretien avec l'équipage avant toute pêche ICCAT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA ¹

SUMMARY

*The tuna industry in Ghana comprises skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). 20 baitboats, and 17 purse seiners are currently fishing within the EEZ of Ghanaian coastal waters and beyond exploit these tuna species amongst other minor tuna-like species such as black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletaratus*). A total catch of the three principal species for the year 2015 was 89336.50 t as against 76844 t in 2014. The sharp rise in catches of almost 12,500 t can be attributed to the effective effort exerted on the fishery after the moratorium period where some baitboats which did not operate and also the use of more fish aggregating devices in the fishery. Purse seiners accounted for over 77.6% of the catch in the year under review whilst baitboats recorded 22.38%. Skipjack catches (68%) which were not different from those of 2014 were predominant followed by yellowfin (22%) and bigeye (6.4%) and other species 3.4%. Recent improvements in sampling coupled, with the provision of more logbook information from the fishery has contributed to a better understanding of the spatio-temporal distribution of the species. It is envisaged that further synthesis of the database on Ghana from series spanning 2006-2014 would give a clear sampling strategy to improve the catch and species composition of the entire catch (Task II) in relation to innovations observed in the fishery. An observer programme was organized in 2015 with the aim of training officers on proper methods of estimating catches and filling out of information in logbooks. The ICCAT moratorium was observed with national observers on board 16 vessels (11 purse seiners and 5 baitboats) by 17 observers from January –February 2015. Beach sampling of billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill operators with virtually low catches of swordfish and no white marlin species. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Driftnets are also used in capturing sharks which are consumed locally with no bycatch and discards in the fishery. Few sharks were recorded on observer missions (purse seiners) with most of them released alive.*

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

The tuna fishery in Ghana comprises of twenty (20) baitboats and seventeen (17) purse seiners currently registered as Ghanaian flagged vessels in the ICCAT database for 2015. These surface fleets exploit mainly skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) within the Gulf of Guinea and areas beyond their national jurisdictions. Bycatch species caught from especially the purse seiners are black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletaratus*) and bonito (*Sarda sarda*). The Fisheries Scientific Survey Division FSSD (also known as the Marine Fisheries Research Division) of the Fisheries Commission is the Governmental Agency responsible for tuna research and statistics in Ghana.

Section 2: Research and statistics

A total catch of the three principal species for the year 2015 was 89336.50 t as against 76844 t in 2014. The sharp rise in catches of almost 12,500 t can be attributed to the effective effort exerted on the fishery after the moratorium period where some baitboats which did not operate and also the use of more fish aggregating devices in the fishery. Purse seiners accounted for over 77.6% of the catch in the year under review whilst the baitboats recorded 22.38%. Skipjack catches (68%) which were not different from those of 2014 was predominant followed by yellowfin (22%) and bigeye (6.4%) and other species 3.4%. (See **Table 1** below).

Tuna baitboats use mainly bait for their operations and both fleet employ over 30,000 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in capturing the resources. These data are also reported in the ICCAT Fad management plan submitted (FMP) in 2015. Most of the baitboat fleet collaborated with purse seiners sharing their catch during fishing operations.

¹Paul Bannerman MOFA (Fisheries Commission-Ghana).

Port sampling of the three major species of tuna were carried out from Tema and Takoradi 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. Majority of fishing occurred within the major spawning grounds off the Gulf of Guinea corresponding to quadrats 1 and 4 in the ICCAT zone.

Data (Task I, II and III) (i.e. fleet size, catch and effort and logbooks) for the year 2015 were duly forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat via the AVDTH software programme for analysis as per ICCAT/IRD/MFRD protocols to streamline our species composition and database.

In conformity with the objectives of the Data Fund, Ghanaian statistics for the principal tunas have been revised for improved species composition with inter-sessional meetings held since April 2012. In relation to the above, and for Quality Assurance [Res. 03-21], statistics from Ghana continue to be evaluated based on improved sampling, provision of logbook data (Task II) spanning the past 20 years, observer data (2006-2014), independent information from international observers sponsored by ICCAT and also from the canneries. Further synthesis of the database on Ghana since 2005-2014 was carried out by the ICCAT/IRD scientists in 2015 to get a clearer picture of the catch and species composition of the entire catch in relation different fishing strategies of captains in different areas. ICCAT scientist revised the series for 2006-2014 mainly from data from the AVDTH programme and also from preliminary analysis under the bigeye assessment in 2015.

Observer coverage for 2015 during the moratorium was carried out on 16 vessels (11 purse seiners and 5 baitboats) with 17 observers.

Beach sampling of billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana. Catch and effort data for the year 2015 were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. (See **Table 3**).

Table 3 shows catch (t) and effort (trips) for billfishes for 2015.

Catches for all the billfishes dropped remarkably showing relatively low catches over the past decade.

In accordance with Recommendation 04-10; 07-06;11-08 where applicable sharks catches from the artisanal and purse seine fleets were reported to ICCAT (Task I, II).

A total of approximately 950 t of sharks (excluding rays skates and other elasmobranchs) were harvested in 2015 by the artisanal fleet (**Table 4**) and consumed locally. Over 40% of locally caught sharks (by weight) were blue shark with others such as hammerhead shark and others grouped together as lesser-known sharks. No porbeagle nor whitetip sharks were caught as they do not inhabit our waters in the East Central Atlantic. According to observers at sea, a few silky sharks (brown sharks) were caught by purse seiners and mostly released alive. Over 40 t of sharks were estimated and retained on board whilst majority of sharks were released alive. There are no bycatch nor discards in the shark fishery in Ghana.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	29/07/2016
S2	Fleet characteristics	29/07/2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	29/07/2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	29/07/2016
S5	Size samples (Task II)	29/07/2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	29/07/2016
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	29/07/2016
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	29/07/2016
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A

Number	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	N/A
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.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	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	29/07/2016
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	31/3/2015
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type; number of beacons / buoys and average number followed and lost	29/07/2016. FAD logbook not available. Monitored through observer 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	29/07/2016
S46	Information collected by observers	29/07/2016
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	29/07/2016
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	29/07/2016
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	29/07/2016
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	N/A
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A - NOAA Training program in 2008 -African Partnership Command/USA Navy.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Partial under NOAA Program.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Zero data. No seabirds have been incidentally caught.

Number	Requirement	Response
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 FADs.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation & management measures

The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m has not changed in the year 2014 with 17 purse seiners, 20 baitboats and 2 carriers. These have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat accordingly and the list of active vessels for 2015 has also been submitted. The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCS) 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. The VMS tracking system is also duly monitored by the MCS personnel to ascertain fishing in third party countries with licences, whilst logbook verifications are done by the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division and also for catch certification purposes. A lot of improvement in the management of our vessels has occurred with continuous observer programmes on most purse seine vessels to which the ICCAT JDIP has contributed.

3.1 Action plan in relation to the recommendation by ICCAT on the multi-year conservation and management programme

An action plan in relation to the recommendation by ICCAT on the Multi-Year Conservation and Management Programme for Bigeye Tuna was submitted to ICCAT in March 2010. This plan aims to strengthen the collection of statistical data and control measures to ensure the full implementation of conservation and management measures. This plan is on course and in practicality Ghana has initially reduced her effort capacity in terms of reducing 6 baitboats for 3 purse seiners as stipulated with a further reduction of 2 more baitboats to be delisted in 2015. In 2016, plans to delist two baitboats are in place with administrative procedures to be finalized.

Sampling of species has improved at the quayside with the re-designation of staff to monitor closely species which is often correlated with efforts from the canneries where a much more precise sorting is done. Verification is also done from observer reports onboard purse seine fleet. Observer reports were collected for a few vessels. These reports have continued since the JDMIP assisted program from 2009. The format for reporting has not been consistent (MS Excel). Modification of the database is underway to align it to the ICCAT format for easy integration for further analysis by local scientists and the tropical species group.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	29/07/2016
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	29/07/2016
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	29/07/2016
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea or in port)	29/07/2016
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	27/01/2015
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	30/07/2015
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	30/07/2015
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	30/07/2015
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	No changes.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Belize – 2 purse seine vessels (YFT, BET, SKJ).
GEN	0020	List of vessels 20 metres or greater	37
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	29/07/2016
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A – GHA does not operate 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	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD annual report	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	27/01/2015
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2015	27/01/2015
TRO	2003	Report on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	29/07/2016
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29/07/2016
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No changes.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Enforced in June 2016. Circular #2743/2016.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	31/03/2015
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No (zero) catches for 2015.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No changes.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	29/07/2016 – Annual Report.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	29/07/2016 – Annual Report.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	N/A
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	29/07/2016 – Annual Report.
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)	29/07/2016 – Annual Report.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	29/07/2016 – Annual Report.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	N/A
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	29/07/2016 – Annual Report. ABNJ-FAO, WWF.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

Internal arrangements to monitor bigeye and swordfish catches in relation to Recommendations 04-01 and 02-22 respectively by regular visits to port and especially the canneries to crosscheck tonnages continued in 2014. Catch returns from vessels discharging into the canneries have also been thoroughly checked and also information from the Thai Foods cannery are frequently sent to the ICCAT Secretariat via ISSF. Data for 2015 for some canneries were sent to the ISSF and also detailed cannery catches to ICCAT. Catch certifications in accordance with EU regulations have been intense and carried out strictly during the year under review for exports of all principal species and further reforms to control IUU fishing. Monitoring of the VMS has been intensified to reduce any issues of vessels not complying with national and international norms and standards.

4.1 National observer programmes Rec. 08-05/10-04; 10-10 (s10 s25)

In 2015 a domestic observer programme (S10/S25) was organized with partial support from ICCAT. 10 purse seiners were monitored randomly during the year 2015 with all vessels continuously throughout the year. (See observer reports submitted in 2015.). The main objective of the programme was to monitor fishing activities of vessels and also to estimate the proper species composition of the catch on each set. Secondly the proper filling of records in logbooks was also verified by observers. Thirdly the number of FADs used and deployed including their technical details were recorded under the ICCAT FAD management plan.

FAD logbooks are yet to be fully implemented, however observers in 2015 collected some appreciable information on FADs 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.

4.2 History of SWO fishery and development/management plan rec. 10-02/ best available data on SWO including sex and discards (s26)

The artisanal drift gill net fishery in Ghana started in the 1970s targeting large pelagics mainly skipjack tuna. Catch assessment surveys are used to estimate landing statistics of the billfishes. Under the ICCAT Enhanced Program for Billfish Research, size sampling has been observed and reported from coastal sites off the western shelf of Ghana. No discards are noted in this fishery (fish are eaten locally) with virtually no fish exported to the EU market. Management plans in conformity to ICCAT regulations prohibit landing of juvenile fishes less than 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 overharvest of swordfish for 2015.

4.3 Results of scientific programmes for billfish (s27)

Under the ICCAT Enhanced Program for Billfish Research (s27), continuous monitoring of the species caught off small drift nets in the western shelf was done. Steps were undertaken to improve the data collection of the small sporadic catches of the major tuna species that got along with the drift gill nets catches. During the year under review efforts were made to quantify the presence of spearfish in the fishery as most white marlins recorded often contain spearfish. DNA smear kits were sent to our laboratory via Miami and the work is ongoing. Unfortunately white marlins seem not to appear and efforts to improve the sampling areas are being encouraged.

4.4 Internal action report Rec. 09-08 CP10-INTAC20

Document cp10-intac20 has been duly filled and submitted in 2015. Regular general meetings with members of the Ghana Tuna Association (GTA) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development have been helpful in creating more awareness of the need for more responsible fishing practices, harmonizing tuna prices in Tema, easing port (berthing) facilities including bunkering and also ensuring that policies of the Government in relation to fisheries are fully understood and implemented. Tema and Takoradi ports have been designated for tuna berthing, discharging and bunkering activities. This arrangement is intended to meet international practices for monitoring and control operations in conformity with our own national regulations on port State measures. Port State measures are in place in Ghana.

4.5 Alternative scientific monitoring approach (s11) Rec. 10-10

The Fisheries Commission through its Research Division has been collaborating with its colleagues in Côte d'Ivoire where needed in obtaining needed information and missing gaps especially with Ghanaian vessels landing there. During year 2015, all vessels landed in Tema and Takoradi prior to transporting her catch to other third party ports. Data from Abidjan were crosschecked by the ICCAT Secretariat which enabled the re-constitution of the yellowfin species for the assessment in 2016.

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 streamlined to enable the prompt interpretations of all common laws and to safeguard the maritime waters from illegal fishing which could deplete stocks sooner or later.

4.6 ICCAT statistical documents Rec. 01-21/01-22

Data from the SWO and BET statistical documents have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. No swordfish exports were noted however all landings were consumed locally.

4.7 Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan for 2012

Ghana has submitted an action plan since 2011 which has been accepted by the Commission. In furtherance to this, Ghana will continue to ensure constant inspection of her fleet by the relevant authorities to ensure that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rule and regulations. A formal approach as to Capacity reduction plans for 2012 has been submitted at the 2011 Commission meeting in Turkey. This reduction plan is being adhered to and will continue with earnest and the last 2 vessels (baitboats) to be delisted would be done in 2016.

4.8 Internal procedures for compliance with closed area/season in the Gulf of Guinea Rec. 04-01

Ghana is willing to abide by the recommendation and would place observers on all vessels to monitor their activities. This action was carried out also in 2014 and 2015 during the months of January and February using national observers for the 2015 moratorium. Preliminary data show all vessels (5 baitboats and 11 purse seiners) which participated in the moratorium did not fish off FADs. Most of them were outside the delimited zone. Reports for the 2015 closed area have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as part of the database incorporated in the AVDTH format showing their logged positions. Similar analysis in 2016 would be done as part of the Commission responses to the closure on FADs.

4.9 All information from logbooks on BET/TFT vessels Rec. 11-01

This information has been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as per their e-format for all the vessels mentioned thereunder for 2015. The list of vessels authorized to fish for YFT and BET is the same as list supplied in 2015.

4.10 Transshipment report Rec. 06-11

Data for transshipment at port for 2015 have also been submitted.

4.11 Management plan for the use of FADs Rec. 11-01/14-01 (s25)

Monitoring of FADs is ongoing and based on the information gathered and in conformity with the initiation of the ICCAT FAD management plan, a national plan of action is being formulated in 2014 to restrict the number of FADs per vessel and also to restrict the massive depletion of bamboo strips harvested from the hinterland. Initial data on FADs are incorporated into our observer reports and also submitted. (See the FAD management plan submitted). Estimates of FADs deployed and non-entangled FADs are being constructed to replace entangled ones by the close of 2016.

4.12 Other information

- S24 Information on BET/YFT vessels

Data inclusive in statistical data submitted as Task I and Task II.

- S37 Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area

A few guides are available in our laboratory from training organised by NOAA under the African Partnership Command initiative in the late 2000s. Further training is being sought from other international organisations such as the WWF/ABNJ programme but however some guides from the ISSF and mainly ICCAT are currently being used by observers onboard the purse seine fleets.

- Reporting of by-catch and discard data

Bycatch species caught are reported per our observer programmes (see 2015 observer reports for details in formats attached).

- S42 Mitigation measures to reduce by-catch and reduce discards

Education of crew onboard has been ongoing since 2012 with seminars and training workshops being held by ISSF/AZTI officials in Ghana. Methods and types of FADs 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.

- Number of FADs deployed

Data submitted for 2015(STO8) showing number of FADs deployed on quarterly basis.

- S29-42 Sharks fishery. Inventory of shark data caught by CPC through observer and implementation of existing measures to mitigate its fishery, 11-08

The shark fishery in Ghana is a tradition with a long 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 hammerhead shark are identified well. Improvement in species identification is on-going with workshops held by FAO/ CITES in conformity with international norms. Further training and education on the taxonomy of these species will enable us to clearly distinguish the various species at the genus level. From catch trends there is seen a decline in catches over the years and hence over-exploitation of the resources. Fisheries management plans for the marine fisheries 2015-2019 will address issues of over-exploitation with possible closed seasons for the entire fishery, enforcement of mesh regulations among others to help curb the negative trends in the fishery. Abiding by international laws will enable the recovery of dwindling stocks and also protect endangered species. There are no discards or bycatch in the shark fishery in Ghana and all sharks are consumed locally. Best available estimates at the species level for Task I and II are provided for management purposes.

- SD0 9001 Rec. 06-16 Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems

Under the ABNJ (Area Beyond National Jurisdiction) project of FAO in conjunction with ISSF and 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 currently has 11 vessels hooked on and information and imagery are being integrated to come up with best estimates of the catch by set and ultimately the entire catch being in mind the spatio-temporal distribution of fish. The project is in its initial stage with contacts with “SATLINK” and would be implemented through till 2019. A steering committee meeting in year one has been carried out.

- S39 11-09 Seabird incidental catches

No seabirds have been caught or trapped off devices used in fishing or from surface fleets (purse seine and baitboats) in Ghana.

Table 1. Comparison of catch 2014 and 2013.

<i>Vessel/Species</i>	<i>Yellowfin 2014</i>	<i>Yellowfin 2015</i>	<i>Skipjack 2014</i>	<i>Skipjack 2015</i>	<i>Bigeye 2014</i>	<i>Bigeye 2015</i>
Baitboat	6038	6448.5	10438	12103	771	603
Purse seine	13100	13158	40877	48786	3598	5146
Gill (artisanal)						677
Total	19138	19606.5	51315	60889	4369	5749.677

Table 2. Size (cm) ranges of tunas year 2015.

	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>
Baitboat	33-66	30-96	30-99
Purse seine	31-71	30-131	33-128

Table 3. Catch (t) and effort (trips) for billfishes for 2015.

<i>2015</i>	<i>JAN</i>	<i>FEB</i>	<i>MAR</i>	<i>APR</i>	<i>MAY</i>	<i>JUN</i>	<i>JUL</i>	<i>AUG</i>	<i>SEP</i>	<i>OCT</i>	<i>NOV</i>	<i>DEC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Atlantic sailfish	55.67	12.38	6.01	3.18	8.92	4.33	0	0	2.32	7.74	14.22	11.61	126.38
Blue marlin	0	4.64	1.71	20.47	2.43	2.57	0	0	9.57	28.98	12.73	3.87	86.97
Swordfish	0	1.71	5.02	0	0	0	53.45	0	0	1.95	0	0	62.13
White marlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.00
EFFORT TRIPS	56066	60150	62559	57384	62836	50647	52152	46503	49379	73900	55789	58085	

Table 4. Shark catches from the artisanal and purse seine fleets.

	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Total</i>
Catch (t)	80.62	76.18	124.49	91.03	60.15	42.90	81.43	50.05	74.04	45.26	137.38	76.98	940.51
Effort trips	56066	60150	62559	57384	62836	50647	52152	46503	49379	73900	55789	58085	

INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL¹

RESUMEN

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles son: Pequeños pelágicos costeros como sardinias, arenques, entre otros; grandes pelágicos oceánicos: Túnidos y especies afines; especies demersales costeras: pargos, besugo, colorado, y finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: corvina, gambas, entre otras. De las dos modalidades de pesca que se practican, la pesca artesanal es llevada a cabo por la población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, mientras que la Industrial es desarrollada por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que llegan con el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente. En la actualidad hay un total de diecinueve (19) barcos pesqueros, tres (3) barcos arrastreros de popa y 16 cerqueros faenando en las aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial, bajo la modalidad de contratos realizados entre las Empresas Armadoras y el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente. De los 19 barcos, dos (2) son de bandera gabonesa, uno (1) de bandera camerunesa y 16 para los armadores europeos, concretamente de la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC) y la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC). Recordarles que los atuneros que reflejamos en este informe, gestionaron sus licencias a finales del año 2015 para empezar a trabajar a principios del año 2016. A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO. En estos momentos están desarrollando los siguientes aspectos: identificación de agentes de colecta de datos, cursos de informática, estadística básica y pesquera, censo de la pesca artesanal e industrial, entre otros. Todos los resultados se publicarán después de culminar todos los trabajos. Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a cuatro (4) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar; en el mismo sentido, la Ley n° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la biodiversidad marina y continental.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 La pesca artesanal

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

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

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

1.2 La pesca industria

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

El Ministerio otorga a las empresas (armadores) las correspondientes Licencias que les permite desarrollar la actividad pesquera en las aguas jurisdiccionales de Guinea Ecuatorial. Las modalidades de Pesca Industrial que se desarrollan actualmente en aguas guineo-ecuatorianas son el arrastre y el cerquero.

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

En la actualidad hay un total de diecinueve (19) barcos pesqueros, tres (3) barcos arrastreros de popa y 16 cerqueros faenando en las aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial, bajo la modalidad de contratos realizados entre las empresas armadoras y el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente. De los 19 barcos, dos (2) son de bandera gabonesa, uno (1) de bandera camerunesa y 16 para los armadores europeos, concretamente de la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC) y la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), cuya captura no debe ser declarada por Guinea Ecuatorial sino por Gabón, Camerún y la Unión Europea según la Comisión. Recordarles que los atuneros que reflejamos más abajo en la **Tabla 1**, gestionaron sus licencias a finales del año 2.015 para empezar a trabajar a principios del año 2016.

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

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

Actualmente, la pesquería industrial de cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial es desarrollada por los armadores españoles, de unos 16 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A. y la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A., todos con las siguientes características técnicas: TRB de entre 1.000 y 1.919, con unos 60 a 90 m de eslora, donde al día de hoy sus contratos están actualizados o en vigor.

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

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

En la actualidad no existe ninguna flota atunera nacional, pero estamos trabajando día tras día para implementar la pesca atunera a nivel del país. Por eso nuestra estadística resulta ser pobre en cuanto al volumen de la producción atunera anual y en la variedad de especies.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas.

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

En la actualidad, a nivel de la investigación, el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la Asistencia Técnica de la FAO.

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

En la misma línea, el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de Guinea Ecuatorial, en su componente II, viene apoyar el anteproyecto mencionado, donde en estos momentos están desarrollando los siguientes aspectos: Identificación de Agentes de colecta de datos, Cursos de informática, Estadística básica y pesquera, Censo de la Pesca Artesanal e Industrial, entre otros. Todos los resultados se publicarán después de culminar todos los trabajos.

En la misma línea, los capitanes de las embarcaciones de pesca que faenan con Licencias de pesca Industrial marítima en las aguas jurisdiccionales comunican puntualmente a esta Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros sus correspondientes capturas por especies después de cada marea. Los barcos arrastreros lo hacen a través de los observadores que este Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente embarca en sus barcos. La captura de los túnidos y especies afines se refleja en la **Tabla 2**.

Esta producción es fruto de la pequeña actividad de la Pesca Artesanal realizada por los Annoboneses y de los pequeños arrastreros chinos que trabajan en Bata, de fabricación casera, o prefabricados en la misma costa del litoral, en realidad, realizan pesca semi-industrial cerca de la costa, donde no se registra tanto las especies de interés de la Comisión Internacional de Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT).

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

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Actualmente no existe un control total de los barcos pesqueros que operan en nuestra zona por parte del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, sin embargo, el Ministerio de la Seguridad Nacional a través de la Comandancia de la Marina, son los responsables del control total de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva. Esperamos que de aquí a tiempo no muy lejano, el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente puede disponer de un sistema propio de control exhaustivo de los barcos pesqueros.

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

La Ley n° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (Cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina y continental.

El Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, está llevando a cabo una campaña de sensibilización a los pescadores artesanales e industriales sobre la importancia de la conservación del ecosistema marino, recalcándoles el Decreto de prohibición de captura de las especies en peligro de extinción; no hemos hecho en falta un catálogo de las cuatro especies de tiburones que se reflejan en la Rec. 12-05 de ICCAT sobre la conservación y ordenación de los tiburones para los pescadores vayan familiarizándose con dichas imágenes y que les resulte fácil de identificarlos. También planteamos divulgar este catálogo a todos los pescadores y agentes de colecta de datos si la organización nos lo facilita.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)***Sección 4: Actividades y programas de inspección***

A nivel de las actividades de inspección de los barcos pesqueros, actualmente todos los barcos pesqueros que el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente otorga una Licencia de pesca, pasa por una inspección técnica en los puertos de Guinea Ecuatorial. El control a las actividades que llevan estos barcos pesqueros en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales está a cargo de la Comandancia de la Marina, como responsable total del control de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE).

Actualmente, el Ministerio de Pesca y medio Ambiente, ha gestionado a través de la Empresa SATLINK S.L el sistema VMS para el control de los barcos que gozan de licencias de pesca, dicho sistema será instalado en el seno del mismo Departamento Ministerial en un tiempo no muy lejano.

En la misma línea de las inspecciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente está gestionando la instalación de oficinas contenedores en los puertos para destinar una brigada de control e inspección en los puertos para estar al corriente de todas las descargas de pescado y productos pesqueros en general, tanto congelados importados como frescos que se capturan en nuestros mares.

Sección 5: Otras actividades

Según el Decreto nº 50/2005, de fecha 7 de marzo, por el que se crea la Sociedad Nacional de Pesca Marítima de Guinea Ecuatorial, en anagrama SONAPESCA, el Gobierno de nuestro país está derrochando esfuerzos para dotar a dicha Empresa de las embarcaciones de pesca, tanto para la pesca costera, pesca de bajura, así como de la pesca de altura y ponerles medios logísticos necesarios para que la Empresa pueda ser operativa.

Se está actualizando el Censo de la Pesca Artesanal: Flota artesanal, pescadores, lugares de desembarque, así como la formación en taxonomía de las especies, formación en procesamiento de datos, entre otras.

Tabla 1. Lista de buques con Licencia de pesca en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

<i>Nº</i>	<i>EMPRESA</i>	<i>NOMBRE DEL BARCO</i>		<i>MODALIDAD DE PESCA</i>	<i>Eslora m.</i>	<i>Manga m.</i>	<i>TRB</i>
1	Armement de Pêche Gabonais, S. A. A.P.G.	1.1	LE PÊCHEUR – I	Arrastrera mixta	19.80	7.30	49.50
		1.2	EUGENIE - CHARLES	Arrastrera mixta	29.50	8.84	166
2	SOPGUICAM	9.1	YANG I, K-07/IS/2011	Arrastre de popa	22.50	6.90	93.36
3	Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores A.G.A.C	10.1	GURIA	Atunero Cerquero	82.00	14.00	1.249,47
		10.2	ALBACORA NUEVE	Atunero Cerquero	76.75	13.50	1.281,31
		10.3	ALBACORA SEIS	Atunero Cerquero	68.06	13.50	1.344,88
		10.4	MONTEFRISA NUEVE	Atunero Cerquero	76.75	13.50	1.377,79
		10.5	MONTECELO	Atunero Cerquero	76.65	13.50	1.381,98
		10.6	GALERNA	Atunero Cerquero	82.25	13.50	1.386,48
		10.7	ALBACORA CARIBE	Atunero Cerquero	77.30	13.60	1.447
		10.8	MONTELAPE	Atunero Cerquero	78.10	12.88	1.095,26
		10.9	CAPECORAL	Atunero Cerquero	80.98	13.65	1.426,67
		10.10	SANT YAGO UNO	Atunero Cerquero	79.80	13.50	1.547,75
		10.11	SANT YAGO TRES	Atunero Cerquero	79.80	13.50	1.547,75
		10.12	MONTEALEGRE	Atunero Cerquero	82.83	12.88	1.095,00
		10.13	PACIFIC STAR	Atunero Cerquero	92.11	16.80	2.640,00
4	Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores A.N.A.B.A.C	11.1	PLAYA DE AZKORRI	Atunero Cerquero	74.98	14.20	1.781,80
		11.2	TXORI BERRI	Atunero Cerquero	81.00	14.40	1.707,69
		11.3	EGALABUR	Atunero Cerquero	76.60	14.70	1.919,00
TOTAL		19					

Tabla 2. Producción de los túnidos y especies a fines durante el año 2015 de las pesquerías realizadas en aguas marítimas de Guinea Ecuatorial.

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Código</i>	<i>Especie</i>	<i>País</i>	<i>Modalidad de pesca</i>	<i>Puerto</i>	<i>Zona faenada</i>	<i>Kg</i>	<i>Tn.</i>
1	SKJ	Listado	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	3.096	3,096
2	BET	Patudo	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	17.348	17,348
3	YFT	Rabil	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	8.703	8,703
4	WAH	Peto	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	21.201	21,201
5	BFT	Atún	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	1.260	1,26
6	ALB	Atún Blanco	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	160	0,16
7	SAI	Pez Vela	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	3.242	3,242
8	BON	Bonito	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	58.811	58,811
9	BSH	Tiburón	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	16.432	16,432
10	FRI	Melva	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	466	0,466
11	LTA	Bacoreta	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	939	0,939
TOTAL							131.658	131,658

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ISLANDE
INFORME ANNUAL DE ISLANDIA**

SUMMARY

The 2015 catches of E-BFT by Icelandic vessels amounted to 37.429 t, or approximately 860 t over the Icelandic national quota. There were 26.967 t of bluefin in directed longline fisheries and 10.46 t of bycatches by other Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned in the Icelandic fleet, the bycatches were landed and recorded. There seems to be a reversal of environmental conditions in the Icelandic EEZ in 2016 from previous years resulting in the lowest level of catches and bycatches of E-BFT for several years. The preliminary catches of E-BFT by Iceland in 2016 are 4.4 t, 3.2 t thereof from directed longline fisheries.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 2015

The Icelandic national quota of eastern bluefin tuna for 2015 was 36.57 t. The catches were allocated to a) 32 t – one longliner b) 2 t – recreational fisheries c) 2.97 t – incidental bycatches by the Icelandic fishing fleet. Recreational vessels did not utilize their license in 2015. On 30 September 2015 the fishing season for bluefin tuna in Iceland was closed. Longline catches were 26.967 t and bycatches of bluefin tuna by Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics were 10.46 t. The 2015 total catches amounted to 37.429 t, or around 860 kg over the national quota. As Iceland has a discard ban, bycatches are to be landed and recorded.

There were minor bycatches of dogfish and black dogfish on the longliner targeting E-BFT. There were no catches of other shark species by the longliner. Most of the shark species covered by special ICCAT management measures, such as silky sharks are extremely rare in Icelandic waters and so are sea turtles. The fishing area of the longliner is not a known seabird area and no incidental catches of seabirds were recorded in the logbook. The vessel employs bird scaring devices including floats to cover the line at setting, and if needed high frequency noise and flashing lights.

1.2 Preliminary information for 2016

The Icelandic national quota for E-BFT in 2016 amounts to 43.71 t. According to the Icelandic fishing plan for 2016 allocations were a) 38 t to one longliner. b) 5.71 t for incidental bycatches. No recreational fisheries were allocated quota in 2016, and no catches from recreational fisheries have been recorded in 2016. The longliner started fishing at the beginning of August. As of October 10, 2016 the bluefin tuna catches by Icelandic vessels were 3.2 t by longline and 1.2 t of bycatches. This indicates that there is a marked decrease in bluefin presence in the Icelandic EEZ in 2016 compared with previous years.

Section 2: Research and statistics

All catches of Icelandic vessels are weighed and registered at landing. 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. In addition 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 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 longliner has an electronic logbook. The Marine Research Institute (MRI) compiles information on catches, CPUE and catch distribution from logbooks as well as information on bycatches.

As discards of commercial species are banned in 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.

The Marine Research Institute receives samples for research from the observer onboard and/or present at landing of the bluefin tuna. In 2015 the length, weight and fishing position of all bluefin tuna caught in targeted fisheries were recorded, as well 20 samples of vertebrates and tissues for genetic analysis.

In 2016 the length and weight and positions of tunas caught have been recorded, both from most of the bycatches and all of the directed longline fisheries catches. In addition the Marine Research Institute has sampled vertebrates, genetic material, otoliths and stomach content of BFT.

In 2016 the MRI added sampling of liver and tissue for isotope and fatty acids analysis from the directed catches as well as stomach content analysis from the bycatch of pelagic trawling for small pelagics.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	17.09.2016
S2	Fleet characteristics	28.07.2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	28.07.2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	28.07.2016
S5	Size samples (Task II)	28.07.2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	28.07.2016
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N.A. No tagging.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	04.07.2016
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N.A. No alternative scientific approach.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N.A. No information as there is no fishing by Icelandic vessels in the area or research.
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 fishing in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N.A. No farming.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N.A. No farming.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	28.07.2016
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N.A. No W-BFT fishing.
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	No special information to report.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No special information to report.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No tropical tuna fisheries or catches by Icelandic vessels.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	No tropical tuna fisheries or catches by Icelandic vessels.

Number	Requirement	Response
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type; number of beacons / buoys and average number followed and lost	No tropical tuna fisheries or catches by Icelandic vessels.
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 tropical tuna fisheries or catches by Icelandic vessels.
S46	Information collected by observers	No tropical tuna fisheries or catches by Icelandic vessels.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	No tropical tuna fisheries or catches by Icelandic vessels.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No billfish fisheries or catches by Icelandic vessels.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No billfish fisheries or catches by Icelandic vessels.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	All catches weighed at landing down to species level in Icelandic ports.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	No shortfin mako catches.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N.A. No special guides exist. Directorate of Fisheries monitors that landings are registered by species.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	28.07.2016
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	28.07.2016
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 by Icelandic vessels, all catches of commercial fish species to be retained and landed. Marine Research Institute monitors bycatch situation. All bycatches of marine mammals and seabirds to be registered in logbooks. Logbooks submitted to the MRI.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Logbooks are mandatory in the Icelandic fishing fleet, the longliner has an electronic logbook, the Marine Research Institute compiles information on catches, CPUE and catch distribution from logbooks as well as information on bycatch.

As discards of commercial species are banned as a general policy for the Icelandic fleet all catches of commercial species should be recorded in logbooks and landed. All bycatch of seabirds and other non-commercial species are to be recorded in the logbook.

All catches are weighed and registered at landing. All data on landings are received by the central database of the Directorate of Fisheries through online access of the ports on the day of landing. In addition all buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data on raw material purchases and processing of raw material, which is used for double checking of landing data. All data on catches are available publicly online down to composition of weight of individual species per landing of each vessel (www.fiskistofa.is).

The Marine Research Institute receives samples for research from the observer onboard /at landing of bluefin tuna. In 2015 the length, weight and fishing position of all bluefin tuna caught in targeted fisheries were recorded, as well as 20 samples of vertebrates and tissues for genetic analysis.

In 2016 the length and weight and positions of all tunas caught have been recorded, both from bycatch and the directed longline fishery. In addition the Marine Research Institute has sampled vertebrates and genetic material as well as otoliths from around and stomach content of BFT.

In 2016 the MRI added sampling of liver and tissue for isotope and fatty acids analysis as well as stomach content analysis from the bycatch of pelagic trawling for small pelagics.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Reporting obligations for ICCAT fisheries implemented in annual regulation for BFT fisheries. The Icelandic Fisheries Act and supporting Acts stipulate reporting of all catches by species and ban discards of commercial species. Catch of non-commercial species is to be recorded in electronic logbooks. VMS and logbooks mandatory for the whole fleet.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	All catches in directed ICCAT fisheries reported in Task, including all bycatches. Bycatches by other Icelandic vessels of BFT reported in Task I.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	07/09/2016
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No vessel chartering.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No vessel chartering.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea or in port)	No transshipments allowed.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	No transshipments allowed.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	No carrier vessels – no transshipments allowed.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	No transshipments allowed.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	01/03/2016
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	01/03/2016
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	01/03/2016
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	No landings of ICCAT vessels other than Icelandic longliner.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	No infringements to report – no landings.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	No access agreements.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels 20 metres or greater	1
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No sports or recreational fisheries conducted in 2015. S/R fisheries for BFT banned unless a special fishing permit from the Directorate of Fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N.A. Nothing to report.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	No imports or landings to report.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data on non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No data on non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No vessel sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	0
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No reports – no farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	No reports – no farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	No reports – no farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	No reports - no farming.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	12/02/2016
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	No farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No adjustments to fishing plan or quotas.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	BFT regulation for 2016 sent with Annual Report Part II.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	28/07/2016
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	01/06/2016
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	No JFOs.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N.A. Not in joint inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N.A. Not in joint inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N.A. Not in joint inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N.A. Not in joint inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	01/03/2016
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	01/03/2016
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	7
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	5
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not yet closed for 2016 – quota not fished.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	In BFT regulation live release of under 30 kg/115 cm required, discard ban – dead to be landed. No BFT under 30/115 recorded by Icelandic vessel(s).
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	0 – eBCD implemented fully.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	04.10.2016
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	eBCD system in use (only).
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	July 2015 – no change since then.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	13.10.2016 (Regulation on BFT fisheries 2015 – 2016 Regulation sent with Annual Report).
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No tagging.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	All bycatches of BFT by Icelandic vessels recorded and sent 27/07/2016 in Task I, by individual vessel numbers.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	July 2015 – no change since then.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2015	No BET/YFT/SKJ vessels in 2015.
TRO	2003	Report on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Nothing to report.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	No BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Nothing to report.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No SDP – No BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	No bigeye catches.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	No FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Nothing to report.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable – no fishing.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	No Med-Swo fishing or vessels.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No Med-Swo fishing or vessels.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No Med fishing.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No Med fishing.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	No swordfish fishing.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Discards banned – no marlins reported.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	No marlin/w. marlin catches or vessels.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N.A.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N.A.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	No shortfin mako in or near Iceland, no vessels in areas where those species occur.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
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 silky shark in or near Iceland, 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 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)	Dead discards of commercial species banned on the Icelandic fleet, all catches to be recorded in logbooks and landed. Species for which ICCAT Recs. stipulate no retention, sale or landing are to be submitted to the Marine Research Institute for scientific purposes.
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	14.10.2016 (with Annual Report).
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Discards of commercial species banned, all non-commercial bycatch to be recorded in logbook.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	eBCD in use 2015 and 2016.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objections.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

All catches were landed in Icelandic designated ports, with an observer from the Directorate of Fisheries present. No transshipments were allowed. Inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries in Iceland were present onboard for 34% of fishing days and 33% of fishing trips of the longliner in 2015. VMS from the longliner was sent on to ICCAT every 4 hours.

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

As discards of commercial fish species are banned in the Icelandic fleet, ICCAT management measures stipulating no retention, landing or selling of fish species cannot be implemented as such in Icelandic regulations. Therefore the regulations for bluefin tuna directed fisheries in Iceland dictate that these species are to be released alive, or if dead, landed and submitted to the Marine Research Institute for scientific purposes. As the species in question are generally not present in the N. Atlantic, no catches have been recorded.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN¹²
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU JAPON
INFORME ANNUAL DE JAPÓN

SUMMARY

The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern, 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 the 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 20 meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. One patrol vessel was dispatched to the North Atlantic to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels and also to observe fishing activities of fishing vessels from other nations. FAJ also inspected landings at Japanese ports to enforce the catch quotas and minimum size limits. A prior authorization from FAJ has been required in the case that Japanese tuna longline vessels transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Type of fisheries

Longline is the only tuna fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Another two types of fishery, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the 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 the commercial tuna fishery as well as biological data. The coverage of the logbook from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2015 is estimated to be about 99%.

With regard to the implementation of conservation measures for North and South Atlantic swordfish, the Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) instructed its fishermen to submit the information of swordfish released alive as well as blue marlin, white marlin and other marlins in a designated format.

1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number of vessels and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in calendar year 2015, were 72 and 13,400 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). The fishing effort (number of hooks) showed a decreasing trend as to entire Atlantic; it was about 4,200 thousand hooks in 2015 (preliminary), which is 50% 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. In the north area (> 20N) fishing effort showed a remarkable decreasing trend between 2005 and 2009, and was comparatively stable after 2011.

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 2014 and 2015 (**Figure 2**) shows that fishing effort was exerted in a wide area from the South to the North Atlantic, as well as from the East to the West Atlantic. Seasonal distribution (**Figure 3**) clearly indicated a high concentration of fishing effort in areas such as the south of Iceland, off the East coast of North America as well as in inter-subtropical areas between 20°N and 20°S. In the South of Iceland and off the East coast of North America, fishing operations mainly take place from the 3rd 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 fish (excluding sharks) in the Atlantic Ocean in 2015 (calendar year) by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 23,000 t (**Table 2**). Although the total fishing days in 2015 was 61% (**Table 1**) of the past ten years' average (2005 - 2014), the total catches excluding discards and sharks in 2015 were about 83% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been comparatively stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuations and recently a slight decrease. The most dominant species in 2015 was bigeye, representing 54% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch. The second dominant species was yellowfin accounting for 15% in weight and the third one was albacore (9%). The catches of bigeye and yellowfin in 2015 represented 83% and 68% of the ten year average, respectively. The remaining species were mainly composed of bluefin tuna, 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 2014. 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 two most recent years (2014 - 2015).

As for sharks, in 2013, Japan reviewed the conversion factors of three major shark species (blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle) from processed weight reported in the longline logbook system to round weight, which are used to estimate 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 the inter-tropical area between 20°N and 30°S, respectively. Yellowfin tuna and swordfish were caught mainly in tropical waters. These patterns were shown more clearly in **Figure 9** which indicates geographical distribution of catch composition by species.

1.5 New developments or shifts in the fishery

No new development or drastic change of the trend was observed in recent years. The declining trend in the number of boats has been observed since 1995. The total number of hooks has also decreased (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

The NRIFSF has been in charge of data collection and compilation of the Atlantic tuna fishery necessary for the scientific research on Atlantic tuna and billfish stocks. Required statistical data have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat and results of scientific research have also been presented at the regular meetings and intersessional meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).

2.1 Fishery data

The NRIFSF provided up to 2015 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, 17 observer trips on longline boats in the Atlantic were conducted between August 2015 and April 2016. A total of 710 fishing days were monitored. This covers 8.7% of the entire operations in the Atlantic Ocean in 2015 (calendar year) and 30.4 % of the operations for bluefin tuna in 2015 (fishing year). This year's observer activities, which have already started, will be conducted in 17 trips between August 2016 and April 2017.

2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

The biological and stock assessment studies carried out by the NRIFS on Atlantic tunas and billfish have been continued.

This year the NRIFS participated in the following ICCAT related meetings in addition to the regular SCRS meetings; Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (Madrid, Spain – February 15 to 19, 2016), yellowfin data preparatory meeting (Pasaia, Spain – March 7 to 11, 2016), 2nd Meeting of the Ad hoc Working Group on FADs (Bilbao, Spain – March 14 to 16, 2016), Sharks species group intersessional meeting (Madeira, Portugal – April 25 to 29, 2016), Atlantic albacore stock assessment session (Madeira, Portugal – April 28 to May 6, 2016), yellowfin tuna data stock assessment meeting (Pasaia, Spain – June 27 to July 1, 2016), Intersessional meeting of the Panel 2 (Sapporo, Japan – July 20 to 21, 2016), Bluefin species group intersessional meeting (Madrid, Spain – July 25 to 29, 2016) and the Intersessional meeting of the Sub-committee on Ecosystems (Madrid, Spain – September 5 to 9, 2016).

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	23/9/2016
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/7/2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/7/2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/7/2016
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/7/2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/7/2016 for BFT.
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	N/A. It is the same as previous year.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A. No Japanese small scale vessel operates in the Convention area.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. We have no available information.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A. No Japanese pelagic longline vessel operates in the Mediterranean in 2015.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	31/7/2016
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	31/7/2016
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	19/7/2016 (SCRS/2016/122).
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Japan collaborates on the GBYP biological sampling program. Results are available in the GBYP report.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	31/7/2016

S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S46	Information collected by observers	N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	31/7/2016
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	31/7/2016
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A. Japan has reported species-specific shark data.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	N/A. Japan does not undertake research on shortfin mako.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A. Japan has no existing identification guide 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	31/7/2016
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	31/7/2016
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A. Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Section 5.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Catch report

FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, 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.

3.2 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention area have to be equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard since 1992. The Ministerial Order requires the vessels to report their positions through Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

3.3 Catch quota

3.3.1 Catch quota

FAJ has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern, 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, the quotas have been allocated individually to a limited number of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and all individual bluefin tunas are required to be tagged with the designated plastic band distributed to the vessels. Since the 2015 fishing season, the electronic catch document program has been implemented.

3.3.2 Fishing year

FAJ has set the "fishing year (August to July)" for the proper quota management of bluefin tuna, swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish, bigeye tuna and southern albacore. The 2015 quotas for these tunas were applied to the 2015 fishing year which starts on August 1, 2015 and ends on July 31, 2016.

3.4 The number of fishing vessels

FAJ has submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat the list of all the tuna fishing vessels which have been licensed to fish in the ICCAT Convention area according to its relevant recommendations.

Since 1998, FAJ has limited the number of vessels 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.

The number and the total GRT of vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in the 2015 fishing year were 28 and 12,396, respectively.

3.5 Minimum size limits

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has prohibited the catch of undersized fish with an exemption of a certain percentage of tolerance by the Ministerial Order. The catch prohibition of undersized bluefin tuna was established by the Ministerial Order of 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 to this order was in August of 2011 to implement the 2010 Recommendations on bluefin tuna size limits.

3.6 Time and area closure

FAJ has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from operating in the Mediterranean from June 1 to December 31 by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendation. 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.

3.7 National Observer Program

Based on the relevant ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program of vessels operating in the North Atlantic. For 2015, the national observer program covered 30.4% of the total number of fishing vessels for bluefin tuna in the North Atlantic Ocean (fishing year) in accordance with Recommendation 14-04. For the entire Atlantic Ocean (calendar year), the program covered 8.7% of the total number of fishing days, which was above 5% in accordance with Recommendation 10-10.

3.8 Prohibition of import of Atlantic bigeye tuna

Japan has 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.

3.9 Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese Government started collecting BTSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, it started collecting BTSDs for fresh products in accordance with Recommendation 93-03.

On July 28, 2004, it started collecting information on farmed bluefin tuna product in accordance with Recommendation 03-19.

On June 4, 2008, it started collecting Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCDs) for all bluefin tuna products in accordance with Recommendation 07-10.

FAJ has annually reported the data collected under the BCD program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.10 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese Government started collecting BETSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-21.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.11 Implementation of the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (SWOSD) Program

On January 1, 2003, the Japanese Government started collecting SWOSDs for fresh and frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-22.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.12 Implementation of the Positive Listing Measure

Based on the 2002 Recommendation to establish an ICCAT record of fishing vessels larger than 24 meters in length overall (LSFVs) authorized to operate in the Convention area, the Japanese Government started the Positive Listing Measure for tuna imports on November 14, 2003. Based on 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 in 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 bluefin tuna based on the Recommendation 14-04.

3.13 Conservation of sharks

Based on the relevant recommendations, Japan has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark, hammerhead shark, whitetip shark, bigeye thresher shark and porbeagle by the Ministerial Order.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in the summary of the Annual Report.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in the summary of the Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/9/2016
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Japan does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	South Africa: Arrangements: 16/4/2016(1 vessel), 9/6/2016 (1 vessel), 6/7/2016 (1 vessel) Termination: 12/9/2016 (2 vessels) Namibia: Arrangements: 5/1/2016 (2 vessels), 19/2/2016 (1 vessel), 15/7/2016 (1 vessel), 29/7/2016 (1 vessel) Termination: 10/5/2016 (2 vessels), 24/5/2016 (1 vessel)
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea or in port)	23/8/2016
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Yes. We understand that the masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	29/7/2016
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	29/7/2016
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	4/2/2016
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 any other notification period.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered into Japanese ports in 2015.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A. No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered into Japanese ports in 2015.
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 into Japanese ports in 2015.
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. We do not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A. We do not have any Access Agreements.

ICCAT REPORT 2016-2017 (I)

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0020	List of vessels 20 metres or greater	208
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no change from 2012.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. 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	14/9/2016. Revised: 15/9/2016 (BFT).
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.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Japan has no BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Japan has no BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	8/2/2016
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 7, 2016.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	14/10/2016
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	27/7/2016 for 2014 fishing year. Japan will submit bluefin tuna catches for 2015 fishing year by July 31, 2017.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	7/7/2016
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	7/7/2016, 3 vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in JFO.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	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	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	16/2/2016
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	16/2/2016
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	2016 fishing year: 2 (as of October 14, 2016). 2015 fishing year: 13 (including Revised: 1).
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2015 fishing year: 5.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	2015 fishing year: 22/12/2015.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Our report on this matter is included in Part 2 of the Annual Report.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	1805
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	28/9/2016
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	6/1/2016, 12/4/2016, 13/6/2016.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	6/8/2015
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Yes, last update 14/7/2014.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	15/7/2016
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A. We have no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	13/5/2016. Japan has registered any subsequent change to the eBCD system.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	1/7/2014. Japan has notified any addition to, deletion from and modifications of the initial list of TROP vessels at any time such change has occurred.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2015	20/6/2016
TRO	2003	Report on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	N/A. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A. Japan has not operated FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29/3/2016, 27/9/2016.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Japan's fishing season is from August to the next July. Japan will submit the catch for the 1st quarter of the 2016 fishing year by the end of January 2017.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	N/A Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29/3/2016, 27/9/2016.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	12/9/2016
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A. Japan has not prohibited dead discards.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Our report on this matter is included in Part 2 of the Annual Report.
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 implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Our report on this matter is included in Part 2 of the Annual Report.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Our report on this matter is included in Part 2 of the Annual Report.
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)	14/10/2016
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 Part 2 of the Annual Report.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	14/10/2016
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Our report on this matter is included in Part 2 of the Annual Report.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A. We are not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system other than the ICCAT eBCD and experimental use of an electronic traceability system for tunas.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A. We have nothing to report on this issue.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

4.1 Assignment of patrol vessels

Since 1976, Japan has dispatched patrol vessels to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean every year for a certain period of time to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels and also to observe fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels. However, in 2011 Japan could not dispatch patrol vessels because of the East Japan Great Earthquake. In 2012, FAJ resumed to dispatch one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean.

4.2 Inspection of landing at Japanese ports

All Japanese tuna fishing vessels that land their catch in any Japanese ports 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.

4.3 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 and at sea. Transshipment at sea is allowed only to the carriers with an observer placed on board by the Regional Observer Program. Transshipment at sea of Atlantic bluefin tuna has been prohibited by Ministerial Order in accordance with Recommendation 14-04. FAJ monitors the weight by species, the time and place of transshipments, and conducts random inspection of landing at Japanese ports when longline vessels or carriers return to Japanese ports.

Section 5: Other activities

5.1 Annual catch statistics

Each longline vessel flying the Japanese flag and licensed to engage in tuna fisheries by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is required to submit a catch report to the Minister every ten-day period to FAJ 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.

5.2 Collection of biological data collected on board longline vessels

Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observers and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators.

5.3 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 Recommendations 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.

5.4 Collection of the trade data

The Ministry of Finance collects trade data, such as quantity, value and export country, etc. of imported tuna products, which are categorized by species, fresh/frozen or type of product.

5.5 Effort limitation

The numbers of Japanese tuna longline vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic and in the eastern Atlantic including the Mediterranean have been limited to 5 and 28 vessels in the 2015 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 *Recommendation by ICCAT on a Multi-Annual Conservation and Management Program for Tropical Tunas* (Rec. 14-01).

5.6 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.

5.7 Legislation for the enhancement of the conservation and management of tuna stocks

A law was enacted in June 1996 with the objective of implementing measures necessary to enhance the conservation and management of tuna stocks and to develop international cooperation for the conservation and management of tuna stocks. This law prescribes that, 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 are recognized by the relevant international organization not to rectify its fishermen's activities and thus is diminishing the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures adopted by the international organizations.

The objective of this law is to support and reinforce ICCAT activities, and thus to ensure appropriate tuna resource conservation and the stability of tuna supply.

Since November 1999, FAJ has implemented a mandatory reporting system, based on this law, to obtain more information on activities of IUU vessels in order to prevent their products from entering the Japanese market. All importers and persons in charge of carrier vessels are required to report detailed information on the fishing vessels that caught and transported their tuna.

5.8 Scrapping of IUU vessels

Implementing the Japan-Chinese Taipei Action Programs to eliminate the IUU fishing vessels, the Japanese Government budgeted for scrapping the IUU tuna longline vessels of Japanese origin during 2001-2003. The total amount of the budget for this three-year program was about US\$ 28 million (3.3 billion Japanese yen). Forty-three (43) IUU vessels were scrapped by the end of 2003.

5.9 Legalization of IUU vessels

In accordance with the 2002 ICCAT Resolution concerning cooperative actions to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities by large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLVs), Japan consulted with Vanuatu and Seychelles as well as Chinese Taipei and established the following scheme in order to scrap the remaining IUU tuna longline fishing vessels, while 69 IUU LSTLVs which were committed to comply with the scheme were placed under managements:

- Cooperative management schemes to legalize the vessels have been concluded between the fisheries authorities of the flag States (Seychelles and Vanuatu) and Japan, and the vessels participating in the scheme were placed under proper management.
- Measures to have the fishing vessels in question obtain Japan's licenses for large-scale longline vessels and freeze those licenses, were taken for the purpose of reinforcing and complementing the cooperative management scheme mentioned above as well as preventing the increase of overall fishing capacity.

Those 69 vessels no longer operate in the Atlantic.

5.10 Establishment of OPRT

The Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT) was established in December 2000 in Tokyo, Japan. The organization consists of the representatives from fishery operators, importers, distributors, processors and consumers. One of the main tasks of the OPRT is to compile and analyze the import data of tunas and provide them to the OPRT member flag States as feedback for their verification of the reported catch data. Another OPRT 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 the OPRT. Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, China, Ecuador, Seychelles, Micronesia Malaysia, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Vanuatu have also joined the OPRT.

5.11 Access Agreement

There is no intergovernmental access agreement regarding Japanese fishing vessels' operations in the ICCAT Convention area except chartering arrangements and some Japanese fishing vessels have been operating in the EEZ of coastal CPCs with civilian pacts. However, since disclosure of operating information on civilian pacts is not consistent with Japanese domestic law, FAJ cannot provide that information.

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna boats operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2015.

Year	<i>Longline</i>		<i>Purse seine</i>	<i>Pole-and-line</i>	
	<i>Number of boats</i>	<i>Fishing days (sets in 100)</i>	<i>Fishing days per boat</i>	<i>Number of boats</i>	
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	154	-	-
2014	89	151	170	-	-
2015*	72	134	187	-	-
average (2005 - 2014)	128	220	175		
2015 / average	56%	61%	107%		

* 2015 values are preliminary.

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2015. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

Year	Blue-fin	Southern bluefin	Albacore	Bigeeye	Yellowfin	Swordfish	White marlin	Blue marlin *1	Black marlin	Sailfish *2	Spearfish	Others	Sub-total	Sharks *4	Blue-fin discards	Swordfish discards	Grand Total (including sharks but excluding discards)
1981	4,386	2,506	2,298	21,044	4,145	2,233	143	468		94		319	37,636				
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	8		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	-	598	38,484
2001	3,083	376	1,467	18,087	2,692	686	56	335	1	9	23	313	27,128	1,116	-	567	28,244
2002	3,501	1,152	942	15,306	2,105	833	16	267	2	23	28	514	24,688	1,497	-	319	26,185
2003	3,068	1,952	1,002	20,528	3,049	956	33	459	1	32	65	825	31,969	1,809	-	263	33,777
2004	3,123	92	1,402	18,509	6,260	1,263	36	539	2	75	77	794	32,172	2,431	-	0	34,604
2005	3,241	354	1,648	14,026	4,247	1,189	34	442	1	72	98	415	25,766	2,842	-	0	28,609
2006	2,828	303	1,097	15,735	4,643	1,746	39	490	2	67	74	801	27,824	3,649	-	0	31,474
2007	2,355	25	527	17,993	9,037	3,046	21	920	3	145	61	685	34,817	5,268	-	0	40,086
2008	2,922	915	1,772	16,782	6,276	2,544	34	1,028	1	232	99	735	33,339	8,106	-	0	41,445
2009	2,085	228	1,210	16,395	4,994	2,118	43	822	3	137	85	312	28,431	5,646	-	0	34,077
2010	1,508	126	1,498	15,205	4,580	2,376	41	731	2	151	106	531	26,855	5,541	-	0	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	909	4,852	13,397	4,580	984	24	189	1	78	88	479	27,027	4,332	-	-	31,359
2014	1,436	1,099	1,396	13,603	3,824	1,521	6	280	1	70	3	463	23,702	6,792	-	-	30,494
2015*3	1,732	1,608	2,044	12,449	3,472	1,096	8	295	1	49	0	322	23,077	6,535	-	-	29,612
average (2005 -2014)	2,088	444	1,883	15,083	5,130	1,908	31	573	2	128	81	572	27,924	5,319	-	-	33,242
2015*3 / average	83%	362%	109%	83%	68%	57%	24%	51%	67%	38%	0%	56%	83%	123%	-	-	89%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993.

*2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.

*3 2015 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 2014 and 2015.

2014											
SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL
bluefin	302	1,134							0		1,436
southern bluefin					0	0	1,099	0			1,099
albacore			279	1,133							1,411
bigeye										13,700	13,700
yellowfin	723	3,114									3,837
swordfish *1			551	984							1,536
white marlin			3	4							6
blue marlin			111	170							281
back marlin					0	0	1	0			1
sailfish	11	60									70
spearfish	1	3									3
skipjack	0	3									3
porbeagle					0	0	13	0			13
blue shark					3,014	355	3,130	118			6,617
shortfin mako					63	7	177	6			253

*1 Discards are not included.

2015*2

SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL
bluefin	347	1,386							0		1,732
southern bluefin					0	0	1,608	0			1,608
albacore			283	1,761							2,044
bigeye										12,449	12,449
yellowfin	767	2,705									3,472
swordfish *1			436	660							1,096
white marlin			4	4							8
blue marlin			120	174							295
back marlin					0	0	1	0			1
sailfish	12	36									49
spearfish	0	0									0
skipjack	0	5									5
porbeagle					0	0	3	0			4
blue shark					3,956	121	2,219	71			6,367
shortfin mako					46	1	108	1			157

*1 Discards are not included.

*2 2015 values are preliminary.

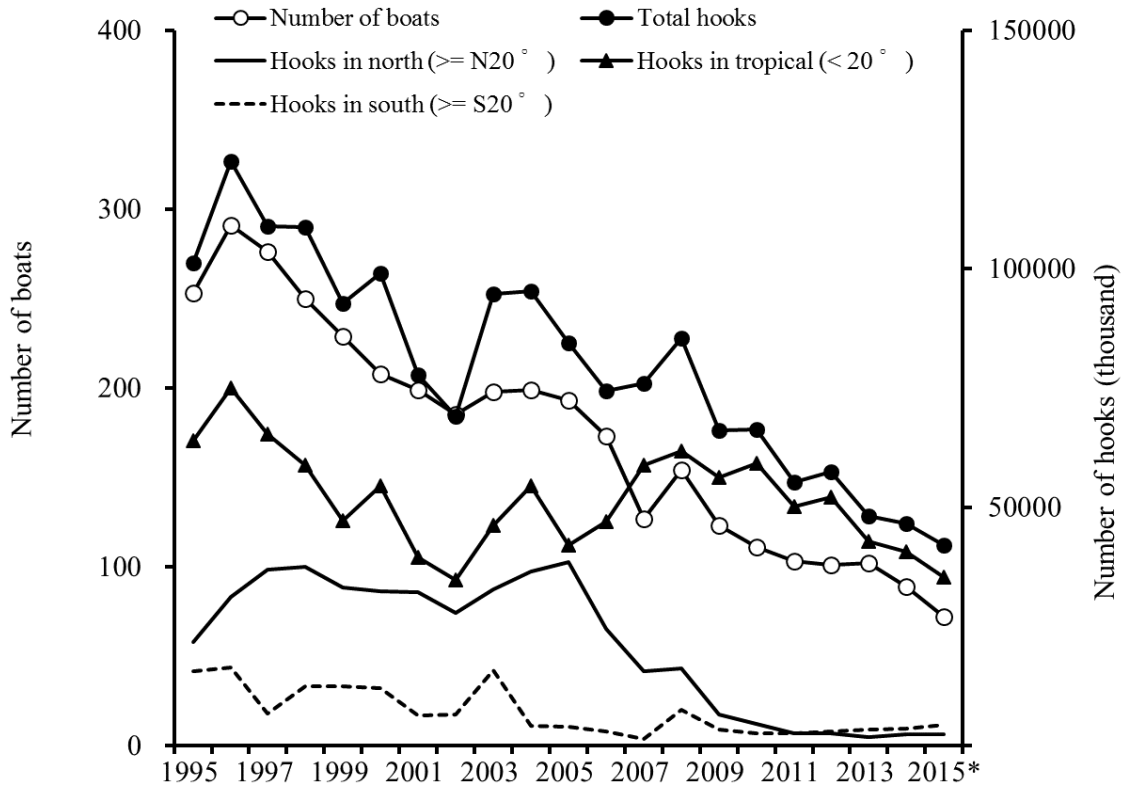


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of boats operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2015. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north ($\geq 20^{\circ}N$), tropical ($20^{\circ}N$ - equatorial - $20^{\circ}S$) and south ($\geq 20^{\circ}S$)).

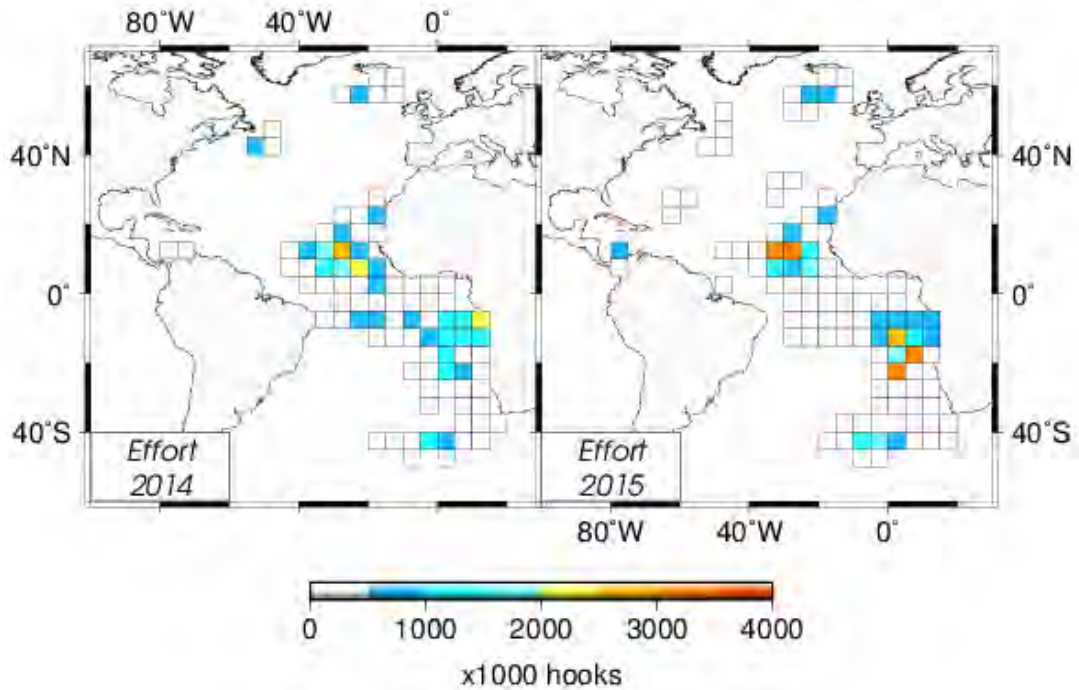


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2014 (left) and 2015 (right).

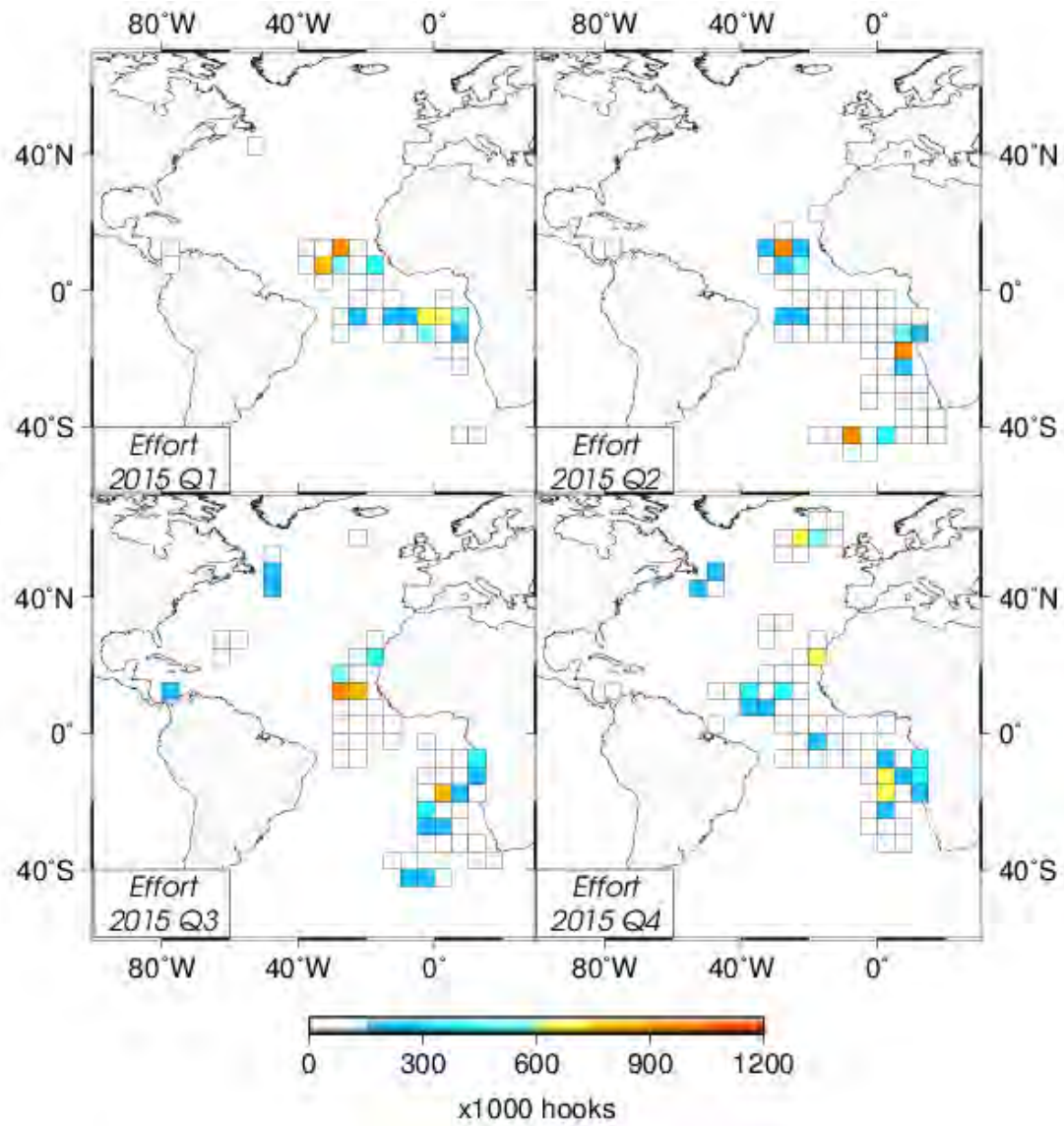


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2015.

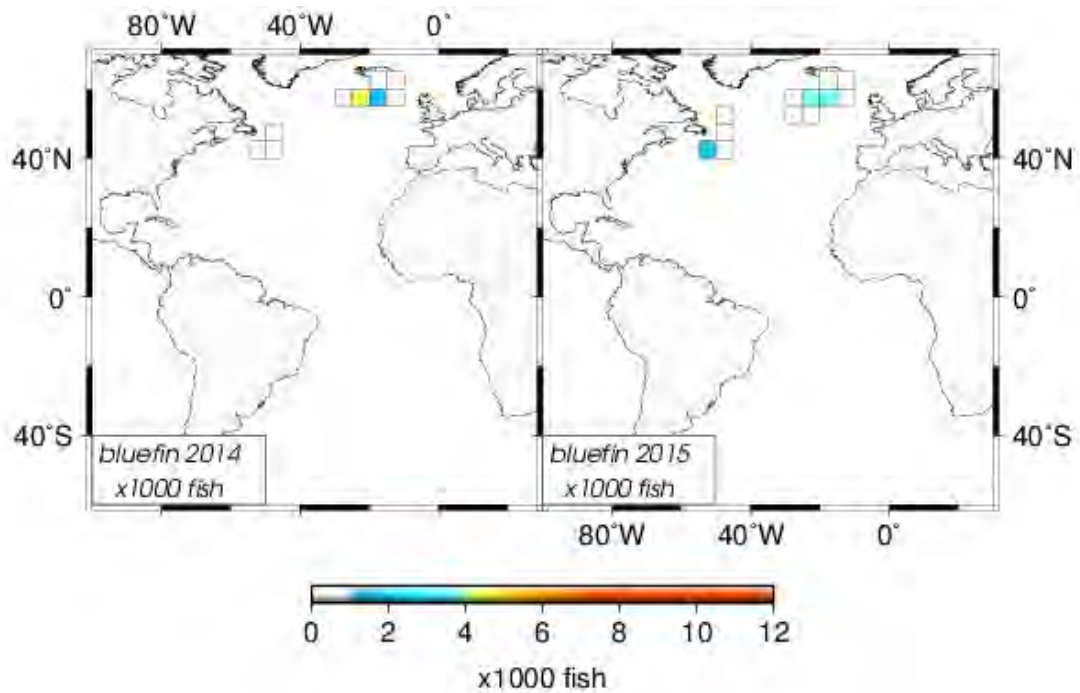


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of bluefin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2014 (left) and 2015 (right).

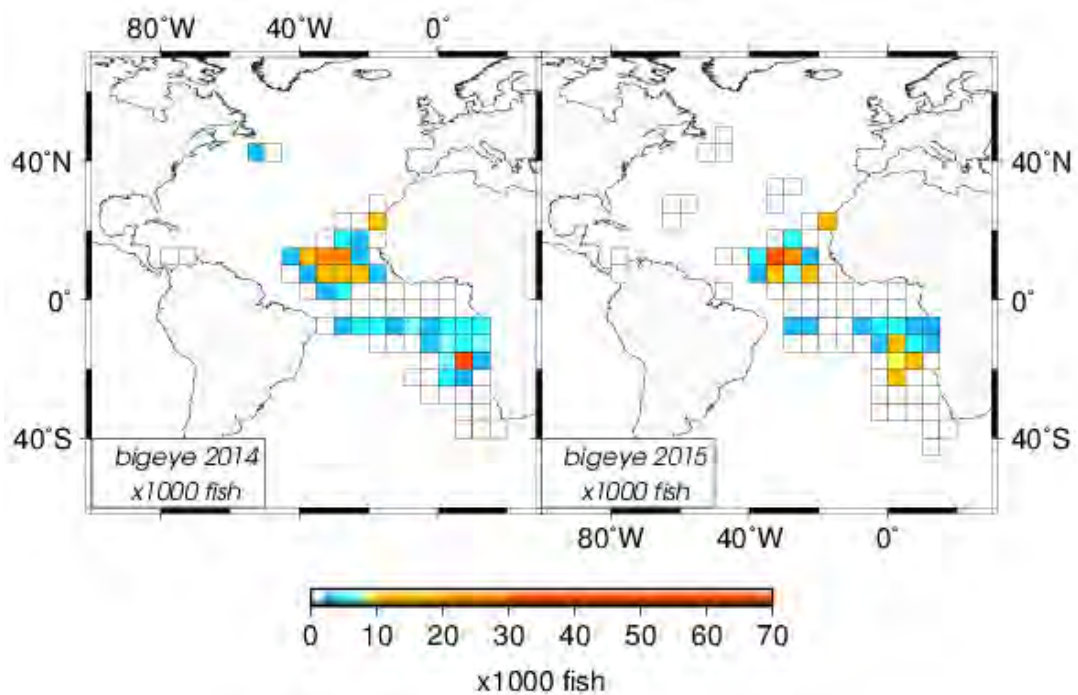


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch in number in the Atlantic for 2014 (left) and 2015 (right).

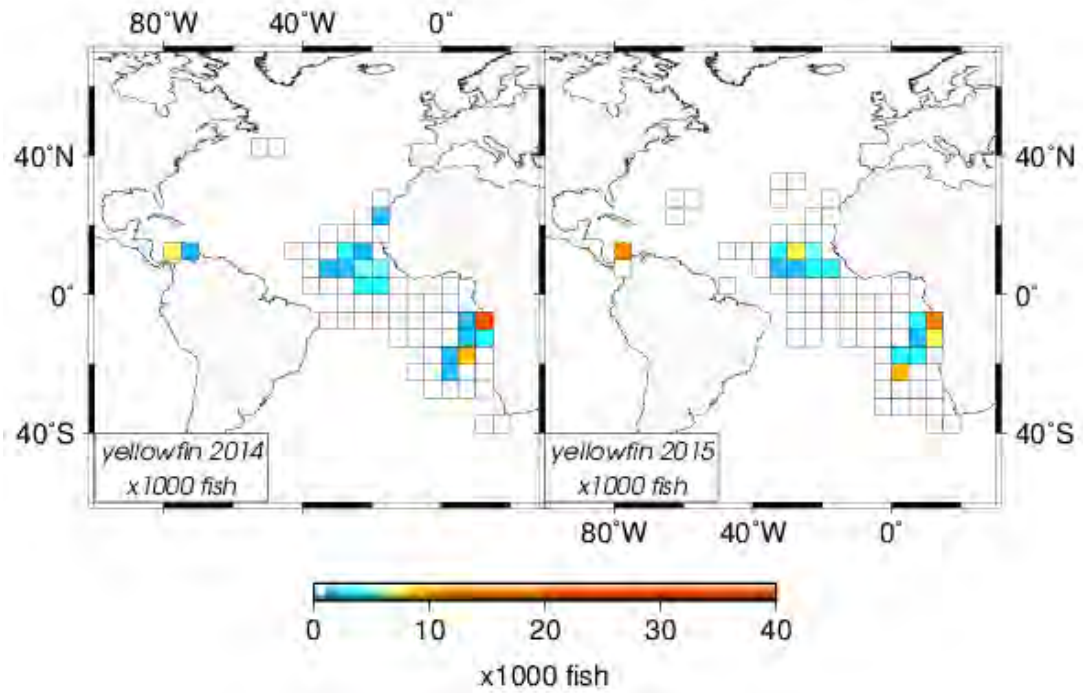


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2014 (left) and 2015 (right).

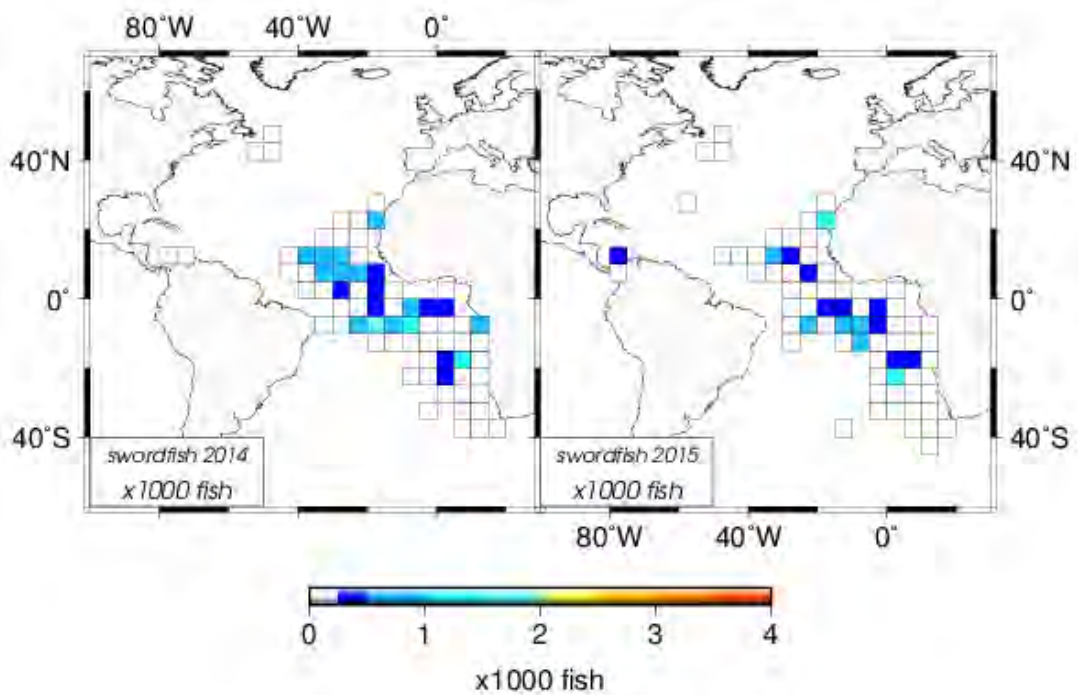


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2014 (left) and 2015 (right).

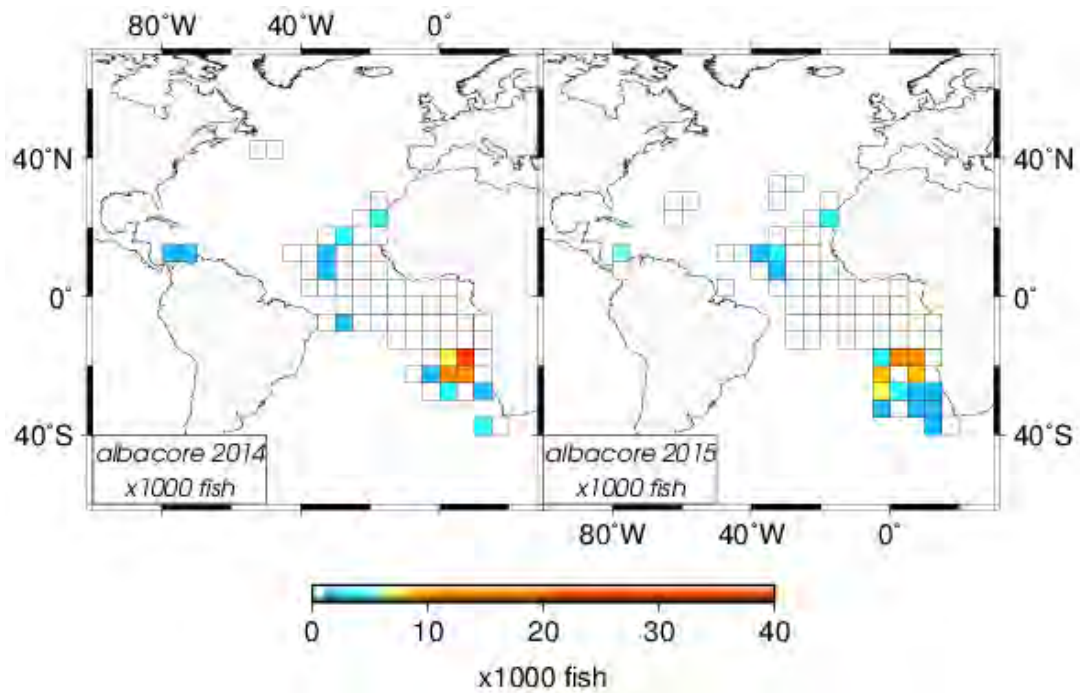


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of albacore catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2014 (left) and 2015 (right).

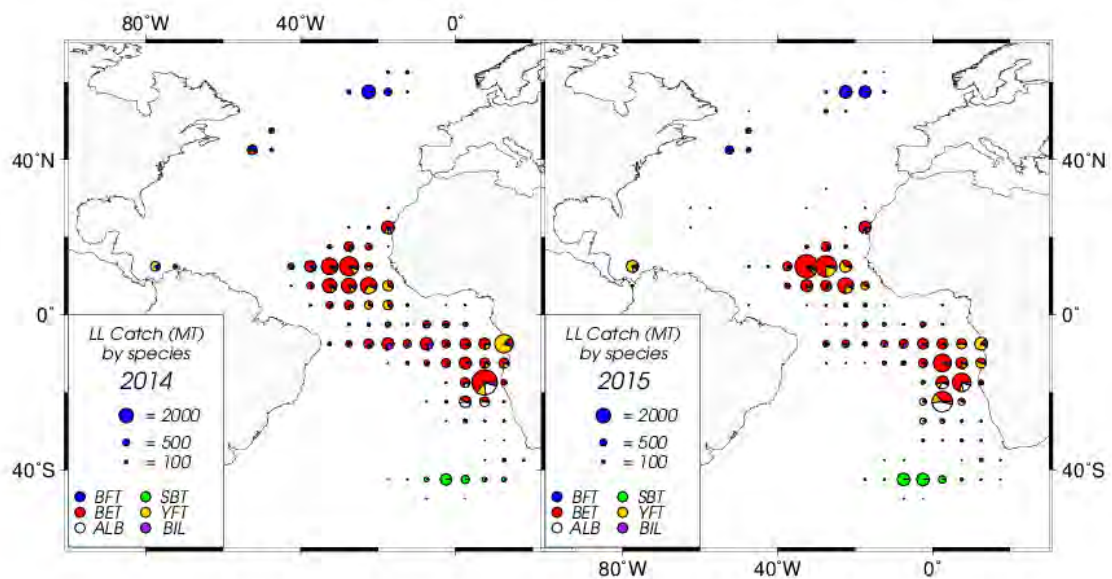


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2014 (left) and 2015 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE
INFORME ANNUAL DE COREA

SUMMARY

In 2015, 4 Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catch for 2015 was estimated at 824 t which declined by 56.1% from the previous year. Annual total catches of the three tuna species, bigeye tuna, albacore tuna and yellowfin tuna were 675 t, 8 t and 47mt, respectively. And the catches of shark species were 77 t. The fishing area in 2015 was almost the same as in the previous years, which had been in the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean (20°N ~20°S, 20°E~60°W) throughout the year. There was no fishing activity of Korean tuna purse seine vessels in 2015. Data collection and reporting comply with the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting revised and put into effect from 7 July 2015. The electronic data reporting system was changed from a weekly to a daily basis on 1 September 2015. It includes not only catch, effort, discard/release for target and bycatch species but also the method of bycatch mitigation used. The information is submitted to the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS), and then, the NIFS undertakes the cross-checking of data between logbook, catch document, observer report and VMS data.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Korean distant water tuna longline fishery commenced in 1957 in the Indian Ocean and expanded to the Pacific Ocean in 1958 and the Atlantic Ocean in early 1960s. Since then, the distant water fisheries have become one of the most important fisheries in Korea with the domestic fisheries. In the early 1970s, the tuna catch of the Atlantic Ocean was the highest among other oceans of Korean distant water tuna fisheries but has become minor since the 1990s. There were three types of fishing gears for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean i.e. longline, baitboat and purse seine. The baitboat operated from 1973 to 1985 and a few purse seine vessels started in 2004 but they have operated under a chartering arrangement since 2010. Longline is the main fishery since the beginning of the 1960s. The number of longline vessels decreased from 29 vessels in 1987 to a few in 2002 but increased to 24 vessels in 2008. From 2010, the numbers of longline vessels and the catch were subject to the ICCAT conservation measures. In recent years, the annual catch of tuna and tuna-like species by Korean tuna longline in the ICCAT area decreased from 4,306 in 2008 to 824 t in 2015.

1.1 Annual trend of catches and number of vessels

In 2015, 4 Korean longline vessels were engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean (**Table 1**). The total catch was 824 t, which was a decrease of 56.1% compared to the previous year. The annual total catches of the three tuna species, bigeye tuna, albacore tuna and yellowfin tuna were 675 t, 8 t and 47 t, respectively. Among catches of billfishes, 3 t of blue marlin and 5 t of southern swordfish were caught (**Table 2**). The catches of shark species were 77 t (**Table 3**). In 2015, length distribution of bigeye tuna ranged from 80 cm to 210 cm (mean length: 143.5 cm), yellowfin tuna ranged from 80 cm to 180 cm (mean length: 141.8 cm) and albacore tuna ranged from 80 cm to 120 cm (mean length: 105.6 cm), respectively (**Figure 1**).

1.2 Distribution of fishing grounds

Korean longline fishery has mainly operated in the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean (20°N~20°S, 20°E~60°W) throughout the year, targeting bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna. In 2015, the fishing area was almost the same as in the previous years (**Figure 2**). There was no fishing activity of Korean tuna purse seine vessels in 2015.

¹ Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF).

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical data collection

Korean tuna catch statistics are obtained from two sources of data reporting. The Korea Overseas Fisheries Association (KOFA) collects monthly catch by gear and species from Korean tuna industries. The National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) collects logsheet data from vessels filled out by the captain onboard. In accordance with data reporting and submission requirements by RFMOs, necessary improvements have been continuously made in logbook coverage, accuracy and verification through cross-checking between NIFS and KOFA. To improve fisheries database management system and data cross-checking in 2015, the NIFS and the Ministry developed an electronic logbook system capable of monitoring the state of data submission from the fishing vessel in real time and to manage/cross-check the data. Estimated annual coverage of logsheet data (catch and effort data) has been 100% for the longline fishery in 2015.

2.2 Observer programme

The scientific observer program of distant water fisheries of Korea was started in 2002. The NIFS is responsible for implementing and developing the program. The basic requirement for observers is a college graduate with a major in the natural sciences or fisheries high school graduate with at least 1 year's experience on board and certificate of qualification as deck officer. Candidates for observers, who have passed the paper review (including medical check) and oral interview, have to take a three week training program. The observer training program includes basic safety training for seafaring, operation of navigation devices, biological information, training on target and non-target species and data collection/reporting method for fishing activities. During the training program, they have two kinds of test. One is concerned with technical terms related to the fisheries and biology, and the other with species identification. A person who scores 70% out of the 100 available points on the two tests and attended 100% of the course qualifies as a scientific observer and is deployed on board. Korea has a total of 29 scientific observers at present.

One observer was deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels in the ICCAT Convention area from December in 2015. The observer coverage was 13.8% in terms of efforts (number of hooks) in 2015.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	22/ September /2016
S2	Fleet Characteristics	29/ July /2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	29/ July /2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	29/ July /2016
S5	Size samples (Task II)	29/ July /2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	29/ July /2016
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. No tagging data.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	29/ July /2016
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. No scientific monitoring approach.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. No farming.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. No data on stereoscopic cameras systems.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. No information.

S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. No fishing for W-BFT.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. No research programs on W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	29/ July /2016
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable.
S46	Information collected by observers	29/ July /2016
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. No scientific program for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. No scientific program for billfish.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. No specific plan to collect sharks data.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. No research.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	29/ July /2016
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. No information on sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	29/ July /2016
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. No artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable

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

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Korea has implemented most of reporting obligations and sent most of the data required from recommendations to the ICCAT Secretariat, to the extent possible, to meet the deadline. Korea will continue to make efforts to implement all compulsory conservation and management measures adopted in place.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Korea has revised its domestic regulations in July 2012 to improve data collection, particularly for Task I and Task II. This revision entered into force as of 5 December 2012 and data collection has been much improved through the introduction of electronic form of logsheets. Most of catch data on tuna and tuna-like species as well as shark species were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	13/September/2016
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Korea does not charter any vessels
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Korea has no vessel chartering termination to report.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	13/September/2016
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	13/September/2016
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	2/August/2016
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	2/August/2016
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	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 since Korea does not have access agreements in effect.

GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable since Korea does not have access agreements in effect.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Korea has 80 authorized vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Korea does not have sport and recreational fisheries in the ICCAT area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No information available.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	15/February/2016
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Korea does not farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	16/October/2016
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	Not applicable since Korea did not catch in 2015.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	20/June/2016
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 in 2016.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	29/February/2016

BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	29/February/2016
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	5
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	12/October/2016
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Korea does not fish BFT in Western Atlantic.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Korea has implemented eBCD since 2016.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	28/September/2016
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	29/April/2016
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Korea has not changed its BCD legislation in place but implemented eBCD since this year.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	13/September/2016
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	28/March/2014
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	12/February/2016
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2015	1/July/2016
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not have vessels having allegedly carried out IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Korea does not operate in the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/March/2016 and 28/September/2016.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	19/June/2016 and 28/September/2016.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable since Korea does not operate purse seine vessels using FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/March/2016 and 28/September/2016.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Korea does not have sport and recreational vessels.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Korea does not fish with harpoons or longliners in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	No
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Korea does not have its domestic law to prohibit dead discards.

BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Before Rec. 12/04 enters into force, Korea has instructed its fishing vessels catching blue marlin, white marlin/spearfish as bycatch to comply with this measure with its official document.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Korea is not a developing coastal country catching hammerhead sharks for local consumption.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Korea is not a developing coastal country catching silky sharks for local consumption.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Since 2006, Korea has encouraged its fishing vessels to release live shortfin mako shark, especially juveniles, to the extent possible, in order to implement its mortality reduction.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	In accordance with Korea's Distant Sea Fisheries Act, fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or carcass of silky shark since June 2012.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	In accordance with Korea's Distant Sea Fisheries Act (2008), fishing vessels should be compliant with all compulsory conservation and management measures including sharks-related measures adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. Through the recent revision of data collection regulations entered into force as of 5 December 2012, shark by species have been collected and reported due to the introduction of new logsheets in electronic format. Otherwise, they should be punished depending on the gravity of non-compliance.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Through the recent revision of data collection regulations entered into force as of 5 December 2012, sea turtles by species have been collected and reported due to the introduction of new logsheets in electronic format. All fishing vessels should be compliant with Rec. 10-09 to maximize the probability of sea turtles survival.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	10/October/2015. Partially not applicable. Korean longline vessels do not normally operate in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude. Korea is currently preparing NPOA for seabirds.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Korean longline fishing vessels use circle hooks to mitigate bycatch.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Korea does not take part in the pilot programme.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. Korea has not presented an objection to the recommendation until now.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

The Korean Government established its domestic legislation called “Distant Sea Fisheries Act” (DSFA) in March 2008 to implement all compulsory recommendations and resolutions adopted by International Fisheries Management Organizations such as ICCAT, IOTC, CCSBT, etc. This Act consists of five Sections and 36 Articles which stipulate provisions all Korean distant fishing vessels shall comply with such as Authorization to Fish, Port Inspection, and Installation of VMS etc. This Act comes from the environment where many regional fisheries management organizations and international fisheries organizations have been adopting a wide range of conservation and management measures each year. However, if new and urgent measures such as Statistical Document Programs or Bluefin Tuna Catch Scheme are adopted, the Korean Government shall establish a separate Notice of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) even though the DSFA contains some relevant provisions. Especially, Article 13 (Observation of Distant Sea Fishermen) of the Act states that distant sea fishermen shall conduct their fishing activities with their legitimate fishing licenses and comply with conservation and management measures and other obligatory regulations adopted by international fisheries organizations. The DSFA has been amended to incorporate the need to enhance the flag State responsibilities. This includes the strengthening of administrative² and financial sanctions³ on Korean vessels engaged in IUU activities to the internationally accepted level. In line with this purpose, the Korean Government has operated the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Center to monitor in-near real time the fishing activities of Korean flagged vessels around the world. Korea has acceded FAO PSMA in June 2016.

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

None.

² Administrative sanctions for the master and officers of IUU-related vessels (1st violation: 90-day suspension on their license and vessel operation; 2nd violation: 180-day suspension of their license and vessel operation; 3rd violation: fishing authorization and license revocation).

³ Financial sanctions up to three times the amount of financial gain resulting from IUU fishing.

Table 1. Nominal catch of tuna and tuna-like species by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2005-2015.

												unit: t
<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of vessels</i>	<i>BFT</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>OTH</i>	<i>Total</i>
2005	8	1	675	101	770	-	87	6	7	-	72	1,719
2006	8	79	283	111	2,067	-	159	33	-	-	53	2,785
2007	21	-	573	68	2,136	-	351	64	113	-	49	3,354
2008	24	-	993	147	2,599	-	380	91	96	-	-	4,306
2009	24	-	433	458	2,134	-	14	8	78	1	84	3,210
2010	14	-	380	240	2,646	-	147	55	2	-	361	3,831
2011	16	-	491	130	2,762	-	-	57	-	-	1,167	4,607
2012	16	-	498	289	1,908	-	42	34	-	4	519	3,294
2013	13	-	212	218	1,151	-	112	24	-	7	423	2,146
2014	6	80	116	66	1,039	-	87	10	<1	10	141	1,470
2015	4	-	47	8	675	<1	5	3	0	2	83	824

* BFT: Bluefin tuna, YFT: Yellowfin tuna, ALB: Albacore, BET: Bigeye tuna, SKJ: Skipjack tuna, SWO: Swordfish, BUM: Blue marlin, WHM: White marlin, SAI: Sailfish, OTH: other tunas and sharks (not identified).

Table 2. Nominal catch and discard of billfishes by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2015.

								unit: t
<i>BUM</i>		<i>SAI</i>		<i>SWO-N</i>		<i>SWO-S</i>		
Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	
3	1	2	-	-	2	5	-	

* BUM: Blue marlin, SAI: Sailfish, SWO-N: Northern swordfish, SWO-S: Southern swordfish.

Table 3. Nominal catch of key shark species by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2015.

								unit: t
<i>BSH</i>		<i>SMA</i>		<i>SPL</i>		<i>Others</i>		
Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	
71	19	5	1		<0.1		1	

* BSH: Blue shark, SMA: Shortfin mako shark, SPL: Smooth hammerhead shark.

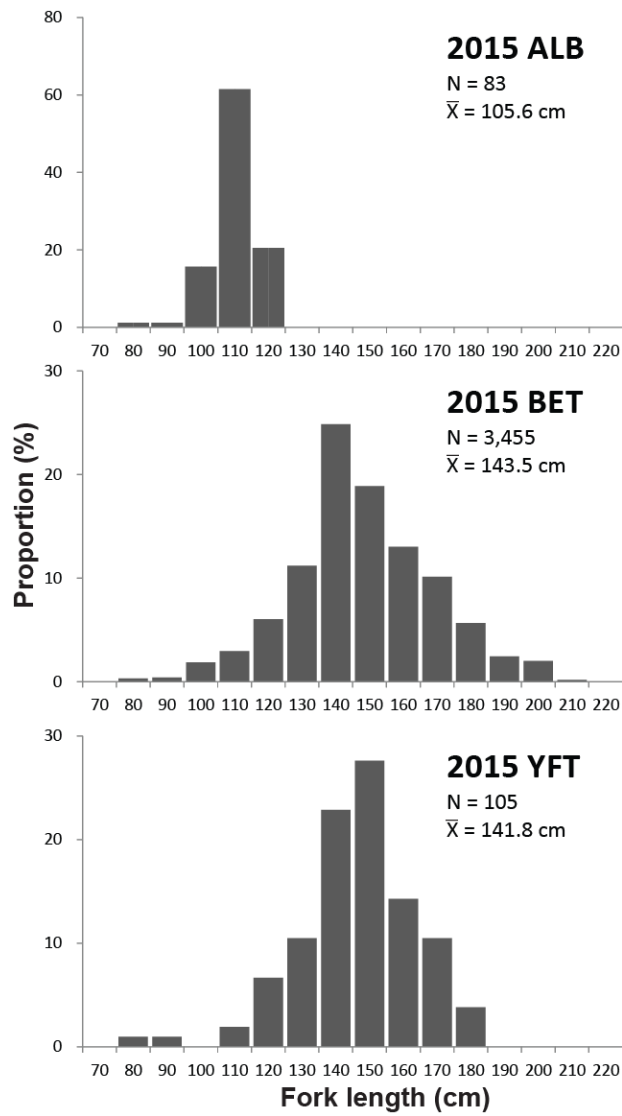


Figure 1. Length distributions of major tunas caught by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2015.

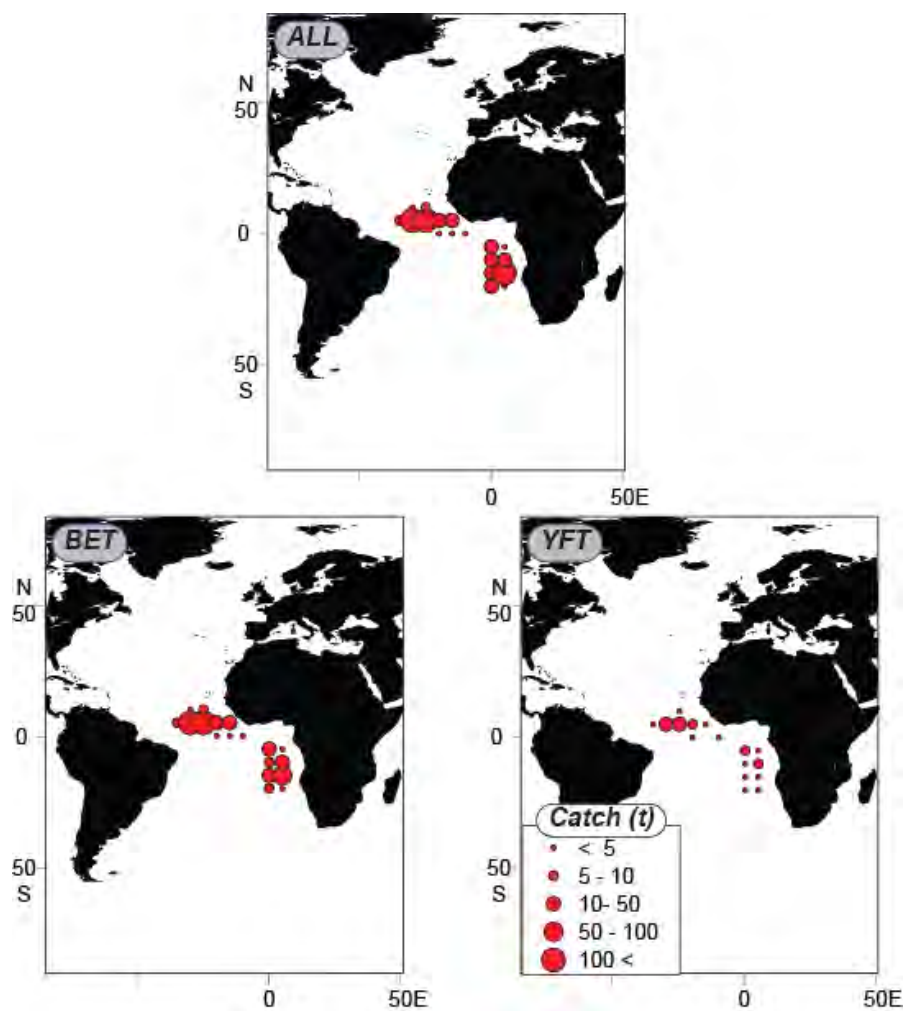


Figure 2. Distribution of catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2015.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA

SUMMARY

This report covers the period of one year (from January 1 to December 31, 2015) and is divided into two parts; namely, part one (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part Two (General Management Information). Zero catch is reported for the period under review as an appendix. Some management measures have been put in place to insure 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 the Liberia Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC). Liberia signed a Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) with the European Union (EU) in June 2015 for access to its EEZ to exploit tropical tuna resources.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

Zero catch data are reported as an appendix, signifying that relatively there was no tuna caught or vessels registered in 2015. The exploitation of tuna and tuna-like species is expected to become a major component of the revenue generating sources of Liberia in 2016. Gains have been made in the sector; a Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) with the European Union (EU) was concluded in June 2015 for five (5) years period starting 2016. Others private tuna companies are negotiating with the Government of Liberia for access to its EEZ.

Liberia is endowed with tropical tuna and tuna-like species (mainly bigeye, yellowfin, skipjack, and many tuna-like species such as the billfish, 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 an ICCAT CPC.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Research and Statistics division and the Marine Division of the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) collect all data and information about the marine fisheries. Fisheries observers and inspectors have been trained both 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 Iridium-based Liberia VMS system and a minimum of 15% Liberian observer coverage. A dockside inspection team has been established to inspect all licensed tuna vessels and collect data on species landed (length frequency, total catch landed and catch composition/ port sampling) at Liberia's port or designated port outside of Liberia. Data collection from the artisanal fisheries sector is a major drawback due to limited budget and limited capacity of fisheries enumerators in the area of species identification.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL –all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Not applicable (N/A)
S2	Fleet Characteristics	N/A
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	N/A
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	N/A
S5	Size samples (Task II)	N/A
S6	Catch estimated by size	N/A
S7	Tagging declaration (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna)	N/A

S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N/A
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	N/A
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	N/A
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all caging)	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmers	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorized by-catch	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N/A
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	N/A
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N/A
BILL FISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	N/A
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N/A

S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N/A
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	N/A
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	N/A
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N/A

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Not applicable. Liberia is in the preparatory stage for exploitation of its tuna and tuna- like resources.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Training and recruitments of Fisheries Observers, Inspectors and Enumerators are ongoing. Data collection and reporting system now in place. Liberia has a robust MCS system evidenced by a report from the West African Regional Fisheries Project (WARFP) that Liberia topped seven West African countries, being placed first for monitoring, surveillance, and control of its waters from illegal fishing activities. These countries include Ghana, Cabo Verde, Sierra Leone, Senegal, and Guinea Bissau. Liberia is a member of CITES (the Conservation on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) and fully complies with all its requirements.

GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Liberia has no tuna vessels in its registry.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Liberia has no vessels chartering.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Liberia has no vessels chartering.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorized to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorized to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No tuna vessel requested entry.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna fishing vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna fishing vessels.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna fishing vessels.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Recreational fisheries in Liberia have not been of great significance but it is a likely area where growth and new opportunities are arising both in marine and inland locations. Liberia manages its sport and recreational fisheries through licensing. About 22 recreational and sport vessels were licensed during the period under review, but no catch data were collected because of limited manpower.

GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna fishing vessels.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna fishing vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna fishing vessels.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna fishing vessels.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna fishing vessels.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No tuna vessels were sighted.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No tuna vessels were sighted.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna trapping.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna trapping.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.

BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1026	Validated Bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged in tuna fisheries.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged in tuna fisheries.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged in tuna fisheries.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged in tuna fisheries.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged in tuna fisheries.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged in tuna fisheries.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged in tuna fisheries.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not Applicable. No vessel was targeting Swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No vessel was targeting swordfish.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. No vessel was targeting swordfish.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No vessel was targeting 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. No special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks were issued.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No vessel was targeting swordfish.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Liberia has not developed fishing/ management plan for North swordfish.

ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Liberia did not register any northern albacore vessels.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Liberia has not taken steps to prohibit dead discards of marlins.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	<p>Fisheries policy accepted and draft fisheries bill/ acts is before the legislature for passage into law. Meanwhile, Sections 44-55 of the Fisheries Regulations discusses the applicable measure for monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) in Liberia and every vessel licensed in Liberia water must carry onboard Liberia's VMS and Scientific Observer. Below is MCS organization and operation in Liberia;</p> <p>MCS staff comprises of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -3 Senior staff (MCS Focal Person, Deputy MCS Focal Person, and MCS Adviser). -7 Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) staff, 1 FMC Supervisor. - Fisheries Observers are comprised of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-man Management Team (Manager, Logistics Officer, & De-briefer), 15 regular Fisheries Observers. Fisheries Inspectors are comprised of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead Inspector -8 regular Fisheries Inspectors <p>MCS Sub-Committee of the Co-Management Association (CMA) in Robert-sport is comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A 9 member Board of Directors -1 Chairman -9 regular committee members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberia Coast Guard (LCG) Personnel are comprised of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Head of boarding team for fisheries patrol -Head of operations and tactical plans -18 technical and support staff • Joint areal patrol (LCG, United Nation Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA), National Port Authority (NPA)) • Dockside inspection team (Senior MCS Staff, FMC staff, Fisheries Inspector & Observer). • At sea inspection team (LCG, Inspector/ Observer/ FMC Staff). <p>Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) • Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) • Automatic Identification System (AIS) • High Frequency (HF) • Very High Frequency (VHF) • Sea-vision

SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The Fisheries Regulations of Liberia give authority to the Minister of Agriculture to develop and enforce any management measure for the protection and conservation of species whose survivors are threatened and ratify/ sign any regional, sub-regional and international agreement on fisheries management and conservation. Liberia is a member of the 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 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 implementation of shortfinmako mortality reduction	Incorporated in the new fisheries act submitted to the national legislature for passage into law.
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	Incorporated in the new fisheries act submitted to the national legislature for passage into law.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	In the preparatory stage. Committee has been established to prepare detail plans.
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. Still underdevelopment.

BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Still underdevelopment.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Still underdevelopment.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Still underdevelopment.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Not applicable.

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

Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures is somewhat new to Liberia; as such the requisite financial and technical skills need to be acquired. In 2015, there is no registered and licensed tuna fishing vessels fishing in the EEZ of Liberia. Liberia undertakes efforts to ensure that it tracks the implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures, staff have been delegated with specific responsibilities in relation to the execution of adopted ICCAT recommendations.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBYA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA LIBYE
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBIA**

SUMMARY

During 2016 fishing season the two main targeted species were: BFT bluefin tuna (thunnus thynnus) was targeted by Libyan BFT catching fleet using only one type of fishing gear i.e. purse seine. SWO Swordfish (xiphias gladius) was targeted utilising the longline method. The total number of vessels engaged during the BFT 2016 season were 14 Libyan purse seiners. Six vessels were registered for catching swordfish in 2016 however several others were involved in this fishery. No BFT traps or farms were active in Libya in 2016. The total catch of BFT was 1367.35 t out of an allocated quota 1373.28 t. The fishing operations for BFT took place both in the Libya EEZ and in FAO Fishing Zone 37 (Mediterranean Sea). ICCAT conservation measures were rigorously observed, VMS data regularly transmitted and Regional Observers assigned to the catching vessels for monitoring and controlling BFT fishing activities. All BFT catches were registered through the eBCD system and were exported to ICCAT registered farms (EU-Malta and Turkey). The data available indicates SWO landings of circa 600 t as at the end of September 2016. All catches were sold locally.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Types of fisheries

BFT: the only gear used was purse seine. BFT is a highly migratory species along the Libyan coast and the Mediterranean and fishing activity took place in accordance with the ICCAT recommendations.

SWO: the only gear used was the longline method. Governance and regulation in this fishery needs improvement.

1.2 Fishing effort trends

The total number of active BFT fishing vessels during the 2016 season was 14 PS, an increase of 2PS from 2015 in line with the increased TAC.

Six SWO catching were registered for 2016 but there was activity by several other vessels and further monitoring needs to take place in this fishery.

1.3 Catch trend

BFT: The total catch of BFT in Libyan waters during 2016 was 1367.35 t. As result of the resetting of TAC in 2014 for the three years up to end of 2017 (Rec. 14-04 /paras 4 and 5), the quota allocated to Libya has increased.

SWO: Due to the lack of statistics for 2015 it has not been possible to establish a catch trend for this fishery in 2016.

Section 2: Research and statistics

BFT: During the 2016 fishing season, regular BFT data were collected by the scientific observers and assessed in the Marine Biology Research Centre to determine and pre-announce the closure time to the fishing vessels.

SWO: The main statistical source for SWO were the local markets; no data available directly from the fishing vessels.

2.1 Fishery data

BFT: Some fishery data were collected (Task I and Task II) from purse seine fishing vessels and were sent on 29/5/2016 (some data analysed and shown in **Figures 1, 2 and 3**). Regarding the information on catch from sport and recreational fisheries and domestic observer and alternative programs it is not applicable because there are none of these kinds of activities and therefore no information is available. Furthermore, some data on BFT caught in Libyan waters during caging time, result of pilot study were conducted at (MFF) company in its farms for four catches (some data analysed and shown in **Figures 4 and 5**).

All information and data required and reported to the SCRS is tabulated in the scientific report herein.

SWO: Data collation from local market sources.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT 26/09/2016.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT 29/07/2016.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT 29/07/2016.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT 29/07/2016.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT 29/07/2016.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent to ICCAT 29/07/2016.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N.A. Libya has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N.A. Libya has no activity.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N.A. No activity at all.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Sent to ICCAT 30/7/2016.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N.A. There is no alternative monitoring.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N.A. There is no information available.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N.A. There is no information available.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	N.A. Not declared in Libya fishing plane 2016.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N.A. Libya has no BFT farm.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N.A. Libya has no BFT farm.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	26/09/2016.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N.A. Libya has no BFT farm.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N.A. Libya involved in W-BFT fishery.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N.A. No unauthorised by catch was recorded.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N.A. Libya involved in W-BFT fishery.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No reports.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No reports.

Number	Information required	Response
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N.A. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	No aggregating devices authorised or utilised.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	No data collated.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N.A. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N.A. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	N.A. No available data.
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N.A. No available data.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N.A. No available data.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N.A. No available data.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N.A. No available data.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N.A. No available data.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	N.A. No available data.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N.A. No available data.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N.A. No available data.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N.A. No available data.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	N.A. No available data.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	N.A. No available data.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N.A. No available data.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N.A. No available data.

Implementation of reporting obligations for ICCAT fisheries including shark species

1. A provisional BFT fishing plan was prepared and transmitted to ICCAT at the beginning of 2016 BFT fishing season.
2. A final list of active vessels authorized to fish BFT in the med-sea, with their individual quota was sent to ICCAT later after finalization.
3. The total number of catching vessels actually engaged in fishing activities involving BFT in the Mediterranean were 14 PS (No LL vessels operated in 2016).
4. The total catches of each vessel, date of entry to fishing and date of ending fishing season for each. Vessel are 98.26 t and shown in the **Table 2**.
5. No traps activity authorized during 2016 fishing season.
6. No fattening farms operated in 2016.
7. Measures to respect individual quota was implemented by coordination between national and ROP observers on board of fishing vessels.
8. All vessels stop the fishing activity on time required by Rec. 14 – 04 measures (24 June). The total BFT catch in 2016 fishing season was 1367.35 t as 99.6% of the total adjusted quota for 2016 season (1373.28 t)
9. Only BFT species was caught by Libyan vessels, no other species included in BFT fisheries.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report part II no 024/2016.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT 14 /10/2016.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT 09/09/2016.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Libya does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable .Libya does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. No transshipment activity.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No transshipment activity.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No Carrier Vessel activity.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No LSPLV activity.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. Libyan ports not operational in 2016.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Libyan Ports not operational in 2016.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Libyan Ports not operational in 2016.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Libyan Ports not operational in 2016.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Libyan Ports not operational in 2016.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Libyan Ports not operational in 2016.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Libyan Ports not operational in 2016.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Libya does not have any bilateral arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Sent to ICCAT 15 /04/2016.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Sent to ICCAT 13 /10/2016.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. No LSTLV in 2016.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries activity.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. Libya does not have vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Libya does not have vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. No BFT landed.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No cases of non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Libya has no farm activities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No farming in Libya.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Libya has no caging declaration (no farms).
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Libya has no traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	Sent to ICCAT 14/02/2016.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Libya does not operate bluefin tuna traps.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Sent to ICCAT 16/06/2016.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Sent to ICCAT 15/10/2016.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	Sent to ICCAT 29/07/2016.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT 16/05/2016.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT 16/05/2016.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT 17/05/2016.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Regularly reported to ICCAT.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Not included in Libya's fishing plan.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. No transshipment port.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT 21/05/2016.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	(Regular) on time 03/06 -09/06-17/6 and 24/06/2016.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Sent to ICCAT 28/06/2016.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT 24/06/2016.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No tagging, but regulated by Local decree 2015/2013 re the release and tags.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	NIL
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT 28/09/2016.
FT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Sent to ICCAT 26/05/2016.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. No tagging.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. No such vessels.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not yet implemented.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Sent May 2016.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No authorisations for 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	No such special permits.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Closed season 01-31 March and 01 Oct – 30 Nov.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in this fishery.
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 is 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 is not involved in this fishery.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	No statistics available.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
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	Libya is in the process of implementing legislation to adopt this recommendation.
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)	Libya is in the process of implementing legislation to adopt these recommendations.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Libya is in the process of implementing legislation to adopt these recommendations.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Libya is in the process of implementing legislation to adopt these recommendations.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No report presented.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Libya has fully adopted the BFT eBCD system .
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objections.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

BFT is the main species targeted by Libyan purse seine fishing vessels and their fishing activity is concentrated in the Libyan EEZ and FAO Fishing Zone 37. In order to ensure a sustainable fishing activity for bluefin tuna, the Minister of Agriculture, Husbandry and Marine Wealth issued Decree #205/2013 as an update of the previous decree #61/2010 which regulates licensing, monitoring, control and inspection of bluefin tuna fishing activity in Libyan waters and complied with the control measures adopted by ICCAT (Recs. 08-05, 09-06) and lately Rec. 13-07 which modified by Rec.14-04 concerning the multiannual recovery plan for BFT, were fully observed and applied in the 2016 fishing season.

Catch information and activity were regularly reported to the ICCAT Secretariat in the required time.

SWO: Targeted in the Libyan EEZ and Central Mediterranean.

4.1 Closed season and catch limits

BFT: The authorized fishing period for BFT by the purse seiners has been set from 26.5.2016 until 24.6.2016. The opening and closing of the season is announced by the Authority due to the officials any vessel completed its individual and declared quota shall inform the Authority and also to be controlled.

In case of determining BFT which have been caught by the fishing vessels without fishing permission or adequate individual quota or determining BFT which have been misstated, the fish shall be seized and released.

SWO: Closed Seasons: 1 – 31 March, 1 October – 30 November

4.2 Prohibitions of length and weight

BFT: Min catch size allowed: weight 30 kg, fork length 115 cm

SWO: Min catch size allowed: weight 10 kg, fork length 90 cm

4.3 Vessel Monitoring System

BFT: It is obligatory for all fishing and towing vessels to be equipped with an operational VMS.

VMS information's was regularly reported to Secretariat every 4hrs.

SWO: Vessels exceeding LOA 24 m were equipped with VMS system.

4.4 Licensing and fishing method

BFT: In accordance with ICCAT recommendations and domestic local regulation (Decree No. 205/2013) it is mandatory for all vessels involved in the BFT fishery to obtain have a special license issued by The General Authority for Marine Wealth/Libya; catches could only take place after authorization of the Pre Notification document by the Authority and transfers of catches from catching vessel net to towing cage were regulated in terms of the recommendations laid down in Rec. 2014-04.

SWO: Fishing licences will be introduced at the end of this year.

4.5 Observers

BFT: It is obligatory to accommodate ICCAT Regional Observers for all fishing/towing vessels participated during entire fishing period.

SWO: No observers were engaged in this fishery in 2016.

4.6 Inspection schemes and activities

BFT and SWO: Libya did not participate in the inspection scheme with other regional inspectors for bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean but there is a program for its landing harbours.

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

Libya has made its best efforts to implement all ICCAT recommendations in the management of BFT fishing. However there were some difficulties encountered in implementation such as:

- The utilization of local designated ports due to the exceptional circumstances of the country; embarkation and disembarkation of the ROPs took place in alternative ports in Tunisia and Turkey.
- The collation of data.
- Non participation in the inspection program because of the exceptional situation in the country.
- Delays in rectifying problems that at times arose with the VMS units mainly because the VMS operational systems are not based in Libya.

5.1 Some steps taken to overcome these difficulties

- Cooperation with the Secretariat to choose the alternative ports of embarkation/disembarkation for ROPs.
- Encouraging the vessel operators to submit data in the sufficient time.
- Catching vessels will have to upgrade their telecommunication systems on board.
- Full cooperation with the CPCs responsible for the farming units to which the Libyan catches were destined.

Table 1. Bluefin catch from 2003-2016.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Initial quota (t)</i>	<i>Current catch (t)</i>
2003	1286	752.2
2004	1300	1299.6
2005	1400	1090.7
2006	1440	1254
2007	1280.14	1359
2008	1236.99	1317.8
2009	946.52	1081.64
2010	725.750	645.303
2011	902	ZERO/ UNUSED
2012	902	762.948
2013	937.65	933.1
2014	937.65	932.63
2015	1157.06	1153.45
2016	1373.28	1367.35

Table 2. Catch vessels actually engaged in the 2016 BFT fishing season.

<i>NO</i>	<i>VESSEL NAME</i>	<i>ICCAT NO.</i>	<i>VESSEL TYPE</i>	<i>Quota (Kg)</i>	<i>Total Catch (Kg)</i>	<i>Start Date</i>	<i>End dated</i>
1	ZARQA ALYMAMA I	AT000LBY00064	PS, 24-40m	98091	98000	14/6/2016	24/6/2016
2	CYRENE	AT000LBY00010	PS, 24-40m	98091	97147.3	26/5/2016	24/6/2016
3	TRIPOLITANIA	AT000LBY00013	PS,24-40m	98091	97147.3	26/5/2016	24/6/2016
4	DEELA	AT000LBY00024	PS,24-40m	98091	98091	26/5/2016	24/6/2016
5	MORINA	AT000LBY00028	PS,24-40m	98091	97147.3	26/5/2016	24/6/2016
6	ELHADER II	AT000LBY00037	PS,24-40m	98091	98091	26/5/2016	24/6/2016
7	KHANDEEL II	AT000LBY00038	PS,24-40m	98091	97147.3	26/5/2016	24/6/2016
8	ALRWASI 1	AT000LBY00046	PS,24-40m	98091	97147.3	26/5/2016	24/6/2016
9	HANIBAL	AT000LBY00047	PS,24-40m	98091	97147.3	26/5/2016	24/6/2016
10	ALSSAFA IV	AT000LBY00060	PS,24-40m	98091	98084	26/5/2016	24/6/2016
11	ALHARES 2	AT000LBY00074	PS,24-40m	98091	98091	26/5/2016	24/6/2016
12	ALBURDI	AT000LBY00071	PS,24-40m	98091	98050	14/6/2016	24/6/2016
13	ALBAHR ELHADER	AT000LBY00077	PS,24-40m	98091	98091	26/5/2016	24/6/2016
14	TAYMA	AT000LBY00083	PS,20-40m	98091	98091	26/5/2016	24/6/2016

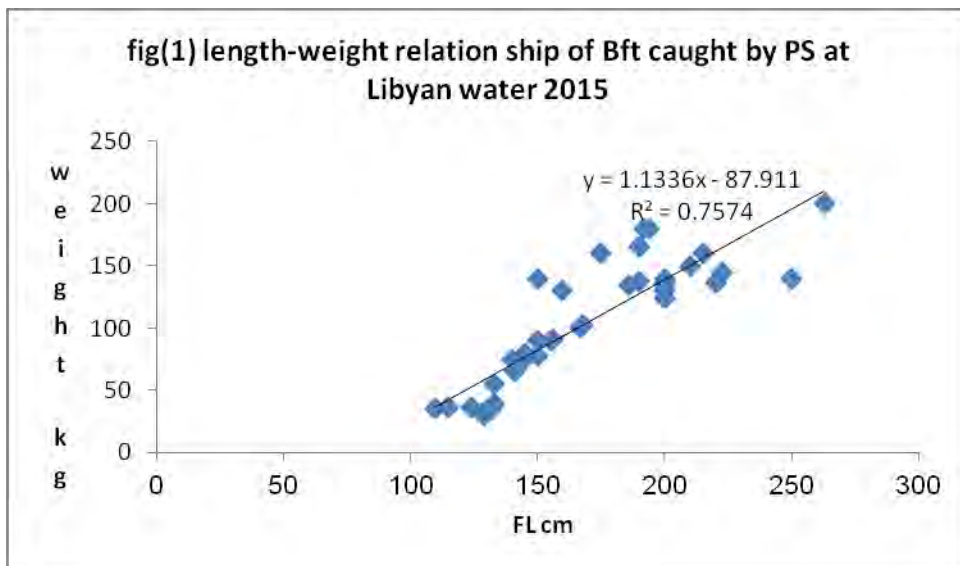


Figure 1. Length-weight relationship of BFT caught by PS in Libyan waters in 2015.

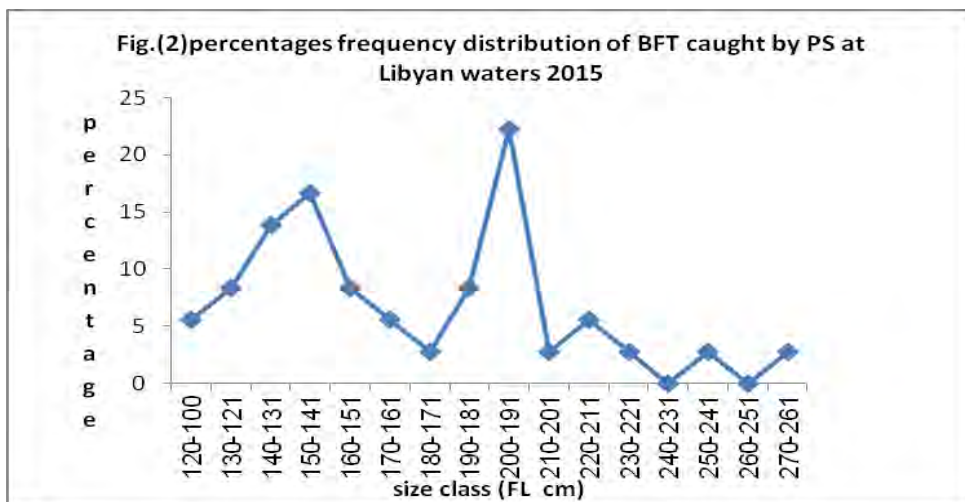


Figure 2. Percentage frequency distribution of BFT caught by PS in Libyan waters in 2015.

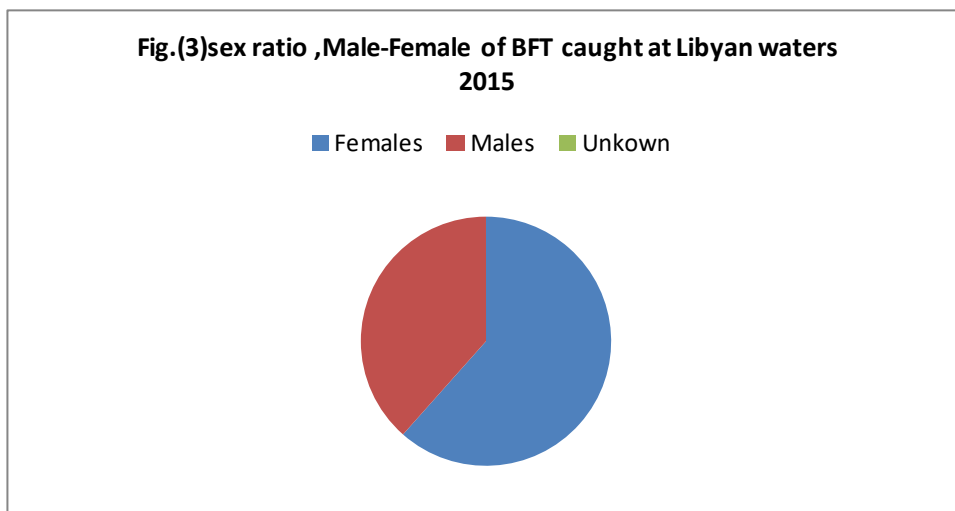


Figure 3. Sex ratio, male-female of BFT caught in Libyan waters.

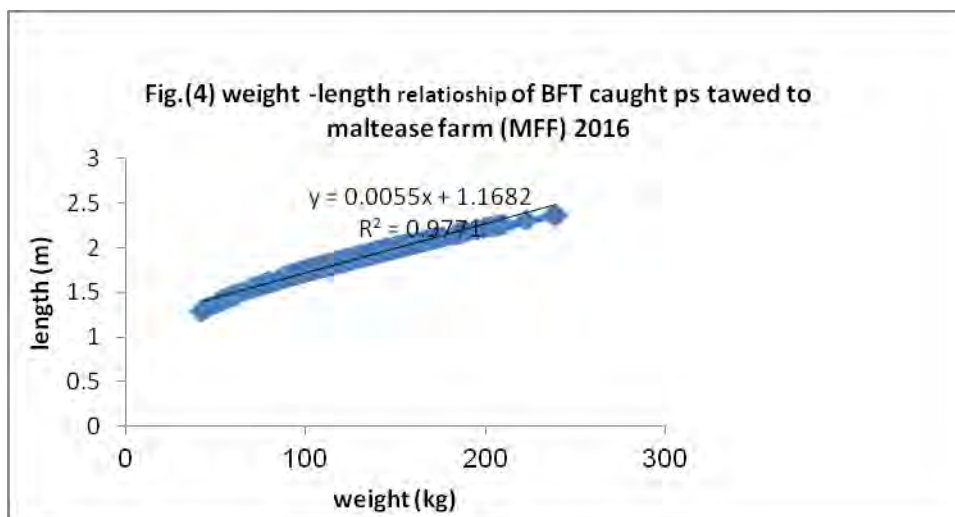


Figure 4. Weight-length relationship of BFT caught by PS towed to Maltese farm 2016.

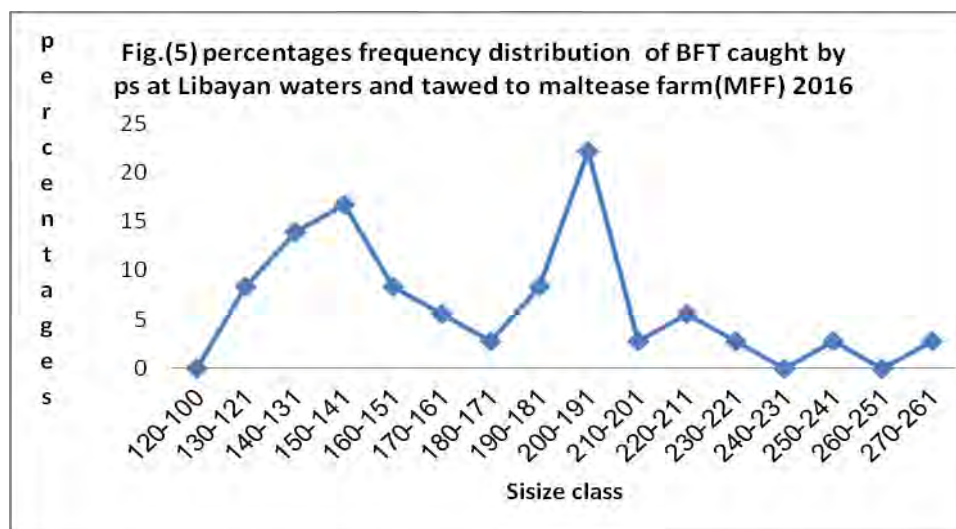


Figure 5. Percentage frequency distribution of BFT caught by PA in Libyan waters and towed to Maltese farm 2016.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA**

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 2016 environ 62 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 2015, 4300 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 144% par rapport à 2014) 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 subies une légère augmentation en 2015. Après la chute observée en 2014 pour une quantité moins de 500 tonnes composée essentiellement de Scomberomorus tritor. 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 été couverts par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur les thons rouges et les thons mineurs ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Le premier programme vise la collecte des données et les informations disponibles sur la présence des thons rouges dans la zone Mauritanienne et le deuxième la collecte des données biologiques sur les thonidés mineurs en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance.

Ère 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 mais d'autre part donne une description détaillée des prises accessoires de la flottille artisanale, côtière et hauturière particulièrement ciblant les petits pélagiques. Jusqu'à présent la Mauritanie ne dispose pas d'une flottille thonière pour les pêches des grands pélagiques côtiers et hauturiers.

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'exploitation, exclusivement par des flottilles étrangères opérant dans le cadre d'accord de pêche. Les flottilles observées dans les 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 est arrivé à terme en décembre 2013. Il n'a pas été renouvelé à ce jour.

Le nombre des thonidés (senneurs, canneurs et palangriers) travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux a atteint 62 navires en 2016. Trente un (31) navires travaillent dans le cadre de l'accord de pêche UE-Mauritanie signé en 2015 dont 21 de nationalité espagnole et 10 français (**Figure 1**).

Les thonidés travaillés dans la zone utilisent trois types d'engins de pêche tels que la canne, la palangre et la senne. La flottille de l'UE est composée de 8 canneurs, 3 palangriers et 20 senneurs.

Les prises de la flottille thonière sont composés 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) réparties entre les 6 laboratoires et services, implantés dans trois villes différentes. 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 suivi des paramètres hydro-chimiques pour suivre l'état de l'environnement marin.

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. 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 pour les thons.

Les 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 introduites dans une base de données gérée par les Gardes Côtes Mauritaniennes, structure civile affiliée 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 des 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 dans les 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, sur 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 initiée depuis 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 mesuré par le *scomberomorus tritor* et le *sarda sarda* était représentatif.

En plus le programme de l'observation de l'IMROP orienté vers les petits pélagiques a permis de mesurer la fréquence des tailles de certaines espèces des thonidés (**tableau 2**).

2.1 Programme sur les thons de rouge ICCAT-IMROP 2016

En 2016, l'IMROP a signé avec l'ICCAT deux programmes de recherches axés sur les thons rouges et la collecte des données biologique sur les thons mineurs.

Le premier programme qui concerne le thon rouge vient juste suite à la déclaration des captures accidentelles de cette espèce dans la zone Mauritanienne depuis l'année 2010. Une prise de certain nombre de thon rouge rencontrés par les canneurs espagnols débarqués à Dakar ont été annoncées. Ces captures ont été commercialisées au même prix que le thon obèse vers l'Espagne (Ngom et Ndaw, 2013). Durant cette année de 2010, 19 spécimens ont été débarqué dans le port de Dakar. Les captures totales étaient 4350 kg avec une taille moyenne d'environ 229 cm et un poids s'élève à 224 kg. En 2013, une quantité pêchée de plus de 5 tonnes de thons rouge a été encore pêchée dans la zone Mauritanienne soit environ 23 spécimens de taille moyenne variant entre 223 et 227 cm. En 2016, un thon rouge de l'Atlantique a été capturé par un chalutier pélagique dans les eaux mauritaniennes en avril 2016 dans une profondeur de 500m. Les mensurations de ce spécimen ont été réalisées à bord par les observateurs scientifiques de l'IMROP embarqués. Il s'agit d'un thon rouge de longueur totale de 2,56m et poids estimé à 400 Kg.

Suivant cet état de fait et conformément aux objectifs du Programme ICCAT GBYP, un programme de recherche visant à améliorer la collecte de données et d'informations sur le thon rouge (*Thunnus thynnus*) a eu lieu en 2016. Ce projet vise à dispenser un cours de formation de courte durée au profit des observateurs et enquêteurs de l'IMROP impliqués dans la collecte afin de leur fournir les connaissances nécessaires sur l'identification des espèces des thons y compris le thon rouge. La formation a eu lieu à Nouadhibou durant le mois de juin et plus de 20 observateurs et agents impliqués dans la collecte ont été assisté. Une enquête auprès de la profession et le département de pêche pour la sensibilisation sur l'embarquement des observateurs et la collecte des données sur les thons rouge a été réalisé durant les mois de juillet-aout 2016. Une enquête auprès de la profession et le département de pêche pour la sensibilisation sur l'embarquement des observateurs et la collecte des données sur les thons rouge a été réalisé durant les mois de juillet-aout 2016. Un rapport scientifique sur cette activité sera produit durant le mois de septembre.

2.2 Programme sur la collecte des données biologiques sur les thons mineurs ICCAT-IMROP 2016

L'IMROP a soumis encours 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 2016 a concerné seulement la récupération des échantillons biologiques sur ces espèces dans la zone Mauritanienne 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 sur les principales espèces débarquées en Mauritanie à savoir : Bonite à dos rayé (*Sarda sarda*), thonine commune (*Euthynnus alletteratus*), Auxide (*Auxis thazard*) et Thazard batard (*Acanthocybium Solandri*).

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. Le tableau suivant donne un résumé du nombre d'individus échantillonné depuis le démarrage du programme.

Un rapport détaillé sur ce programme sera soumis à l'ICCAT conformément à la convention signée entre ICCAT-IMROP.

2.3 Marquage sur les thons tropicaux dans la zone mauritanienne

L'IMROP a participé depuis le mois de juillet sur le marquage des thons tropicaux dans la zone Mauritanienne réalisé par l'AZTI dans le cadre du programme ICCAT/AOTTP. Un chercheur de l'IMROP a participé à la campagne de marquage qui s'est réalisé à bord du navire Aita Fraxku. Ce bateau commercial a parcouru les eaux Mauritaniennes durant 4 jours (du 14 au 17 juillet inclus) lors de sa première marée dans le cadre du programme de marquage ICCAT/AOTTP. Lors de ces 4 journées un total de 2587 individus a été marqué, composé de 1656 listaos (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), 189 thons obèses (*Thunnus obesus*) et 742 albacores (*Thunnus albacares*).

2.4 La pêche hauturière de petits pélagiques

Cinq espèces de la famille des Scombridés sont pêchées de façon accessoire par les flottilles 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 2015 (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 2015, la répartition par espèce a été très variable. La sarde (*sarda sarda*), domine largement les captures (67 % en moyenne) sur la série 2006-2015 mais dont la baisse constatée sur 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 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*.

2.5 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 observé en 2014 où les captures des petits pélagiques ciblées par la pêche artisanale et côtière étaient faible dans la zone nord de la Mauritanie.

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

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	(22/09/2016)
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 en encoure.
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 <i>Sargassum</i> 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	Envoie prévu durant le mois de septembre.
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 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Pas de flottille.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	
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 <i>Tetrapturus</i> 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-taube 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

Ile Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

En Mauritanie la surveillance et le contrôle en mer constituent la tâche principale des Gardes Côtes mauritaniennes (GCM) qui au respect de la réglementation (nationale et internationale) en vigueur en Mauritanie par les unités autorisées à opérer dans les eaux sous sa juridiction.

Etant donné que la Mauritanie, n'ayant pas encore de flotte thonière nationale, l'inspection concerne essentiellement le contrôle des 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.

En novembre 2016 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 exploité par la pêche artisanale côtière. Du fait du retard de la délivrance de certificat de capture par les Gardes de Côtes Mauritaniennes jusqu'à fin 2015, aucune flottille n'a été développé pour exploité ce quota.

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

Pour les thons hauturiers la Mauritanie ne dispose d'aucuns moyens de captures propres. Les flottilles qui ciblent ces espèces dans la ZEE mauritanienne battent pavillon de l'Union européenne, du Sénégal et autres nationalités, qui déclarent leurs statistiques de pêche effectuées dans notre zone directement à l'ICCAT. Nous avons présenté ici les captures accessoires réalisées par la flottille artisanale et côtière domestiques. Les captures en thons de ce segment, malgré une forte augmentation, enregistrée en 2013, restent assez faibles (environ 1600 tonnes en 2013). L'apparition du thazard noir *Acanthocybium solandri*, de façon timide en 2012, 2014 et 2015 mais exceptionnelle en 2013 est à signaler. Cette espèce est fortement rencontrée dans la zone nord de la Mauritanie où les conditions environnementales sont favorables (upwelling permanent, présence des zones de rétention.etc).

En revanche, les prises, déclarées des flottilles des petits pélagiques hauturière étrangères qui opèrent dans notre zone dans le cadre d'accord bilatéraux, sont passées de presque 16 000 tonnes en 2011 à moins de 4300 tonnes en 2015. Cette chute est corrélée à celle des petits pélagiques suite aux retraits en cascades des flottilles étrangères ciblant les petits pélagiques.

Etant donné que ces pêcheries de petits pélagiques ne sont pas couvertes par le mandat de l'ICCAT et par conséquent aucune mesure y compris la déclaration n'est appliquée, nous avons jugé important de procéder à la communication de ces informations à la place et lieu des pays pêcheurs pour éviter toute perte d'informations.

Tableau 1. Nombre mesurés par espèces des thonidés (base enquête lots)

Étiquettes de lignes	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total général
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	69	3	35	234	341
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	24	17	7	123	171
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	8				8
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	3				3
Total général	104	20	42	357	523

Tableau 1b.

Années	<i>Katsuwomis pelamis</i>	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	<i>Thunus alalunga</i>	<i>Thunus albacares</i>
2010		384		1
2011		86		
2013		212		
2014	4	71	3	15
Total	4	753	3	16

Tableau 2. Synthèse de la collecte des données biologiques sur les thons mineurs.

Espèces	Nombre traités	Paramètres étudiés	Zone de collecte
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	Au laboratoire : 141 individus	Taille-poids, croissance, reproduction	Nord de la Mauritanie
	A bord des bateaux : 255 individus	Taille-poids, croissance, reproduction	Nord de la Mauritanie

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
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	246	140	377	307	1842	1899	627	97	212	493
<i>Euthynnus sp</i>	849	574	1100	1803	2418	0	1656	257	529	1303
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1139	686	1666	1688	7253	13929	3163	491	1022	2489
Total (Tonnes)	2234	1400	3144	3798	11513	15828	5446	845	1763	4286

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
<i>Acanthocybium Solandri</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,28	1575,33	44	161
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	1,4	0,0	0,0	2,8	3,6	0,0		0,00		
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>							0,0	0,01		1
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>							5,28	3,33		
<i>Sarda sarda</i>							616,59	0,01	45	70
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>							122,93	84,77	399	545
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,00	1	10
Total (tonnes)	508	591	490	223	201	114	809	1663	489	787

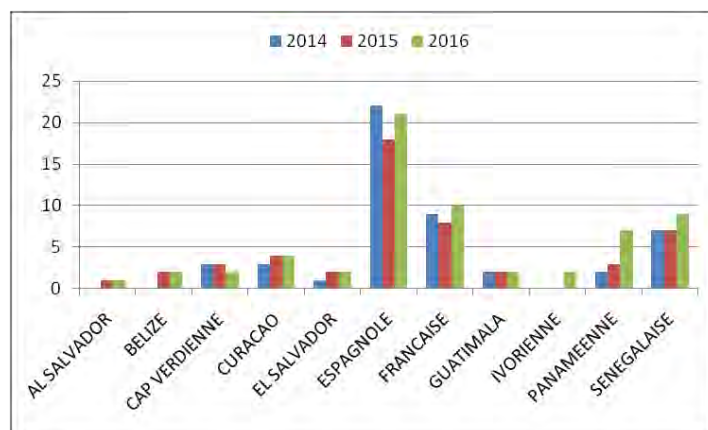


Figure 1. Évolution du nombre des thoniers par nationalité entre 2014-2016.

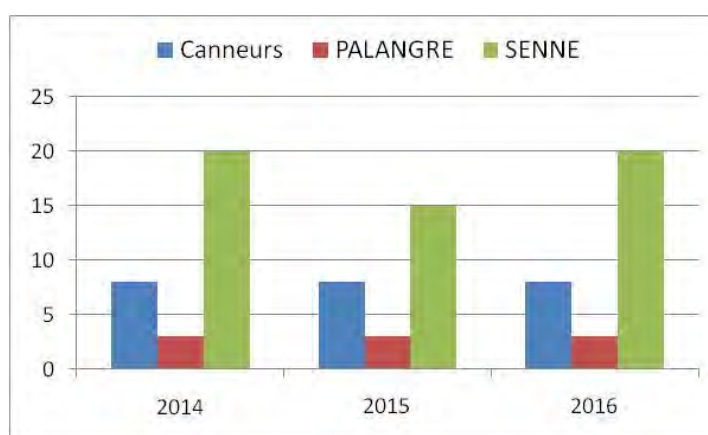


Figure 2. Nombre des thoniers pêchés dans la zone Mauritanienne par type d'engins

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO¹²
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MEXIQUE
INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO

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 Acuicultura Sustentables (LGPAS), y la Norma Oficial Mexicana que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de Jurisdicción Federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe 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 Acuicultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA) es la autoridad nacional encargada de implementar las políticas, programas y normatividad que faciliten el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola de México. Por su parte, el Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INAPESCA) es el responsable de desarrollar la investigación científica y recopilar las estadísticas sobre la pesca del atún con palangre en el Golfo de México.

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 (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. Esta información contempla el 100% de cobertura en 2015.

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 2015 registró 28 barcos que realizaron 324 viajes en los que se realizaron 3,193 lances en 6,263 días de pesca con un intervalo de 4 a 33 días, se utilizaron 1,979'608 anzuelos.

El número de viajes por barco fue de 11.57, el número de días por barco fue de 223.67, el número de lances por barco fue de 114, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 70 700, el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 620, el número de días por viaje fue de 19.33.

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² Julio Said Palleiro Nayar, Instituto Nacional de Pesca. Dirección General Adjunta de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico. Pitágoras 1320 Col. Santa Cruz Atoyac, C. P. 03310, México, D. F. julio.palleiro@inapesca.gob.mx

La distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido durante 2015 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 gráfica por trimestre se registraron en el primer trimestre 394,645 anzuelos (20%) en el segundo trimestre 568,644 anzuelos (29%), en el tercer trimestre 543,577 anzuelos (27%) y en el cuarto trimestre 472,742 anzuelos (24%). Se observan variaciones espaciales entre trimestres, siendo el primero y cuarto trimestres los que registran distribución amplia, mientras que el segundo y tercer trimestre presentan una distribución más concentrada en la parte suroeste de la ZEE.

1.4 Captura

Durante 2015 se registró una captura embodegada de 968 t de atún aleta amarilla, 72 t de marlín azul, 53 t de atún aleta azul, 35 t pez vela, 31 t de pez espada y 25 t de otras especies de peces en la que se incluye al aceitoso, dorado, barracuda, principalmente (**Tabla 1**).

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INAPESCA) a través de la Dirección General Adjunta de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DGAIPA) mantiene en mejora continua al Sistema de Información de Atún del Golfo de México (SIA), que facilita la integración y el manejo de la información que genera el Programa Nacional de Observadores del Fideicomiso de Investigación para el Desarrollo del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines y otros en torno a Especies Acuáticas Protegidas (FIDEMAR). El SIA ha permitido dar seguimiento al conocimiento biológico-pesquero de las especies que conforman la captura incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla. El SIA se relaciona a compromisos internacionales ante 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 intersesiones 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

Durante 2015 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 Secretaría de CICAA. En correspondencia con las recomendaciones de CICAA sobre atún aleta azul o atún del Atlántico, pez espada, patudo, marlín blanco y marlín azul. Se monitorearon un total de 324 viajes vía la pesca con observadores a bordo.

2.2 Investigación científica

El 11 de mayo de 2015 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el ACUERDO por el que se da a conocer el plan de manejo pesquero de atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) en el Golfo de México que incluyó la aplicación de métodos de planificación participativa y la consideración de propuestas de los diversos actores que inciden directa e indirectamente en la pesquería y está integrado por objetivos y acciones, así como indicadores para su evaluación y seguimiento. La elaboración de este plan estuvo a cargo del Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INAPESCA) y su operación estará a cargo de la Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA).

Se participó en la Reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de pequeños túnidos del 10 al 13 de junio de 2015 en Madrid, España en la que se presentó el documento titulado: Análisis de la captura incidental del atún aleta negra (*Thunnus atlanticus*) y peto (*Acanthocybium solandri*) en el Golfo de México.

Asimismo, se participó en la Reunión 2015 intersesiones del Grupo de especies del 21 al 25 de septiembre de 2015 en Madrid, España, así como en la Reunión 2015 del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) del 28 de septiembre al 02 de octubre de 2015 en Madrid, España.

2.3 Programa de observadores

Durante 2015 se ha otorgado mejora continua a la formación de profesionistas relacionados con las ciencias del mar para participar como observadores científicos a bordo de las embarcaciones atuneras.

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

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	03/10/2016
S2	Características de la flota	28/07/2016
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	28/07/2016
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	28/07/2016
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	28/07/2016
S6	Captura estimada por talla	28/07/2016
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	22/06/2012
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable
ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplicable
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplicable
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos	28/07/2016
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	28/07/2016
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplicable
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplicable
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplicable
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores	28/07/2016
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreo en el marco de Rec. 14-01	28/07/2016
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	28/07/2016

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable
S48	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	28/07/2016
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	11/01/2016
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
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	14/10/2016
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	14/10/2016

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	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Se describen las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (<i>Thunnus albacore</i>) con palangre en el Golfo de México, así como de las especies que integran la captura incidental destacando el cumplimiento con respecto a las regulaciones nacionales e internacionales. Asimismo, se describe el cumplimiento y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de 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	14/10/2016
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	14/09/2016
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

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplicable
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	28/07/2016
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	21/06/2016
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Se sigue trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx , donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcaciones, entre otros datos.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1005	Almadras de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2015	No aplicable
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplicable
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2014	No aplicable
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1018	Nombre de la agencias autorizadas y de los inspectores individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	Se enviaron en tiempo y forma 12 informes correspondientes a 2015.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Se implementó la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, la cual establece que las capturas incidentales de atún aleta azul o rojo únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo un peso de 30 kg o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	En 2015 se expidieron 50 BCD. Cabe mencionar que México implementó al 100% totalmente el sistema eBCD de atún aleta azul, para uso de los exportadores. a partir del día 03 de marzo de 2015.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	Se realizó consulta vía electrónica a la Comisión dado que a la fecha el sistema cuenta con problemas y no proporciona los datos relativos a 2016. No obstante, cabe mencionar que el informe de 2015 fue enviado en su momento el 27/07/2015.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	14/12/2015
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	25/06/2015
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	La NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, establece que todos los embarques de atún aleta azul (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, además de los documentos con los que se acredite su legal procedencia, deberán usar el programa electrónico de documentación de 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 registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	27/02/2015
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	28/07/2016

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	28/07/2016
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplicable
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	18/03/2016
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	30/06/2016
TRO	2010	Pasos dados para implementar planes de ordenación de DCP (véase también el requisito S25)	No aplicable
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	28/07/2016
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlín	El Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentable, establece que para las especies denominadas marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo- recreativa (en dicha franja).
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	El Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables, establece que para las especies denominadas marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo- recreativa (en dicha franja).

Categoría	N°	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	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006. Sobre la pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas existen las especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, y asimismo en 2014 se llevó a cabo la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023P-PESC-1996, por la NOM-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006. Sobre la pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas existen las especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, y asimismo en 2014 se llevó a cabo la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023P-PESC-1996, por la NOM-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	14/10/2016
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.	14/10/2016
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	14/10/2016
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	14/10/2016
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

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	14/10/2016
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	14/10/2016
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplicable

Sección 4. Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICAA

4.1 Datos y talla mínima

4.1.1 96-14 párrafo 1 Recomendación sobre el cumplimiento en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 1)

Los datos fueron reportados en tiempo y forma por México en la Tarea I. De lo que se desprende que no se excedieron los límites de captura en 2015 en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte.

4.1.2 97-01 Recomendación para incrementar el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de talla mínima (Párrafo 2)

El 16 de abril de 2014 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación la “Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe” misma que en su numeral 4.6 establece que las capturas que incidentalmente se obtenga de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo un peso de 30 kilogramos o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm. Los ejemplares con peso o talla inferior a la establecida deben ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia.

4.2 Documentos estadísticos

4.2.1 01-21 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza capturas de patudo en el área.

4.2.2 01-22 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el pez espada (Párrafo 6)

México no realizó exportación de pez espada. Los datos estadísticos se presentan en Tarea I.

4.3 Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales

4.3.1 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 “Acuerdo por el que se establece la cuota de captura para el aprovechamiento del marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y el marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus* spp.), en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe para los años 2013, 2014 y 2015”, establece una cuota de captura anual de marlín azul de 70 t y 25 t de marlín blanco durante los citados años, con base a lo estipulado en las recomendaciones de la CICAA.

Adicionalmente, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables, en su artículo 68, las especies marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas, dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, se encuentran destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).

Asimismo, la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-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 Acuicultura Sustentables donde se establece que la SAGARPA procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca deportivo-recreativa.

4.3.2 03-04 Recomendación sobre el pez espada del Mediterráneo

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en dicha área.

4.3.3 13-02 Recomendación de ICCAT para la conservación del pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 11)

México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para los años 2014, 2015 y 2016, la cual no ha sido superada. Cabe destacar que dentro de los últimos 10 años se ha mantenido una captura promedio anual de 34.1 t.

Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables y la Norma Oficial Mexicana vigente NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, las cuales regulan el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Respecto al establecimiento de una talla mínima para la captura de esta especie, en la misma resolución se señala que para proteger al pez espada pequeño, se adoptarán las medidas necesarias para prohibir la captura y desembarque en todo el Atlántico de pez espada con un peso en vivo inferior a 25 kg, o en su alternativa 125 cm de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla (LJFL). Sin embargo, se podrá conceder un margen de tolerancia a los buques que hayan capturado ejemplares pequeños de forma incidental, con la condición de que estas capturas incidentales no superen el 15 % del número de peces espada por desembarque de la captura total de pez espada de dichos buques, por lo anterior, dado que se ha documentado a través del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y de Protección de delfines que la captura incidental de esta especie es menor al 5% de los desembarques de atún.

4.3.4 06-08 Resolución sobre la pesca de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico (Párrafo 1)

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en la zona al norte de 10°N y entre 30° W y 45°W.

4.3.5 05-05 Recomendación para enmendar la recomendación [Rec. 04-10] sobre la conservación de tiburones capturados en asociación con las pesquerías que son competencia de ICCAT

México ha tomado las medidas normativas necesarias para requerir que los pescadores utilicen integralmente la totalidad de las capturas de tiburones. Asimismo anualmente se comunica información sobre la implementación de estas medidas y se ha realizado seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo.

4.3.6 07-06 Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones (Párrafo 4)

En México se han adoptado medidas de regulación pesquera que promueven se mantenga el rendimiento máximo sostenible las poblaciones capturadas de tiburón.

En primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

En la última actualización de la Carta Nacional Pesquera, publicada el 24 de agosto de 2012 se establece como medida de manejo 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.

4.3.7 09-07 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación de los tiburones zorro capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT

A efecto de reducir la mortalidad por pesca sobre las poblaciones de tiburón zorro (*Alopias* spp.) se estableció en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, un límite máximo permisible de 45 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra es revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería.

México ha cumplido con las recomendaciones del SCRS de CICAA, referentes a la conservación del Tiburón Zorro Ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*), mediante la instrumentación de los programas de investigación que ha llevado a cabo en el Instituto Nacional de Pesca, así como el control de las estadísticas de captura obtenidas a través del programa de observadores a bordo y de los reportes de las bitácoras de los propios productores. Con ésta información se tienen avances para establecer la línea base respecto al estado de distribución y abundancia de estas especies con objeto de establecer medidas de ordenación para la protección de las mismas.

4.3.8 10-06 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre marrajo dientuso del Atlántico capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1)

México comunica en los datos de Tarea I el seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones de la CICAA, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

4.3.9 10-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae) capturados en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 3, 5, 6)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

4.3.10 3-11 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 8)

Se incluyeron dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-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.

4.3.11 11-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranchios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. Asimismo, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

4.3.12 11-09 Recomendación de ICCAT para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en la pesquería de palangre de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

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.

4.4 Otros

4.4.1 05-11 Resolución de ICCAT sobre *Sargassum* pelágico (Párrafo 1)

No aplica.

4.5 General

4.5.1 12-07 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre un sistema ICCAT para unas normas mínimas para la inspección en puerto (Párrafo 7)

México no tiene embarcaciones que entren, desembarquen o transborden sus capturas en puertos que no sean los propios en el área regulada por esta Comisión.

No obstante la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura 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.

4.5.2 99-07 Resolución sobre la mejora de estadísticas de las pesquerías de recreo (Párrafo 2)

México destina exclusivamente 9 especies de forma exclusiva a la pesca deportiva: 6 de ellas pertenecen a los denominados "Picudos" (contándose 4 especies distintas de Marlín; Pez Vela y Pez Espada) y 3 especies afines (sábalo o chiro; pez gallo y dorado), dentro de una franja de 50 millas náuticas contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial.

Se ha seguido trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx, donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.

Por otra parte, se han tenido avances importantes en el fomento y regulación de la pesca deportivo-recreativa, actualmente la totalidad de los trámites para obtener un permiso de pesca se realiza totalmente por medios electrónicos. Los prestadores de servicios turísticos de pesca 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.

4.5.3 05-08 Resolución sobre anzuelos circulares (párrafo 1-2)

México lleva a cabo la promoción e investigación para el uso de anzuelos circulares (16/0), con objeto de que sean utilizados en los lances que se efectúan con palangres pelágicos, considerando su adecuada selectividad y la reducción en la captura incidental.

Cabe destacar, que en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, se establece el uso de palangres o cimbras de deriva con anzuelos rectos o circulares para pesca de tiburones y rayas, sin embargo en el numeral 4.7.1 se hace obligatorio el uso del anzuelo tipo circular con un tamaño mínimo igual o superior a 64 mm de largo por 22 mm de abertura, en las profundidades más someras de operación, inferiores a 40 metros, frente a la costa occidental de la Península de Baja California. Lo anterior, considerando que dicha profundidad es donde existe mayor probabilidad de que una tortuga marina pueda ser capturada incidentalmente. A nivel nacional el uso de anzuelos circulares en pesquerías de palangre pelágico ha sido propuesto como un método para reducir la captura incidental de tortugas marinas y otras especies prioritarias para la conservación.

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.

4.5.4 01-18 Resolución acerca del alcance de la pesca IUU

A nivel nacional existen diversas disposiciones encaminadas a combatir tanto la pesca ilegal como la pesca IUU.

De manera permanente existe la disposición de utilizar la guía de pesca para regular la movilización de los productos pesqueros, así como el incremento de las operaciones de inspección y vigilancia en aguas de jurisdicción nacional, a través de las unidades de superficie de la CONAPESCA y la Secretaría de Marina-Armada de México.

Cabe mencionar que en materia pesquera y acuícola, se han definido cinco ejes estratégicos de política pública en materia pesquera y acuícola, entre ellas el Cumplimiento y Observancia Normativa, precepto en que se incluye el rubro de Inspección y Vigilancia, para prevenir la pesca ilegal e inducir el uso sustentable de los recursos marinos.

Entre las acciones que se realizan se incluyen los recorridos marítimos a bordo de unidades de superficie. Estas operaciones permiten controlar y verificar las pesquerías que se desarrollan en las aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal, que es en donde la flota atunera palangrera doméstica del Golfo de México concentra sus actividades. De esta forma además, es posible detectar las incursiones de buques extranjeros sin autorización para pescar dentro de la ZEE de nuestro país.

La ventaja de las fiscalizaciones en el mar, en comparación con las que se realizan en puerto, es que permiten supervisar las características de los equipos de pesca y su manipulación, la revisión de la documentación requerida para la actividad (permiso o concesión, bitácora de pesca, certificado de matrícula), la inspección ocular del producto pesquero almacenado a bordo y la verificación de los sistemas utilizados para el manejo del producto pesquero desechado.

Otras actividades que se llevan a cabo son la verificación documental y de producto en los puertos de descarga, la constatación del registro de su producción, a través de los avisos de arribo, las inspecciones en los centros de acopio, la revisión de las guías de pesca de los documentos y demás documentos con los que se acredite la legal procedencia de los embarques de producto en tránsito y tratándose de embarques de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, la comprobación del "Certificado de Exportación del Atún Aleta Azul o Rojo".

4.5.5 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 Acuicultura 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.

4.5.6 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 Acuicultura. Las embarcaciones pesqueras que establezca el reglamento de la presente Ley deberán llevar un libro de registro que se denominará bitácora de pesca.

Asimismo, se tiene establecido y mantiene actualizado un registro de barcos de pesca autorizados a enarbolar su bandera y autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del Convenio.

4.5.7 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.

4.5.8 12-06 Recomendación sobre un programa para el transbordo (ANEXO 3 Párrafo 6)

El control de los transbordos en el mar se lleva a cabo conforme a lo establecido en el Artículo 73 y 41 Fracción XV de la LGPAS, a través de la Secretaría, mediante el otorgamiento de permisos para descargar en puertos extranjeros o transbordar especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, siempre y cuando los interesados proporcionen, adjunta a la solicitud del permiso y presenten información del número y fecha de la concesión, permiso al amparo del cual se realizó la captura; las especies y su volumen a descargar o transbordar; la fecha y lugar de traslado o transbordo; los datos que identifiquen la embarcación a la que se transbordarán los productos, y el puerto de destino final. Cabe mencionar, que, a pesar de que dicho supuesto está contemplado en la ley, a la fecha es obligatorio para todo titular de un permiso o concesión el realizar el arribo de la captura en puerto.

De igual manera el Artículo 74 de la LGPAS se establece que se requiere permiso para la descarga en puertos mexicanos, que realicen embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera extranjera, de productos pesqueros vivos, frescos, enhielados o congelados provenientes de la pesca comercial.

4.5.9 10-10 Recomendación de ICCAT para establecer normas mínimas para los programas de observadores científicos de buques pesqueros (Párrafo 5)

México ha proporcionado a la Comisión en tiempo y forma los informes sobre el programa nacional de observadores a bordo, describiendo cada uno de los apartados solicitados, así como la proporción de material adjunto (manual, fichas, guías de identificación, etc.).

4.5.10 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 los peces liberados vivos), obtenida durante un año calendario. Para verificar esta disposición todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-SAG/PESC-1996, donde se establece que las especies de 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.

4.5.11 11-15 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre penalizaciones aplicables en caso de incumplimiento de las obligaciones en materia de comunicación (Párrafo 1)

México ha mantenido una mejora continua sobre los procedimientos en materia de comunicación para las especies capturadas incidentalmente, particularmente sobre tiburones.

4.5.12 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 2015.

<i>Código</i>	<i>Captura (t)</i>	<i>Captura (ejemplares)</i>
YFT	968	25,547
BFT	53	233
BET	2	44
SKJ	7	1,367
BLF	4	878
ALB	1	56
WAH	12	848
BUM	72	2,046
SAI	35	2,108
SWO	31	702
WHM	26	1,520
FAL	9	155
SMA	4	50
THR	5	58
BSH	0	2
OCS	0	8
SPN	1	12
OTRO ^a	25	2,418
OTRO ^b	4	67
OTRO ^c	3	172

Otro^a, otros peces; Otro^b, otros tiburones; Otro^c otros peces picudos.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MOROCCO¹

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 9120.9 tm au cours de l'année 2015 contre 6792.09 tm au cours de l'année 2014, soit une augmentation de 34.28% en terme de volume. Le quota du thon rouge alloué par l'ICCAT au Royaume du Maroc a été consommé à 100 %. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le germon, les thonidés mineurs, d'autres espèces de thonidés et des requins et squales. La collecte de données statistiques de l'effort de pêche, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, par le Département des Pêches et l'Office National des Pêches dont les délégations sont implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un suivi et recoupement se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et espadon). Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) et les thonidés mineurs, avec une extension des travaux de recherche vers les zones situées au Sud du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte des données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche 2, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

1ère Partie (Information sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries***1.1 Exploitation des thonidés*

Les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les pêcheurs marocains sont :

- le thon rouge,
- l'espadon,
- le thon obèse,
- l'albacore,
- le germon,
- les thonidés mineurs (listao, bonite à dos rayé, auxide, etc.) ainsi que bien d'autres espèces.

Ces espèces sont exploitées par un armement national diversifié, constitué de navires de pêche armés à la senne, à la palangre et à la ligne à main. Des madragues sont également mises en service pour l'exploitation du thon rouge. Les débarquements sont effectués au niveau des ports, des villages de pêcheurs et des points de débarquement aménagés le long des côtes marocaines. Les espèces débarquées sont diversifiées.

1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs (bonite à dos rayé, auxide, listao, etc.) sont pêchés habituellement sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Quelques unités artisanales capturent le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine durant les mois de juillet à Septembre. Des espèces de thons mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L'espadon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au sud de Dakhla.

¹ Département de la Pêche Maritime (DPM/DDARH) & Institut National de Recherche Halieutique (INRH).

Quant au germon, thon obèse et à l'albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique, mais en faibles quantités, au moyen de navires côtiers, dans les eaux de la ZEE marocaine.

Pour ce qui est des requins, les principales zones de pêche se situent dans les côtes atlantiques.

1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces voisines sont pêchées essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

- La madrague :

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et accessoirement les thonidés mineurs. En 2015, 11 madragues ont été calées, dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet.

- 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 Déroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques, de longueur inférieure à 7m et de tjb < 3 tnx.

Cette activité de pêche, utilisant ces engins de pêche, capture des grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions sud du Maroc. L'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. D'autres espèces sont également capturées par cet engin, notamment les thonidés mineurs.

- Senne tournante :

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dits sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique durant les périodes autorisées, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par d'autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à noter que cette technique réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de pélamides.

Elle est également pratiquée par deux navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée, dans le cadre d'opération de pêche conjointes.

1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

Le Maroc a procédé au titre de la saison 2015 à l'autorisation de l'installation d'un établissement d'engraisement, 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 2015, le quota individuel alloué à la ferme est de 400 000 Kg.

La ferme marocaine a été approvisionnée à partir de thon rouge vivant provenant des madragues ESSAHEL/AT002MAR00011 (150 000 kg/724pièces), PRINCIPE/AT002MAR00002 (150 000 Kg/731 pièces) et PUNTA NEGRA/AT002MAR00005 (100 000/731 pièces), dont le transfert et la mise en cage ont été réalisés en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant après engraissement dans la ferme BLUE FARM, ont été réalisées en présence aussi d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les déclarations de mise en cage et le rapport d'élevage avec un taux de croissance provisoire ont été transmises 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 d'environ 45%, lequel taux est supérieur au taux conventionnel identifié par le Comité Scientifique de l'ICCAT, qui est de 39%. Ceci est dû essentiellement aux conditions écologiques du milieu marin très favorables.

Chapitre 2 : Statistiques et recherche

2.1 Données de la Tâche II/Données à valider par l'INRH

Les données de la Tâche II des thonidés et espèces apparentées exploités dans les eaux marocaines pour l'année 2015 sont résumées dans le **Tableau 7**.

2.2 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Il ressort des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs des palangriers spécialisés, ce qui suit :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement par les palangriers sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys Coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec 71% de l'effectif total d'individus. Elles sont rarement rencontrées lors des opérations de pêche. A titre indicatif, ces espèces peuvent être prises accidentellement par 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.

Dans cette zone, des techniques pratiques et astuces sont adoptées pour éviter les prises accidentelles de ces espèces.

2.3 Données de capture de la pêche sportive et récréative en Méditerranée

Aucune capture d'espèces de thonidés et espèces apparentées par la pêche sportive n'est enregistrée en 2015.

2.4 Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport

En 2015, deux navires thoniers-senneurs marocains, « AZROU1/ AT000MAR00081 » et « MEDIOUNA / AT000MAR01418 » ont opéré ensemble dans le cadre de la JFO2015-006.

Aucune mortalité accidentelle ni remise à mort de poisson pour échantillonnage n'a été enregistrée durant les opérations de transfert et de transport impliquant ce navire. En conséquence aucun échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge n'a pu être réalisé.

2.5 Echantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevés pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes

Les données de taille estimées sur 912 individus de thon rouge par la caméra stéréoscopique lors des opérations de mise en cage dans la ferme marocaine Blue Farm, au titre de 2015, ont été déclarées à l'ICCAT comme données Tâche II. La taille moyenne de thon rouge dans les trois opérations de mise en cage a été de l'ordre de 236 cm FL.

Les données de taille de thon rouge pêché par les deux thoniers- senneurs marocains « AZROU1 » et « MEDIOUNA » ayant opéré dans le cadre de la JFO2015-006 seront déclarées par la Turquie, car leur production a été destinée à des fermes d'engraissement battant pavillon turque.

2.6 Activités de recherche

En 2015, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué sa contribution dans les efforts de la communauté scientifique visant une amélioration des connaissances sur la biologie, la structure des stocks ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés et espèces apparentées. En témoignent notamment les documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine à la réunion de préparation des données de thon rouge de 2015 et aux réunions des groupes d'espèces du SCRS (septembre 2015).

Aussi, l'INRH, à travers son centre régional de Tanger a collaboré en 2015 pour la quatrième année consécutive, dans le cadre du projet de recherche ICCAT/ GBYP, et ce à travers la Collecte, traitement et envoi au coordinateur du programme « échantillonnage biologique et génétique de thon rouge », 60 échantillons biologiques (otolithes) et 60 échantillons génétiques de thon rouge pour mieux identifier l'origine du poisson capturé dans les madragues marocaines ainsi que pour l'étude de sa croissance.

Dans le cadre du même projet, L'INRH a également procédé en mai-juin 2015, avec l'assistance de l'industrie thonière locale et des experts de marquage électronique à une opération de marquage de 45 spécimens de thons rouge adultes dans la madrague marocaine «Essahel», dont 20 avec des marques électroniques de type Pop-up. Conformément au paragraphe 1c de la Rec. 06-07, il a été précédé pour la deuxième fois en 2015 à l'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraisé lors des opérations d'abattage 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 I^{ère} PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 01/07/2016.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 01/07/2016.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 26/02/2016, 13/05/2016 et 01/07/2016.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 26/02/2016, 13/05/2016 et 01/07/2016.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 26/02/2016, 13/05/2016 et 01/07/2016.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 26/02/2016, 13/05/2016 et 01/07/2016.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Envoyé au GBYP le 19/07/2015.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sportives et récréatives des thonidés en Méditerranée.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries récréatives des thonidés en Méditerranée.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Aucun changement n'a été opéré depuis la dernière soumission en date du 02/07/2014.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 01/07/2016.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons 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 01/07/2016.
S17	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)	Les données de taille envoyées à l'ICCAT le 01/07/2016.
S18	Informations 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 le 13/05/2016 et 01/07/2016.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock Ouest.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock Ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock Ouest.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock Ouest.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Les données de prise et effort de thon obèse et de l'albacore soumises en tant que statistiques Tâche II le 26/02/2016.

S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés trimestriellement, par type de DCP ; nombre de balises/bouées et nombre moyen suivi et perdu	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 1°, 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	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Aucun programme scientifique dédié aux istiophoridés n'est actuellement en place.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas des rejets de ces espèces dans ces pêcheries thonières.
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.
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu	Non applicable. Aucun programme de recherche sur le requin taube bleu n'est actuellement en place.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable. Aucun guide n'est actuellement élaboré.
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	Cf. Section 7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Estimation des prises accessoires et des rejets des pêcheries artisanales est assurée à travers le réseau de suivi d'échouage et des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Une réflexion est en cours de développement dans le cadre des travaux de recherche pour réduire les prises accessoires des requins dans la pêche palangrière. Aucun rejet des prises accessoires n'est actuellement enregistré dans cette pêche.

Exigences ICCAT SHK 7001, SHK 7002, SHK 7003, SHK 7004 ET SHK 7005 relatives aux requins

GÉNÉRAL							
	N°	Information requise	Référence		Date limite	Formulaire	Informations
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	Rec. 10-08	para 3	16-Oct-16	Ref. 12-13. À inclure dans le rapport annuel	Adoption de l'arrêté du 9 avril 2012 visant l'interdiction temporaire de pêche de trois espèces de requins : requin marteau, requin océanique et requin renard à gros yeux qui sera reconduit et amendé en avril 2017 en y ajoutant l'espèce taupe commun (transposition des dispositions de la Recommandation 15-06 dans la législation marocaine).
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.	Rec. 11-08	para 4	16-Oct-16	Ref. 12-13. À inclure dans le rapport annuel	Les requins soyeux ne sont pas capturés dans les eaux marocaines et ne font pas l'objet d'importation, pour sa commercialisation sur le marché marocain.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de contrôler les prises à échelle interne et de conserver et de gérer le requin-taupo bleu	Rec. 14-06	para 2	16-Oct-16	Ref. 12-13. À inclure dans le rapport annuel	Une Décision ministérielle a été mise en place depuis 2009 qui a mis des mesures visant la préservation des espèces de requins (seuil de capture ne dépassant pas 5%, interdiction de ciblage de ces espèces, interdiction de traitement à bord des navires (éviscération et enlèvement des ailerons).
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	Rec. 11-08	para 7	16-Oct-16	Ref. 12-13. À inclure dans le rapport annuel	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.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Rec. 12-05	para 1	16-Oct-16	Ref. 12-13. À inclure dans le rapport annuel	Suivi de l'activité de pêche des requins (journal de bord), identification de la flottille ciblant ces espèces, traçabilité, ventilation des débarquements en requins et squalidés par espèces. - Un projet de plan de conservation des espèces de requins est en cours d'élaboration et dont les termes seront érigés en Arrêté ministériel.

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

3.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Département des Pêches maritimes interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel, modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 03 octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux marocaines. Cet Arrêté a fixé la taille minimale réglementaire à 30 Kg.

3.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, la circulaire n° 007 du 06/05/2014, 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 [10-04] en matière de limite de la capacité à celle des madragues, des fermes et des navires autorisés au 1er juillet 2008.

3.3 Le contrôle des activités de pêche

Le contrôle des activités de pêche a pour principaux objectifs de veiller à la stricte application de la réglementation en vigueur, de sanctionner les contrevenants et permet par la même occasion de contribuer à la gestion de la ressource, en complément aux instruments déjà mis en place tels que les mesures techniques, les limitations de captures et d'effort de pêche.

Un contrôle strict s'étend à l'ensemble de la filière pêche et notamment à l'exercice de la pêche, les activités de transbordement, de débarquement, de commercialisation, de transport et de stockage des produits de la pêche ainsi que l'enregistrement des débarquements et des ventes.

Le contrôle en mer consiste à vérifier les caractéristiques de l'engin de pêche (contrôle de la conformité de l'engin et du maillage par rapport à l'espèce cible et la zone géographique), à inspecter l'activité de pêche elle-même (journal de bord, légalité de l'activité de pêche par rapport à la période de pêche et au quota), et la cargaison (taille minimale, quantités par espèces).

Les informations statistiques recueillies lors des contrôles permettent aussi de suivre les niveaux de capture.

L'organisation du contrôle est faite de la manière suivante :

3.3.1 Contrôles en mer

Il est effectué par les autorités maritimes de contrôle et par les membres du corps des observateurs scientifiques.

Les moyens mis à la disposition des contrôleurs sont : les navires de surveillance, les avions et le suivi par VMS.

Le contrôle est effectué à bord des navires et à la capture. Les indications reportées dans le journal de bord sont contrôlées ainsi que le respect des mesures techniques et réglementaires en vigueur.

Au niveau des madragues, il faudrait rappeler la présence permanente des observateurs scientifiques dont la mission est le contrôle des tailles, espèces, le tonnage et la collecte des données biologiques. Ainsi, 100% des madragues sont couvertes par des observateurs scientifiques du Département des Pêches Maritimes. A la fin de la saison de pêche, après la levée de la madrague, l'observateur présente un rapport détaillé sur l'activité de celle-ci.

3.3.2 Contrôles à terre

Ils sont effectués par les délégués du Département des Pêches Maritimes, les délégués de l'Office National des Pêches et par les représentants du corps des Observateurs Scientifiques qui forment les Commissions de Contrôle.

Ces inspections sont soit ciblées, soit aléatoires. Elles sont réalisées au débarquement, lors du transport du produit, à la transformation et lors de la commercialisation.

Les documents pouvant servir au contrôle sont : les déclarations de capture, les états de traçabilité d'achats (ETA), les documents de transport qui sont également vérifiés par les autorités de contrôle de la circulation routière et les notes de ventes.

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 chaoual1393 (23 novembre 1973) formant règlement sur la pêche maritime. Les textes d'application de cette Loi sont en cours d'adoption.

Ces mesures de contrôle sont renforcées par la mise en place de la procédure relative à la traçabilité et à la certification des produits de la pêche y compris les thonidés.

3.4 *Système de repérage et de suivi par satellite des navires de pêche (DRS/GPS)*

Dans le cadre d'une gestion rationnelle des ressources halieutiques et dans le but d'assurer un meilleur suivi de l'activité de la flotte sur un grand espace géographique, le Département des Pêches Maritimes a mis en place toute une structure pour l'utilisation des systèmes de suivi et de transmission de données par satellite.

Aussi, et dans le but de contribuer efficacement à contrecarrer la pêche illégale, non-réglémentée et non-déclarée (IUU) dans la zone de Convention de l'ICCAT, des outils de contrôle supplémentaires ont été mis en place pour compléter les systèmes électroniques déjà mis en place par les autorités chargées du contrôle des activités de pêche.

Enfin, il faudrait rappeler que le Département des Pêches Maritimes abrite et coordonne les activités du Centre de Contrôle National des Pêches.

3.5 *Données commerciales*

Au niveau des exportations, des recoupements sont effectués avec les services de l'Office des changes, organisme étatique chargé d'édicter les mesures relatives à la réglementation des opérations de change en autorisant à titre général ou particulier les transferts à destination de l'étranger et en veillant au rapatriement des avoirs obligatoirement cessibles (recettes d'exportations de biens et services), et de l'administration des douanes qui sont sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances afin de vérifier l'authenticité des quantités déclarées à l'exportation et les croisés avec le montant des devises rapatriées.

Toutes ces procédures ont été mises en place pour renforcer davantage les dispositifs de contrôle des opérations commerciales des espèces thonières.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Voir Rapport National transmis le 01 juillet 2016
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	<p>Le Maroc a formulé des réponses à toutes les exigences scientifiques et de gestion touchant aux pêcheries thonières, espèces apparentées et espèces capturées en association avec les pêcheries de l'ICCAT notamment les requins. La plupart des réponses ont été transmises bien avant les délais.</p> <p>Le Maroc souscrit pleinement à toutes les dispositions de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration de toutes les pêcheries gérées par la Commission, notamment les espèces capturées en association avec ces pêcheries, en l'occurrence les requins.</p> <p>Le Maroc a procédé à la transposition de certaines dispositions en Arrêtés Ministériels.</p> <p>Le Maroc à travers des lettres circulaires, informe tous les services extérieurs sur les obligations en matière de déclaration, et ce, pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT.</p>
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Le 16 septembre 2016
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Néant
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Le 15 février 2016
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Le 18 février 2016
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	72 heures, comme notifié dans le Formulaire CP24_AuthPorts_Tri a été transmis à l'ICCAT le 9 juillet 2013
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	-Le 28 septembre 2016, le 08 septembre 2016, concernent les navires de charge battant pavillon étranger, inscrits sur le registre ICCAT, autorisés à recevoir le thon rouge mis à mort après son engraissement à la ferme « BLUE FARM/AT001MAR00002 ».

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
			- Le 13 juin 2016, le 06 juin 2016, le 04 mai 2016 et le 26 avril 2016, ces rapports concernent les navires de charge battant pavillon étranger, inscrits sur le registre ICCAT, autorisés à recevoir le thon rouge mort capturé par les madragues marocaines, qui sont inspectés avant la réception du thon rouge des madragues et avant de quitter les eaux territoriales marocaines.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Aucun rapport d'inspection au port n'a fait état de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Néant
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Néant
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Néant
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Le 17 décembre 2016 et à chaque changement.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêche.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Néant
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Néant
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Néant
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Réponse de l'opérateur de la ferme Blue Farm/AT001MAR00002 a été Transmise le 29 septembre 2016 au secrétariat de l'ICCAT, relative à une « PNC » au niveau de transfert de thon rouge vivant dont l'enregistrement vidéo était jugée illisible par l'observateur régional ICCAT, pour le comptage des individus de thon rouge lors du transfert.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Néant
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Néant
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Néant
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Le Maroc a autorisé pour la troisième année consécutive à titre expérimental en 2016, la ferme dénommée « BLUE FARM » et a été enregistrée le 20 avril 2016 sur le registre ICCAT sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Le 09 août 2016
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Le 21 juin 2016
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Voir système eBCD.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Le 14 mars 2016

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Le système eBCD a été mis en place et opérationnel pour la saison 2016 pour tous les segments de pêche de thon rouge à savoir : Madragues, Senneurs-thoniers (Pêche conjointe JFO2016-007) et pêche côtière et artisanale.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2016	Le 12 février 2016
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Le plan de pêche n'a pas été ajusté pour cette saison.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	A chaque changement une notification est transmise au secrétariat de l'ICCAT et Tragsa pour mise à jour au niveau de l'application eBCD.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Le 12 octobre 2016
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2013	26 juillet 2016
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Le 29 avril 2016
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Le 17 MARS 2016 pour les navires auxiliaires (Trap setters).
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Le 12 mai 2016
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui applicable
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Le 18 février 2016
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Le 18 février 2016
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Les rapports hebdomadaires sont transmis même si le Maroc a mis en œuvre le système eBCD, qui génère les rapports hebdomadaires retraçant l'activité de pêche de thon rouge en temps réel.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Les rapports mensuels sont transmis même si le Maroc a mis en œuvre le système eBCD, qui génère les rapports mensuels.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Quota national pas encore épuisée au jour d'envoi de ce document au Secrétariat.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm	Le Maroc n'est pas concerné, il fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	Toutes les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Transmis le 29 octobre 2016.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui applicable
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les eBCD	Les points de contact pour les eBCD transmis à l'ICCAT le 26 avril 2016.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Le Maroc a utilisé le système eBCD pendant la saison 2016 de pêche de thon rouge, et ce, pour tous les segments intervenant dans cette pêcherie à savoir : -Les madragues -Les senneurs-thoniers marocains impliqués dans l'opération de pêche conjointe JFO2016-007, et -La pêche côtière et artisanale.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Néant
	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Néant
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	Toutes les données ont été transmises à la société TRAGSA, le système e BCD était mis en place et opérationnel pour la saison 2016 pour tous les segments : Madragues, Senneurs-thoniers et pêche côtière et artisanale.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	Néant
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	Néant
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Néant
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	Néant
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	Néant
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant, le Maroc n'importe pas l'espadon et le thon obèse.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui applicable. Une mise à jour est effectuée à chaque changement.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Le 17 décembre 2016
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Néant, le Maroc n'autorise pas la pêche sportive et récréative de l'espadon en Méditerranée.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 15 septembre 2016
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Transmis le 15 septembre 2016
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Non applicable
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	Non applicable
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Transmise le 09 aout 2016.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Transmise le 09 aout 2016. Les requins soyeux ne sont pas capturés dans les eaux marocaines et ne font pas l'objet d'importation, pour sa commercialisation sur le marché Marocain
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taupe bleu	Transmise le 09 aout 2016.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Transmise le 09 aout 2016.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2013, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Transmise le 09 aout 2016.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Cf Exigence scientifique « S4 »de l' annexe de la 1 ^{ère} partie du Rapport annuel.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Néant
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Néant

Tableau 1. Statistiques générales.

<i>Espèces (code ICCAT)</i>	<i>TOTAL TM 2015</i>	
<i>Espèce/Zone</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>
Albacore (YFT)	72,4	0
Germon (ALB)	0	0
Thon obèse (BET)	308,5	0
Thon rouge (BFT)	1 176	322,1
Bacorette (LTA)	0,3	0,4
Listao (SKJ)	572	3,9
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	174	25,7
Auxide (FRI)	89,8	811
Palomette (BOP)	1 113	7,7
Espadon (SWO)	850	480,4
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0	0
Makaire Bleu (BUM)	3,5	0
Makaire noir	3,4	0
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0	0
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	0	0
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0	0
Requin griset (SBL)	44	0
Requin HÂ(GAG)	45	15
Requin marteau commun(SPZ)	0	0
Requin marteau Halicorne(SPL)	0	0
Requin perlon(HXT)	2,8	0
Requin sombre(DUS)	7,4	0
Taupe bleue(SMA)	947	0
Peau bleue	873	0
Taupe commune (POR)	0,2	0
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	822,6	217,6
Autres thonidés	30,5	101,6
SOUS TOTAL (Tm)	7135,4	1985,5
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	9 120,9	

Tableau 2. Données statistiques des Pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'espadon (SWO).

<i>BFT</i>	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Volume</i>
Atl	Trap	1176	Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	00	Atl	PS	00
Atl	LL	00	Atl	Gill	00
Atl	Gill	00	Atl	HL	50
			Atl	LL	800
Méd	Hand (HL)	138,2			
Méd	Gill	00	Méd	LL	480,4
Méd	PS	183,9	Méd	Gill	00
Méd	LL	00	Méd	PS	00
Méd	Trap	00	Méd	Hand	00
			Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		1176			
Tot-Méd		322,1	Tot-Atl		850
Tot		1498,1	Tot-Méd		480,4
			Tot		1330,4

Tableau 3. Données de la pêche des thonidés mineurs.

<i>Espèces</i>		<i>Bacorette (LTA)</i>	<i>B. Sarda (BON)</i>	<i>Auxide (FRI)</i>	<i>Palomette (BOP)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	Hand	0	63	63,2	732	858,2
Atl	Gill	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	LL	0,2	102	8,3	198	308,5
Atl	PS	0,1	9	18,3	183	210,4
Méd	Trap	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Hand	0,1	0	723	4,2	727,3
Méd	Gill	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	LL	0	20,4	52	2	74,4
Méd	PS	0,3	5,3	36	1,5	43,1
Tot-Atl		0,3	174	89,8	1113	1377,1
Tot-Méd		0,4	25,7	811	7,7	844,8
Total		0,7	199,7	900,8	1120,7	2 222

Tableau 4. Autre espèces.

	Engins	Voilier (SAI)	Makaire noir	Makaire	Albacore	Germon	Thon obèse	Listao (SKJ)	TOTAL
				bleu (BUM)	(YFT)	(ALB)	(BET)		
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Atl	PS	0	0	1	12	0	0	92	105
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Atl	Hand	0	3,4	0,5	0	0	308,5	187	499,4
Atl	LL	0	0	2	60,4	0	00	293	355,4
Méd	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Méd	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,9	2,9
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	00
Tot-Atl		0	3,4	3,5	72,4	0	308,5	572	959,4
Tot-Méd		0	0	00	0	0	0	3,9	3,9
Tot		0	3,4	3,5	72,4	0	308,5	575,9	963,3

Tableau 5. Requins et squalidés débarqués en 2015.

	Engin	Grand requin blanc (WSH)	Grand requin marteau (SPK)	Requin grislet	Requin HÄ	Requin marteau commun	Requin marteau	Requin perlon	Requin sombre	Taupe bleue	Peau bleue	Taupe commune	Autres Squales & Requins	Total
				(SBL)	(GAG)	(SPZ)	Halicorne (SPL)	(HXT)	(DUS)	(SMA)	BSH	(POR)		
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	0	14	12	0	0	0	2,4	140	573	0	209,6	951
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL & Hand	0	0	30	33	0	0	2,8	5	807	300	0,2	613	1791
Méd	LL	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	84
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	62	66
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,6	89,6
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tot-Atl		0	0	44	45	0	0	2,8	7,4	947	873	0,2	822,6	2742
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217,6	232,6
Tot		0	0	44	60	0	0	2,8	7,4	947	873	0,2	1040,2	2974,6

Tableau 6. Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

	<i>Atl</i>	<i>Méd</i>	<i>Total</i>
Thon rouge	1176	322,1	1498,1
Thon obèse	308,5	0	308,5
Thon germon	0	0	0
Listao	572	3,9	575,9
Thon albacore	72,4	0	72,4
Espadon	850	480,4	1330,4
Petits thonidés	1377,1	844,8	2221,9
Autres thonidés	30,4	101,6	132
Requins & squalidés	2742	232,6	2974,6
Maquaire bleu et noir	7	0	7
TOTAL	7135,4	1985,4	9120,8

Tableau 7. Récapitulatif des données Tâche II disponibles pour l'année 2015 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport).

<i>Espèce/stock</i>	<i>Type données</i>	<i>Code engin</i>
Thon rouge Atlantique Est (BFT)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles des prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	Trap & HL
	- Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraisé	Trap
Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort	LL
Espadon de l'Atlantique Nord(SWO)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Albacore (YFT)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Thon obèse (BET)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort	LL
Taupe bleu de l'Atlantique (SMA)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Peau bleu de l'Atlantique (BSH)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille - Données mensuelles de capture/effort ;	LL

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NAMIBIE
INFORME ANNUEL 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 of which Namibia is a member. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documents. In 2015, 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 2016 (Task I and Task II). The landings for some species, namely, albacore (ALB), bigeye tuna (BET) and yellowfin tuna (YFT) have increased in 2015 when compared to 2014, while other species, such as oil fish (OIL) and longfin mako (LMA) were recorded during 2015, but not in 2014 and 2013. Fisheries observers were also tasked to observe the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the culprits. Furthermore, Namibia had deployed Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours, to ensure strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, including those adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Namibia charters baitboats/pole and line vessels on a seasonal basis, mostly from South Africa and Japan, to catch tuna and tuna-like species during the 6 month fishing season from November to April. During 2015, 13 baitboats and 24 longline vessels operated in Namibian waters. A summary of catches landed by the baitboats, as well as by long line vessels operating in Namibia since 2013, is shown in **Table 1** below.

It is shown in the table that the catches of some species, such as ALB, BET, and YFT have increased in 2015 when compared to 2014, while those of SWO, BSH, SMA and BUM having decreased. Catches for OIL and LMA were also recorded in 2015, but not during the previous two years (2013 and 2014).

It is also shown in table 1 that there was an increase in the number of pole & line vessels that operated during 2015 (from 6 in 2014 to 13 in 2015), while that of long-line vessels, which targets mostly sharks, has also increased (from 15 in 2014 to 24 in 2015).

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
- Logsheets Serial No.
- The date & time of set/shoot plus lat&long
- Date & time of haul/catch plus lat&long
- Effort (hooks/poles)
- Number of each species in the catch
- Captain's estimate of the catch (in kg) for each species

The information collected on these logsheets will enable one to calculate the catch per unit of effort for each set and for any specified period of time.

2.2 RESDAT Form 1A and 2C

These forms are filled in by the Fisheries Observers on board commercial fishing vessels in which the Observer notes station- and catch information (form 1A), as well as biological data (form 2C). Information, such as total catch in kg, number of fish sampled, weight in kg, length, sex, Vessel ID, Trip No, Station No, Date and First Sampler No. and Sampler name is recorded for tunas (albacore, yellowfin tuna, and bigeye tuna) and tuna-like species (swordfish and skipjack) on forms 1A and 2C. For large pelagic sharks, sex is also noted on Form 2C (Biological data).

2.3 Observer programme

Namibia deploys Fisheries Observers on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels, as well as foreign chartered fishing vessels operating within the Namibian EEZ and in International waters, that have enough space to accommodate fisheries observers. Their primary duties are as follows:

- observe compliance 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)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent 15/09/2016.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent on 25/07/2016.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent on 25/07/2016.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent on 25/07/2016.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent on 25/07/2016.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent on 25/07/2016.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct recreational fisheries on any of the ICCAT species.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 25/07/2016.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	See section 5.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Namibia does not catch pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Task I data for BET and YFT, as well as Task II data for BET, sent on 25/07/2016. However, Namibia does not target BET or YFT and these species are only caught as bycatches.

S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices. .
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not use such support vessels.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Task I data was sent on 25/07/2016. See section 5.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	See section 5.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit discarding of any commercial species at sea. A total catch of blue marlin landed was included on the nominal catches (Task I) sent on 25/07/2016. No white marlin was caught in 2015.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Task I sent on 25/07/2016 includes sharks: BSH, SMA, THR and LMA. However, these species were not sampled by Observers and hence, Task II data for these species is not available. See section 5.
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Task I of Thresher sharks was sent on 25/07/2016. Task II was not available, as no sampling by observers took place. See section 5.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No silky shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	National Plan of Action for sharks (NPOA) for sharks Sent on 07/07/2014 shall be strictly enforced in future.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	No silky shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	No silky shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Discards are prohibited by Namibian law. No live releases were recorded during 2015.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No Oceanic Whitetip shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	See Field Guide to the Living Marine Resources of Namibia, by G. Bianchi <i>et al.</i> , FAO, Rome (1999).
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	See section 5. No such information exists.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	NPOA for Seabirds, together with regulations, currently in force.

S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Namibian laws prohibit discarding at sea. All bycatches landed were included on the nominal catches sent on 25/07/2016.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Namibia does not have an artisanal fishery for ICCAT managed species.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	NPOA for sharks Sent on 07/07/2014.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Namibia submitted the annual Scientific Report to the SCRS on 15 September 2016, while the annual Commission Report was submitted on 12 October 2016. 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 the necessary documents.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Namibia submitted Task I data for all ICCAT species caught during 2015. 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 on sharks. Inspectors also need further training to prevent and discourage the targeting and exporting of species prohibited by ICCAT, such as hammerhead, silky and thresher sharks.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent on 25/07/2016.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering – summary report	Sent on 25/07/2016.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering – arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Namibia has not terminated any chartering agreement during 2015.

GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted on 24 February 2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent on 24 February 2014.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	48 hours is required. Submitted in the past and no changes were made in 2014.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Indicate number of reports sent: 24 reports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during 2015.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during 2015.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during 2015.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such bilateral arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during 2015.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during 2015.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	7 baitboats and 14 longlines.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such techniques for ICCAT managed fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No IUU fishing vessel was observed in 2015.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No IUU fishing vessel was observed in 2015.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No non-compliance was reported in 2015.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No non-compliance was reported in 2015.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sightings were reported in 2015.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sighting was reported in 2015.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.

BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	No bluefin tuna catches were recorded during the reporting period.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.

BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Submitted on 02/12/2011 and no changes made after that.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia did not import any SWO during 2015.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Submitted on 02/12/2011 and no changes made after that.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean or North Atlantic.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not fish in the North Atlantic.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Namibian laws already prohibit discarding of any species at sea. Task I sent on 25/07/16 includes BUM that was landed.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See section 5.

SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	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 implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Namibia shall strive to reduce the number of longline vessels targeting sharks in the future.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. No catches of silky sharks have been reported in Namibian waters.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	There is a need for improvement on this. Although the sharks landed were reported in Task I data sent on 25/07/16, no Task II was reported due to lack of sampling by onboard observers. Action to be taken to address this includes conducting training and a refresher course for onboard observers and Fisheries Inspectors. ICCAT assistance in the training of observers and Inspectors on how to sample sharks and prevent targeting of prohibited species would also be crucial. See also section 5.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. No sea turtles catches were recorded in ICCAT managed fisheries in Namibia during 2015.
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 bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As part of Namibia domestic laws, dumping at sea is prohibited and all by-catches have to be landed. The onboard observers are tasked to monitor this and report any violations to the Fisheries Authorities. By-catch fees are applicable for commercial species to avoid deliberate targeting of by-catch species that are commercially attractive.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such pilot systems.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. Namibia did not raise an objection to any of the ICCAT recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

All Namibian licensed large pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by the necessary documents. For vessels operating under a charter arrangement, Namibia validates the documents for those on the ICCAT record. Re-export certificates for foreign catches landed in Namibian ports are also issued.

Management measures in force in the large pelagic fishery are: the ICCAT Catch Documentation Scheme, TACs for swordfish, catch limit on bigeye tuna as by-catch in the albacore fishery and a sharing arrangement quota on albacore and gear restrictions for longline and pole-and-line only. In addition, value-added processing as a license condition for pole-and-line vessels and limited entry (number of licences) for the longline fishery are the other management measures in place.

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. The SCRS could assist CPCs in developing and implementing such measures.

Table 1. Landings (in t) of ICCAT species caught by baitboats and longline vessels operating in Namibia during the period 2013 to 2015.

Year	Pole & line vessels	Longline vessels	Albacore (ALB)	Swordfish (SWO)	Bigeye tuna (BET)	Yellowfin tuna (YFT)	Blue shark (BSH)	Shortfin mako (SMA)	Blue marlin (BUM)	Bluefin tuna (BFT)	Oilfish (OIL)	Thresher shark (THR)	Longfin Mako (LMA)
2013	10	13	848	129	135	13	1147	8	8	144	0	14	0
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

Table 2. Level of observer coverage during July 2013 to June 2015.

	Tuna P&L		Tuna Longline		Sharks		Swordfish Longline	
	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips
July 13 to June 14	48	29 (60.42%)	9	2 (22.22%)	48	18 (37.5%)	10	2
July 14 to June 15	46	34 (73.91%)	6	1 (16.67%)	42	13 (30.95%)	85	22

Details and Results of Inspection Schemes

The Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) component of Namibia comprises an integrated programme of inspections and patrol at sea, and on land to ensure compliance with Namibian Marine legislation, through deploying fisheries patrol vessels, patrol aircrafts, harbour, factory and coastal patrols respectively. Fisheries Inspectors at the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources are responsible for enforcing fisheries legislation, and monitoring and controlling fishing activities along the country's coastline, in harbours, onshore processing plants and at mid-water. In addition to this they also monitor all landings to ensure compliance with quota limits and conditions. Conditions attached to fishing licenses dictate that all fish caught under a Namibian fishing license be offloaded and monitored by a fisheries inspector at either of the two commercial ports of Lüderitz or Walvis Bay.

All foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that all fishing vessels that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or other States or that they are not involved in any IUU fishing activities, and that they have not contravened conservation and management measures developed by ICCAT and any other RFMOs of which Namibia is a member. Foreign vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area regularly make use of Namibian ports to offload their catches. These vessels are monitored and controlled under the ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme whereby the following procedures are in place:

- Advance Entry Notification by foreign fishing vessels are submitted by vessel agents at least 5 working days in advance with copies of their fishing licenses, high seas permits, vessel registration documents, authorized vessel registration on the ICCAT website, cargo manifest, crew list and VMS/ positional report.
- The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources verifies this documentation, confirms consent from flag State whether vessels are legal, confirms the vessel listing on the ICCAT website and other RFMO's IUU listings such as CCMLAR, SEAFO and IOTC.
- Approvals are then granted for entry into port.
- In port, the Fisheries Inspectors verify the original documentation onboard and allow offloading to commence. They monitor the landings and complete a Port Inspection Report at the end.
- The approved Advance Notification and Port Inspection Report are filed for future reference.

Namibia has designed a port State inspection form that records all landings. The fisheries inspector completes the form and the results are presented to the master of the vessel for comments. Once satisfied, both the Fisheries Inspector and master sign the form.

Two patrol vessels namely "Nathaniel Maxuilili" and "Anna Kakurukaze Mungunda" are deployed at sea to strengthen the fisheries control function through regular monitoring, control and surveillance. Inspectors onboard the patrol vessels inspect the fishing vessels for activities ranging from irregular round-traps, outdated vessel hold drawings, displaying of unclear vessel names on the vessel side and incomplete daily logbooks. Non-compliance in this regard is fined on the spot. There are two fisheries patrol aircrafts "Sea Eagle I" and "Sea Eagle II".

ANNUAL REPORT OF NIGERIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NIGÉRIA
INFORME ANUAL DE NIGERIA

SUMMARY

Nigeria has not licensed any tuna fishing boat to fish in her territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Nigeria also has no Access Agreement with any country on ICCAT species and other fisheries. All registered vessels in Nigeria are targeting shrimps in the inshore waters. No tuna quota is allocated to Nigeria, therefore has no catch to report in the compliance table. The current status of the tuna fisheries resources in Nigeria is still being determined. Therefore the ICCAT Large Scale Tropical Tuna Tagging Program would be of great importance to Nigeria as it would improve our knowledge on the biology and population dynamics of the tuna stock. Nigeria is reviewing its data collection and reporting procedures with regards to ICCAT requirements. Serious efforts are being made to improve the quality of data collection and reporting procedures. To that effect our data formats have been redesigned and up-graded to cover the coastal artisanal fisheries sub-sector. Fisheries inspectors from Nigeria were actively involved in the recent training workshop on identification, data collection and reporting of sharks species organized by ICCAT/CITES to enhance their capacity. Nigeria has conservation and management measures in place for other fisheries which include the following: 1. Use of Turtles Excluder Devices (TEDs) on all shrimp trawl nets for the purpose of conserving sea turtles and other endangered species. 2. Other By-Catch Reduction Device (BRDs) are also installed on shrimp trawl nets. 3. The Catch Certification Scheme is being implemented to deter IUU fishing. It is mandatory for all fish and fisheries products caught in the marine waters for export to other countries to be backed by Catch Certificates. The Vessel Monitoring System is also in place to check the fishing activities of the inshore shrimping vessels. Shark finning and discarding of fish at sea is prohibited as stipulated in the Nigerian Fisheries laws and regulations.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	(23/09/2016)
S2	Fleet Characteristics	(23/09/2016)
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	(23/09/2016)
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	(23/09/2016)
S5	Size samples (Task II)	(23/09/2016)
S6	Catch estimated by size	(23/09/2016)
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable (N/A). Nigeria does not have tags to declare.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in sport and recreational fisheries.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in tuna fishing. No domestic observer program in place.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. Nigeria has no data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>

¹ H. A. Okpe, Desk Officer (ICCAT), Federal Department of Fisheries, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

Number	Information required	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	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in pelagic longline fisheries.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in sport and recreational fishing.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in BFT farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N/A
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in BFT fishing.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A. Nigeria has no information.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in tuna fishing for now.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N/A. Nigeria does not have data on SWO.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	NIL data for shark by catch. Shrimp trawl nets are fitted with TEDs to exclude turtles and large fish.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N/A.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in shark fisheries.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Nigerian fisheries inspectors were trained recently by ICCAT/CITES on sharks species identification and data collection and should be able to handle it appropriately.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	

Number	Information required	Response
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A. No information on interaction of fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	N/A. No seabird incidental catch reported.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Discard fish at sea is prohibited by Nigerian Fisheries law.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec 2).

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The summary text explaining implementation of the reporting obligations is contained in the Annual Report.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The explanation of the implementation of the reporting obligation is included in the Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable (N/A). Nigeria does not operate tuna fishing vessels and does not have Access Agreement with any country.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Nigeria does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	N/A. No cases of transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A. No transshipment declaration.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A. No carrier vessel received transshipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A. No foreign vessel sought port entry.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A. No port inspection report.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A. No port inspection.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A. No cases of infringements reported.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A. Nigeria has no bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in any Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	N/A. Nigeria has no tuna fishing vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	N/A
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	N/A
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A. Nigeria has no information on IUU fishing vessels.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A. Nigeria has no Information on Trade Measures landing data.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A. Nigeria has no information to report on non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessels sighted.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A. Nigeria does not cage fish.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. No BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	N/A. No tuna fishing.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A. No quota.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in BFT fishing.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A. No VMS messages were received.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A. No BFT tuna transshipment ports.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A. No BFT tuna landing ports.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	N/A
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in tuna fishing.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A. No report on IUU fishing.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	N/A
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	See Annual Report(part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Annual Report (part 1, Sec. 2).
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Annual Report (Part 1 Sec. 2).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANNUAL DE NORUEGA**

SUMMARY

Norway caught several specimens of Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries in 2015. There have also been observations of Atlantic bonito (Sarda sarda) in Norwegian waters in 2015 and a catch of 30 kilo of this specimen was registered. Several observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were made along the coast of Norway in 2015. 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 2015.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In light of the stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted in 2007 a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. The prohibition was lifted in 2014 due to the improved state and recovery of the stock from the low levels in recent years.

Norway licensed one purse seiner and one long-liner to fish for bluefin tuna in the Northeast Atlantic in 2015. The vessels had nil catches. However, a total of 41 specimens of bluefin tuna with a total weight 8 289 kilo were caught as bycatch by Norwegian vessels in 2015. 6 384 kilo of the total were caught by purse seiners in the Norwegian Economic Zone, 1 274 kilo were caught in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in EU waters by pelagic trawls and 667 kilo were caught by pelagic trawls on the high seas in the North East Atlantic. A total of 30 kilo of Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*) was caught as bycatch by purse seiners in the Norwegian Economic Zone.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Several observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were made along the Norwegian coast, suggesting that the species is re-establishing and feeding in Norwegian waters to a larger extent than observed in recent years. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on bluefin tuna, and aims at incorporating the data into an ecosystem perspective and as input to assessment models. Norway participated at the SCRS annual science meeting in Madrid in October 2015. Updated web pages have been established at the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) dealing with Atlantic bluefin tuna, Atlantic swordfish and Atlantic bonito research, catch and management. Scientists have been involved in public outreach in relation to bluefin tuna catches and observations made in 2015.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	14/09/2016
S2	Fleet characteristics	27/07/2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	27/07/2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	27/07/2016
S5	Size samples (Task II)	27/07/2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	27/07/2016
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Norway has neither released nor recovered any tags.

Number	Requirement	Response
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Norway started fishing for bluefin tuna in 2014 and carried out a limited exploratory fishery in 2015. No special National Scientific Observer Program has been developed. However, a national observer from the Directorate of Fisheries was on board the long liner fishing for bluefin tuna in accordance with Recommendation 14-04. In addition, a national scientific observer from the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research was on board the long liner more than 80 % of the days this vessel was fishing for bluefin. None of the vessels fishing for bluefin tuna caught any bluefin, nor did they catch any by-catch. However, there were some by-catches of bluefin tuna in Norwegian fisheries for other species, and the scientist was able to have some biological samples from the by-catches of bluefin.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	No alternative scientific monitoring approach was conducted.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	No data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> 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	No data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> was collected.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Forwarded to ICCAT 22/06/2016.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
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	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT and no FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
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. There are no Norwegian vessels deploying FAD.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S46	Information collected by observers	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.

Number	Requirement	Response
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Norway had, for the two vessels targeting BFT in 2015, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks on a species specific level.
		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.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	There was no by-catch of sharks, seabirds, turtles or marine mammals by the two vessels targeting BFT in 2015.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	The two vessels targeting BFT in 2015 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 two vessels targeting BFT in 2015 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 was no artisanal fishery conducted by Norwegian vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2015.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The two vessels targeting BFT in 2015 had zero catch of BFT.

Enclosure (SHK7005)

According to paragraph 1 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Conservation of Silky Sharks Caught in Association with ICCAT Fisheries* (Rec. 11-08), CPCs shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark. However, this prohibition on retention does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries, cf. paragraph 6 of Recommendation 11-08.

Silky sharks do normally not occur in Norwegian waters. In addition, there is a general requirement following from the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 48) that all dead fish be landed. Hence, in order to be in line with Recommendation 11-08, a prohibition against silky shark fisheries has been included in the Norwegian regulation prohibiting fisheries for basking shark, spiny dogfish and porbeagle. Furthermore, bycatches of basking shark, porbeagle and silky shark shall be returned to the sea if they are capable of surviving, and all catches shall be reported.

The regulations prohibiting fisheries of basking shark, porbeagle, spiny dogfish and silky shark are laid down under the Marine Resources Act, and the value of catches harvested or delivered in contravention of provisions laid down in or under this act, accrue to the appropriate sales organization or to the State. Hence, the fishermen cannot draw commercial profit from landings of silky shark.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Bluefin tuna is the only tuna species in the ICCAT Convention area to which Norway is a coastal State. Norway has no long distance fisheries for other tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention area.

In light of the critical stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted 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.** These regulations were repealed in 2014, and following Rec. 13-07 Norway opened up a limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in 2014.

On the basis of ICCAT Rec. 14-04 Norway pursued the limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in 2015. The bluefin tuna quota allocated to Norway was 36.57 t. One purse seiner was licensed for a targeted fishery with an individual vessel quota of 20 t, and one longline vessel was licensed for a targeted fishery with an individual vessel quota of 14.5 t. The remaining 2.570 t were set aside to cover incidental bycatch of dead or dying bluefin tuna caught in other fisheries. An observer from the ICCAT regional observer program was onboard the purse seiner vessel during the fishery, and a national observer was onboard the long line vessel 20% of the time the vessel was targeting bluefin tuna.

No bluefin tuna was caught in the targeted fishery by the vessels participating in 2015. 8.4 t of bluefin tuna were caught as incidental bycatch in the mackerel and blue whiting fisheries in the Norwegian Economic Zone. Norway has forwarded the relevant reports from both the targeted fishery as well as reports on the incidental bycatch to ICCAT.

Norway adopted on 20 March 2009 a regulation relating to catch documentation for Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). The regulation, which entered into force on 6 April 2009, establishes a catch documentation scheme whereby the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries will issue catch documents for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish upon landing. Furthermore, when bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish landed in Norway is subject to domestic trade, the regulation stipulates that each consignment shall be accompanied by a

valid catch document issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. The regulation further stipulates that import of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by catch documents validated by the responsible authority in the flag State. The importer shall immediately send a copy of the valid catch documents to the Directorate of Fisheries. This also applies to foreign vessels landing bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish in Norway. Furthermore, export of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by a catch document validated by the Directorate of Fisheries. Re-exports shall be accompanied by valid catch documents and re-export documents issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. When issuing catch documents and re-export documents the Directorate of Fisheries shall use the relevant ICCAT documents. The Customs Authorities and the Directorate of Fisheries may carry out controls according to this regulation. Any willful or negligent contravention of the regulation is subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law.

All fishing operations in waters under Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction are subject to resource control. This control is directed at the entire production chain, from the moment of capture in the sea, at the landing site, through storage and sale/export. Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard annually performs around 2000 inspections of Norwegian and foreign vessels operating in Norwegian waters. Vessels over 15 meters are required to carry satellite transponders that permit their activities to be tracked 24 hours a day, all year round. Once catches have been landed, the landing data are crosschecked against the fishing rights of the vessel.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Please see Section 3.
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	27/07/2016
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regard to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regard to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea or in port)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for or involved in transshipment operations of tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for or involved in transshipment of tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to receive tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to transship tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Forwarded 26/06/2013 and 14/2/2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Forwarded 27/06/2013.
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 by foreign fishing vessels of ICCAT managed species in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	There has been no landing or transshipment by foreign fishing vessels of ICCAT managed species in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	There has not been any allegation of infringements brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange programs to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreements with regard to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreements with regard to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0020	List of vessels 20 metres or greater	One Norwegian purse seiner and one Norwegian longliner targeted BFT in 2015. ICCAT was notified by our submission of the form CP01_VessLsts 23/04/2015 for registration of the purse seiner and 02/07/2015 for the registration of the longliner.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Forwarded 07/10/2015.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for sport and recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding presumed IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	14.09.2016
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding suspected non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Norway does not have information on vessels sightings as referred to in Recommendation 94-09.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. One Norwegian purse seiner targeted BFT in 2015. Traps were not used.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	For 2015 forwarded to ICCAT 13/02/2015. For 2016 forwarded to ICCAT 12/02/2016
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No farming of BFT was taking place in Norway.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No modification was made in 2015.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	08/09/2016
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	27/07/2016
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	For purse seiner forwarded 23/04/2015. For longliner forwarded 02/07/2015.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian "other vessels" authorised to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1015	VMS messages	VMS messages for the two Norwegian vessels targeting BFT were collected and forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. In 2015 only two Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and they were operating in Norwegian waters only.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. In 2015 only two Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and they were operating in Norwegian waters only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea, and inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries check landings.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. In 2015 only two Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and they were operating in Norwegian waters only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea, and inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries check landings.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. In 2015 only two Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and they were operating in Norwegian waters only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea, and inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries check landings.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Norway has not designated any port for transshipment of BFT, only for landings of bluefin tuna and tuna-like species.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Forwarded 28/02/2014 and 27/02/2015. Several subsequent additions to the list of designated ports have been made.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Weekly catch reports were forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat. These related to incidental bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries as well as to zero catch in the targeted fishery for BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Monthly catch reports were forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat. These related to incidental bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries as well as to zero catch in the targeted fishery for BFT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	The Norwegian purse seine fishery was closed 25/09/2015. The Norwegian longliner fishing for bluefin stopped fishing on 18/09/2015 and the fishery was closed on 01/10/2015. ICCAT was notified of the closure on 02/10/2015.
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.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Norway issued one paper BCD in 2015: BCD number NOR-15-00001 was forwarded to ICCAT on 18/02/2015 for the by-catch of one bluefin tuna. Furthermore, there were two consignments of by-catch of bluefin tuna from Norway to Ukraine. The catch was recorded in eBCD No.15900006, but the trade information from Norway to Ukraine was entered on two paper documents, one for each consignment. The paper documents were forwarded to ICCAT immediately after they were issued, 25/09/2015 and 02/10/2015.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	24.09.2016
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Information forwarded to ICCAT on 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded on 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Contact points forwarded to ICCAT on 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded on 22/03/2013.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Regulation relating to catch documentation for bluefin tuna, bigeye and swordfish forwarded to ICCAT on 08/05/2009.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Norway does not tag BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Norway has no information indicating that vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels have carried out targeted fishery for BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Information forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat on 25/04/16 and 27/04/2016.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2015.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2015	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT tuna or tuna-like species.
TRO	2003	Report on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2015.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/09/2015 and 30/03/2016
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT on 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded on 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels caught bigeye in 2015.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels used FADs in 2015.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/09/2015 and 30/03/2016
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT on 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded on 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2015.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for sport/recreational fishing for SWO in 2015.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. There were no special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean in 2015.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2015.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2015.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for marlins.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for marlins in 2015.
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 implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	No shortfin mako was taken as bycatch in the Norwegian purse seine fishery in 2015.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Silky sharks were not caught as bycatch in Norwegian fisheries in 2015.
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)	Please see the shark enclosure above.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. There was no bycatch of sea turtles in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2015.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. There was no bycatch of seabirds by the two vessels fishing for BFT in 2015.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. There was no bycatch in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2015.
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.	Not applicable. There were no objections to ICCAT Recs. from Norway in 2015.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA

SUMMARY

In 2010-2015, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A purse-seiner specialized in fishing for tunas of a tropical group is operating at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2010-2015. In Russia, work related to research on tunas and other species of the tuna fishery is carried out by federal State unitary enterprises: the Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad, and the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography ("VNIRO"), Moscow. These institutions collect fishery and biological statistics, analyze collected data, carry out operative fishery monitoring, and 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 2015-2016 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2015 trawl fishing vessels caught 345 t of bullet tuna, *Auxis rochei*, 249 t of frigate tuna, *A. thazard*, 136 t of Atlantic black skipjack, *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 1 t of oceanic skipjack, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, and 308 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 2016 in the ECA, trawling vessels caught 88 t of frigate tuna, 122 t of bullet tuna, 48 t of Atlantic black skipjack and 32 t of Atlantic bonito.

Section 2: Research and statistics

In 2015 AtlantNIRO observers were sampling biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (area SJ71 according to ICCAT classification). Fish length, weight, sex and maturity stages of gonads as well as stomach fullness were measured. Species from the group "small tunas" occurred in trawls as a by-catch, individually or up to several dozens of specimens. The material on frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, oceanic skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in the amount of 4719 specimens for mass measurements, 1788 specimens for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in catches within the area of 19° 00'-29° 00'N in September-December. Fish length varied from 27.0 up to 39.0 cm, the average length was 33.6 cm. During the mentioned period spawning specimens dominated in the catches (42%). Post-spawning and maturing tuna made 17% to 15%.

Frigate tuna occurred within the area of 16° 00'-26° 00'N in June and August - September. Within the period of observations fish length varied from 28.0-39.0 cm with the mean length of 31.5 cm. The species was represented by immature (45%) and spawning (55%) specimens.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred in catches within the area of 16° 00'-19° 00'N in June. Fish length varied from 44.0 up to 53.0 cm with the mean length of 48.3 cm. Immature tuna made up 12% and spawning tuna - 88 %.

Oceanic skipjack occurred in catches within the area of 22° 30'-26° 00'N in October. Fish length varied from 41.0 up to 60.0 cm with the mean length of 48.3 cm. Species is predominantly presented by immature tuna (67%). Spawning and post-spawning tuna made up 33%.

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Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 19° 00'-29° 00'N all year round, except for April-June. The catches contained 25.0-67.0 cm fish with the mean length of 48.3 cm. The fraction of immature fish was 43%, spawning - 46% and post-spawning fish - 10 %.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - allspecies		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	19/09/2016
S2	Fleet characteristics	19/07/2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	19/07/2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	19/07/2016
S5	Size samples (Task II)	19/07/2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	19/07/2016
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programme	19/09/2016
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
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. No specialized fishery.
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.
S46	Information collected by observers	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.

Number	Requirement	Response
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
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 specialized fishery.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
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 specialized fishery.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

In 2010-2015 Russia did not conduct a specialized tuna fishery as well as fishery of tuna-like species. Small tunas and Atlantic bonito occasionally occurred as a by-catch during trawling for small coastal pelagic species.

During fishing in the areas where tunas and tuna-like species are supposed to occur as by-catch, 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 compliance with Recommendation 11-01, 5 purse-seine vessels were removed from the ICCAT Record in 2014. They were in non-operating condition. According to the ship owner's information, the vessels are docked for repairs and intended for further specialized purse-seine tuna fishing.

In 2015 9 large-capacity trawlers were listed on the ICCAT Record and periodically operated in the area of the Eastern-Central Atlantic and in their by-catch small tuna species and Atlantic bonito presented. In 2016 10 large-capacity trawlers are on the ICCAT Record.

3.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

In compliance with ICCAT Recommendation on VMS equipment improvement [Rec. 04-11], the Satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) was installed aboard all the vessels.

3.3 Closure of fishing season

In compliance with Recommendations 04-01, 11-01 and 15-01, in 2010-2015 no fishery was carried out from 1 to 30 November and from 1 January to 28 February in the areas specified in the Recommendations.

3.4 Limitation of FADs

In compliance with Recommendation 15-02, the data on the recommended number of FADs applicable and surface gear fishing are submitted to fishery organizations.

3.5 Observer programme

Russia has been implementing the observer program “Small tunas in trawler fishery”. The observers have been collecting biological data on fishing vessels in the eastern Atlantic within Exclusive Economic Zones since 2006. In 2015-2016 observers worked onboard trawling vessels in the ICCAT Convention area. They carried out monitoring of fishing activities and collected fishery and biological data. In 2015 the work of observers covered 9-20% of trawlers. Observers carried out the following types of activities: identifying species composition of tunas, their quantity in the by-catch, assessing of dimension and biological state of species. Data on vessels technical characteristics, fishing gear, 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 all year round enhances the quality of the statistics.

3.6. Bigeye tuna

Russia does not have a specialized fishing fleet for bigeye tuna. In compliance with Recommendation 15-01 the annual by-catch of bigeye tuna in the Russian purse-seine fishery cannot exceed 1575 t. In 2015 and 2016 bigeye tuna was absent in by-catches.

3.7 Oceanic sharks

In compliance with Recommendations 09-07, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08 and 15-06 the information concerning a ban on fishing, landing, transshipping and retaining onboard any part or whole carcass of oceanic sharks in the ICCAT Convention area was submitted to the fishery, transportation and other organizations concerned. The list of sharks includes: bigeye thresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*, hammerhead shark of *Sphyrnidae* fam. and oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*, silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis* and porbeagle shark, *Lamna nasus*.

3.8 Albacore and bluefin tuna. Swordfish species

In compliance with Recommendations 15-03, 15-04, 15-05, 15-10, the data on fishery regulation of albacore *Thunnus alalunga* and bluefin tuna *T. thynnus*, blue *Makaira nigricans* and white *Tetrapturus albidus* marlins, North Atlantic and South Atlantic swordfish *Xiphias gladius* were submitted to the organizations concerned.

3.9 Transshipment program

In compliance with Recommendation 06-11 landing of catches was carried out in port in 2015.

3.10 Vessel Registration

In compliance with Recommendations 12-06, 13-13 and 14-01 information concerning registration required of all types of vessels whose activities are related to tuna and tuna-like species fishing, processing, landing, transshipping, and retaining was sent to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and the East Atlantic Fishery Association of Russia. In 2015 9 trawlers were listed in the ICCAT Record that periodically operated in the area of the Eastern-Central Atlantic and in their by-catch small tuna species and Atlantic bonito presented.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	In 2010-2016, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A purse-seiner specialized in fishing for tunas of a tropical group is operating at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2010 - 2015. (19/09/2016).
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section 0001.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	19/07/2016
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea or in port)	Not applicable
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable
GEN	0020	List of vessels 20 metres or greater	9 authorised vessels in 2015. 10 authorised vessels in 2016.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	14/07/14, 19/01/16, 21/01/16.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	Not applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2015	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
TRO	2003	Report 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 specialized fishery.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No specialized fishery.
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 specialized fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Not applicable
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The work of observers was arranged [on a year-round basis](#) onboard trawling vessels carrying out targeted fishing of small pelagic species (horse mackerel, sardinella, mackerel and other species). Tuna and Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in catches. The observers assessed amounts of total catches, species composition of catches, proportion of various species in catches, collected data on fish length and biological condition. A group of observers onboard the vessels kept records concerning fishery activities of vessels and biological data on fishery objects. The observers prepared reports summarizing the results of their activities onboard the vessels.

INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL

SUMMARY

La flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise en 2015 est composée de six (6) canneurs et trois (3) senneurs qui exploitent essentiellement les thons tropicaux notamment l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis) et un (1) palangrier qui cible l'espadon. Toutefois, une partie des pêcheries artisanales (la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et 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. Les prises totales de thons tropicaux des canneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 3139 t dont 584 t d'albacore, 1897 t de listao, 502 t de patudo et 126 t de thonine et 30 t d'auxide. Les prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais sont de 5467 t. Les captures sont composés de 1196 t d'albacore, 2775t de listao, 394 t de patudo, 1098 t d'auxide et 4 t de germon. Pour la pêche palangrière sénégalaise ciblant l'espadon, les prises de 2015 sont estimées à 222 t dont 143 t d'espadon, 56.5 t de requins, 9.8 t de marlin bleu et 12 t de thons albacore. Concernant les pêcheries artisanales de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées, les prises de 2015 ont été estimées à 9677 t. Le suivi des activités de pêche des thoniers qui s'activent dans l'océan atlantique et qui fréquentent le port de Dakar est toujours assuré par le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT). 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.

1ère partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport est essentiellement axé sur la pêche thonière sénégalaise (industrielle et artisanale).

En 2015, les captures sénégalaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées de l'Atlantique de toutes les flottilles s'élèvent 20 001 tonnes soit une baisse de 65 % par rapport à 2014 (12128 tonnes). Cette hausse des captures est due à l'entrée dans la pêcherie thonière de 3 (trois) senneurs nationaux ciblant les thons tropicaux.

1.1 La pêche industrielle thonière

La flottille de canneurs basée à Dakar en 2015 est composée de 14 canneurs dont 6 sénégalais, 1 français et 7 espagnols et 3 senneurs sénégalais. A noter aussi qu'en 2015, vingt-quatre (24) navires battant pavillon étranger ont transbordé et/ou débarqué 30 677 tonnes de thons au port de Dakar (9 EU, 4 Curaçao, 3 cap verdiens, 2 panaméens, 2 béliziens, 2 el Salvdor et 1 guatémaltais) ont transbordé et/ ou débarqué une partie seulement des captures au port de Dakar.

1.1.1 Les prises de thonidés tropicaux des canneurs sénégalais en 2015

En 2015, les prises totales des canneurs sénégalais en 2014 sont estimées à 3139 t dont 584 t d'albacore, 1897 t de listao, 502 t de patudo et 126 t de thonine et 30 t d'auxide. Les captures de 2015 ont connu une baisse de – 25 % par rapport à 2014 (4196 t). Les canneurs sénégalais ont effectué 1118 jours de mer et 990 jours de pêche en 2015 contre 1270 jours de pêche et 1122 jours de pêche en 2014. Le **Tableau 1** montre les prises par espèce et l'effort de pêche mensuels des canneurs sénégalais en 2015. Les captures les plus élevées sont enregistrées aux trimestres 2, 3 et 4 avec le maximum au trimestre 3 (**Figure 1**). Les captures sont composés de 1196 t d'albacore, 2775t de listao, 394 t de patudo, 1098 t d'auxide et 4 t de germon (**Tableau 2**). L'effort de pêche des senneurs est estimé à 245 jours de mer et 229 jours de pêche. Les captures par trimestre sont ventilées dans le **Tableau 3**.

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Les **Figures 2, 3, 4 et 5** illustrent la distribution spatiale des captures et de l'effort des canneurs et des senneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique en 2015.

La flottille des canneurs européens (espagnols et français) basés à Dakar ont débarqué 8944 tonnes en 2015 dont 85% par les espagnols et 15 % par le seul canneur français. Les débarquements et/ ou transbordements des senneurs étrangers non basés au port de Dakar sont estimés à 30 677 tonnes de thons.

1.1.2 Les prises de la flottille palangrière

La flottille palangrière sénégalaise ciblant l'espadon a enregistré une capture totale de 222 t dont 143 t d'espadon, 56.5 t de requins, 9.8 t de marlin bleu et 12 t de thons albacore. A noter que les prises de 2015 ont enregistré une baisse de -10 % par rapport à 2014 (246 tonnes). Le **Tableau 4** montre les prises par espèce de la pêche palangrière en 2015.

1.2 Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

En 2015, 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 9448 t soit une hausse de 23 % par rapport à 2014 (7687 t) (**Tableau 5**). La thonine est toujours l'espèce dominante dans les prises (4939 t) suivie de la bonite à dos rayé (1711 t), du Listao (1343 t) et du thazard blanc (649 t). Les pêcheries artisanales ont aussi capturé des requins dont les plus importants dans prises sont les Carcharhinidae (320 t) et les Sphyridae (167 t).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) qui est la structure de l'Institut Sénégalais de Recherches agricoles chargée de la Recherche halieutique assure le suivi des activités de tous les thoniers nationaux et étrangers (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.

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.

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

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	18/06/2016
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	18/07/2015
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	18/07/2015
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	18/07/2015
S6	Prise estimée par taille	18/07/2015
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	18/07/2015
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 l'Atlantique.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Le Sénégal ne dispose pas encore de programme national d'observateurs.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> 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 pour le Sénégal.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
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 pour le Sénégal.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	18/06/2016
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Les plans de gestion concernant les DCP ne sont pas encore fournis.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Pour ce qui concerne l'année 2015, l'information disponible est incomplète, elle ne couvre pas la totalité des navires.

S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	L'information pas encore soumise.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Le Sénégal n'a pas encore mis en place un programme national d'observateurs.
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	18/06/2016
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espardon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	31/07/2016
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), l'échantillonnage des istiophoridés (le voilier- <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>) est intensifié dans les principaux sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. Les individus capturés au Sénégal sont généralement des adultes. La collecte des données de capture et d'effort et des échantillons de tissu (nageaire) 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 <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	31/07/2015
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	31/07/2016
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	31/07/2016
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui pour les requins.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	

S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

Ile Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

Dans le cadre de la gestion durable des ressources halieutiques dont les thonidés, le Sénégal a adopté une nouvelle loi portant code de la pêche maritime comportant des dispositions permettant de faire observer les recommandations de gestions en vigueur dans les organisations de pêche thonière notamment l'ICCAT.

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 cas en attendant la mise en œuvre d'un programme régional d'observateurs.

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 Sénégal 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 15-01 ICCAT

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	<p>Une nouvelle loi portant code de la pêche maritime fixe 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.</p> <p>Ainsi tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar sont désormais soumis au contrôle de leurs cargaisons.</p> <p>Un suivi des activités de certains navires est en cours avec l'embarquement des observateurs à bord.</p> <p>Globalement un suivi des activités de suivi contrôle et surveillance avec des patrouilles maritimes, aériennes et un régime d'inspection permanente à quai sont en vigueur.</p> <p>Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT.</p> <p>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. Application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port : la vérification d'une autorisation de pêche ; la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement ; la fiche de contrôle de captures, l'autorisation de transbordement ; l'inscription au registre).</p>
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	<p>Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'équipe mise en place au port de pêche de Dakar par le Centre de Recherches océanographique (CRODT). Ce travail est complété par des informations de diverses sources (Direction des pêches maritimes, Armateur). Des échantillonnages multi-spécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et pêche artisanale ; Grâce aux fonds du programme de recherche initiative des istiophoridés», l'échantillonnage des captures et de l'effort tailles des istiophoridés est intensifié dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.</p>

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	07 septembre 2016
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable : aucun affrètement.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Non applicable : aucun affrètement.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non disponible
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Quarante-huit (84) navires ayant débarqué au port de Pêche de Dakar ont été inspectés à quai dans le cadre de l'application des mesures de l'Etat du port pour lutter contre la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée (INN). Nombre de transbordement : 270 opérations.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable : aucun navire de charge.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable : aucun navire autorisé dans l'océan Atlantique. Seuls les transbordements à quai sont autorisés.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Port de Dakar et Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Port de Dakar.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Délai de 72 heures.
GEN	0013	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port	Au total, sept cent trente trois (733) inspections et/ou contrôle de navires ont été effectués comme suit : Sept-cent-quatre-vingt-trois (126) à quai, quatre-cent-cinquante (150) en mer, neuf-cent-quatre-vingt-douze (315) par moyens aériens et en moyenne cent-treize (142) par suivi VMS.
GEN	0014	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Néant
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Application de la loi 98 32 portant code de la pêche.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable ; pas d'accord bilatéral d'inspection au port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Trois accords de pêche avec le Cap vert (en 1985), la Guinée Bissau (1978), la Gambie ont été conclus (2008). Avec la Mauritanie un accord sur la pêche artisanale est en vigueur.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
			Pour son renouvellement avec l'UE, un projet de nouvel accord et de protocole a été paraphé le 25 avril 2014 et un nouvel accord a été signé le 20 novembre 2014 qui abroge et remplace l'accord de 1981. Le protocole prévoit des possibilités de pêche de 28 senneurs et de 8 canneurs.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Les accords avec le Cap vert, la Guinée Bissau et la Gambie visant la pêche artisanale et la pêche industrielle dans une moindre et accessoirement les thonidés donnent une part des captures qui sont incluses dans le rapport annuel 2015 du Sénégal. Les captures sont répertoriés dans le rapport annuel.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	On compte 6 navires de plus de 20 m autorisés sur un total de 13 navires.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année précédente.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Le 20 février 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New BAI n° 168 - Assian Varrior - Samudera Pasifik No. 18
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Le 20 février 2016 -New BAI n° 168: Transbordement en haute mer sans autorisation rapport transmis et navire immobilisé. -Assian Varrior : Débarquement de captures sans autorisation (navire faisant objet de notice mauve de l'Interpol immobilisé à Dakar après avoir commis des infractions dans plusieurs pays. -Samudera Pasifik No. 18 : Ce navire semble avoir des activités illicites et/ou illégales et devrait donc être l'objet d'investigations. Il est déjà signalé par l'ICCAT comme navire IUU.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Observateurs sénégalais à bord de tous les navires étrangers.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Rapport d'observations envoyé au centre de recherche océanographique pour exploitation.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure, y compris les navires de support associés aux senneurs/canneurs	28/04/2016
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2013	President Matar Ndiaye, Ramatoulaye, President Magatte Aya Diack II, Commandant Birame Thiaw, Lio 1,

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
			Lio 2
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	15 avril 2016 : 2 ^{ème} semestre 2015. 28 septembre 2016 : 1 ^{er} semestre 2016.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Aucun changement.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	15 avril 2016 : 2 ^{ème} semestre 2015. 28 septembre 2016 : 1 ^{er} semestre 2016.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Aucun changement.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable ; aucune capture de l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	08 septembre 2016
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	La Fédération sénégalaise de pêche sportive stipule dans son règlement intérieur que les spécimens de makaires sont interdits de rejet.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Les makaires sont ciblés par la pêche sportive et récréative. Toutes les prises sont relâchées (voir note sur la pêche sportive).
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise 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.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise attribue à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taupe bleu	Les pêcheries de requin au Sénégal sont typiquement accidentelles et elles sont le cas échéant réalisées par la pêche artisanale. Par ailleurs le Sénégal a adopté un plan d'action de conservation des requins institué par la FAO.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Les pêcheries de requins au Sénégal sont typiquement accidentelles et elles sont le cas échéant réalisées par la pêche artisanale. Par ailleurs le Sénégal a adopté un plan d'action de conservation des requins institué par la FAO. 1. Mise en place d'un système de suivi VMS

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
			2.élaboration de base de données pour les statistiques. 3. mise en place d'un système de certification de captures 4. inspection au port suivant législation nationale.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	La gestion des requins ne se limite pas à l'espace d'un pays d'où l'instauration d'une gestion sous régionale des ressources de requins pour assurer la visibilité des activités des plans nationaux requins sous l'égide de la FAO. La mise en œuvre de politique de reconversion des acteurs de la pêche artisanale liés aux pêcheries de requins ; la suspension périodique de la capture de requins.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	La capture, la détention et la commercialisation des tortues marines sont formellement interdites par le code de la pêche du Sénégal.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable, aucun, la pêche palangrière sénégalaise est une pêche de fond, son impact sur les oiseaux est quasi nul.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Les pêcheries sénégalaises sont en général très sélectives par l'utilisation de la canne ciblant les thonidés.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Mise en place d'un système d'information pour un journal de pêche électronique en projet.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable, aucune objection spécifiée

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

Mise en œuvre de la nouvelle loi portant code de la pêche (2015-18). Cette loi prend en compte l'introduction 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. Le Sénégal a informé tous les armateurs de l'entrée en vigueur des recommandations de l'ICCAT adoptées en 2015 en particulier La Rec 15-01 qui s'applique à nos pêcheries. Les services techniques sont chargés de l'observation de la dite recommandation pertinente.

4.1 Schéma d'inspection

Les inspections et les contrôles sont réalisés :

- au port de Dakar : par une équipe d'inspection journalière au port de pêche de Dakar et les stations côtières au niveau des autres sites de débarquement.
- 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.

Tableau 1. Prises mensuelles par espèces et efforts des canneurs sénégalais de 2015.

Mois	Nombre heures de mer	Nombre heures de pêche	Albacore	Listao	Patudo	Thonine	Auxide	Total
1	600	263	25	10	0	16	0	51
2	2381	1045	60	59	0	70	0	189
3	2179	914	12	103	69	24	0	208
4	1913	816	15	318	17	0	0	350
5	2677	1274	37	323	26	3	0	389
6	1911	977	22	98	28	9	0	157
7	2524	1234	63	82	65	3	0	213
8	2716	1199	23	227	71	1	0	322
9	2747	1198	7	384	44	0	0	435
10	2502	1052	46	125	89	0	0	260
11	2410	985	90	91	86	0	0	267
12	2265	919	184	77	7	0	30	298
Total	26825	11876	584	1897	502	126	30	3139
Effort (jours)	1118	990						

Tableau 2. Prises par espèces, efforts et prises par unité d'effort (PUE) des senneurs sénégalais de 2015.

Espèce	Albacore	Listao	Patudo	Germon	Auxide	Total
Quantités (t)	1196	2775	394	4	1098	5467

Tableau 3. Prises totales, effort (heures de pêche) et nombre de coups de pêche de la flottille sénégalaise (senneurs et canneurs) en 2015.

Trimestre	Heures de mer	Heures de pêche	Nbre de coups de pêche	Nbre de coups de pêche positifs	YFT	SKJ	BET	ALB	LTA	FRI	Total
TRIM 1	5261	2270	1	1	105	194	78	0	110	0	487
TRIM 2	8299	3991	48	45	513	1166	105	0	12	251	2047
TRIM 3	9132	4151	25	23	174	1114	248	0	4	159	1699
TRIM 4	10017	4207	163	146	987	2195	463	4	0	718	4367
Total	32709	14619	237	215	1779	4669	894	4	126	1128	8600

Tableau 4. Composition des Prises de la flottille palangrière en 2015.

Espèce	Espadon	Requin bleu	Marlin	Albacore	Requin marteau	Requin	R	Total
Quantités (Tonnes)	143	30	9.8	12	9.8	3.9	12	221

Tableau 5. Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d’istiophoridés et requins par la pêche artisanale de 2014 à 2015.

<i>Espèces</i>	2014	2015
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>	72	48
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	870	649
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	0	0
<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	3691	4939
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1217	1711
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	839	1343
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	10	103
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	22	279
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	97	58
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	31	60
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	1	0
<i>Sphyrna spp</i>	111	167
<i>Carcharhinidae</i>	726	320
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0	0
Total (Tonnes)	7687	9677

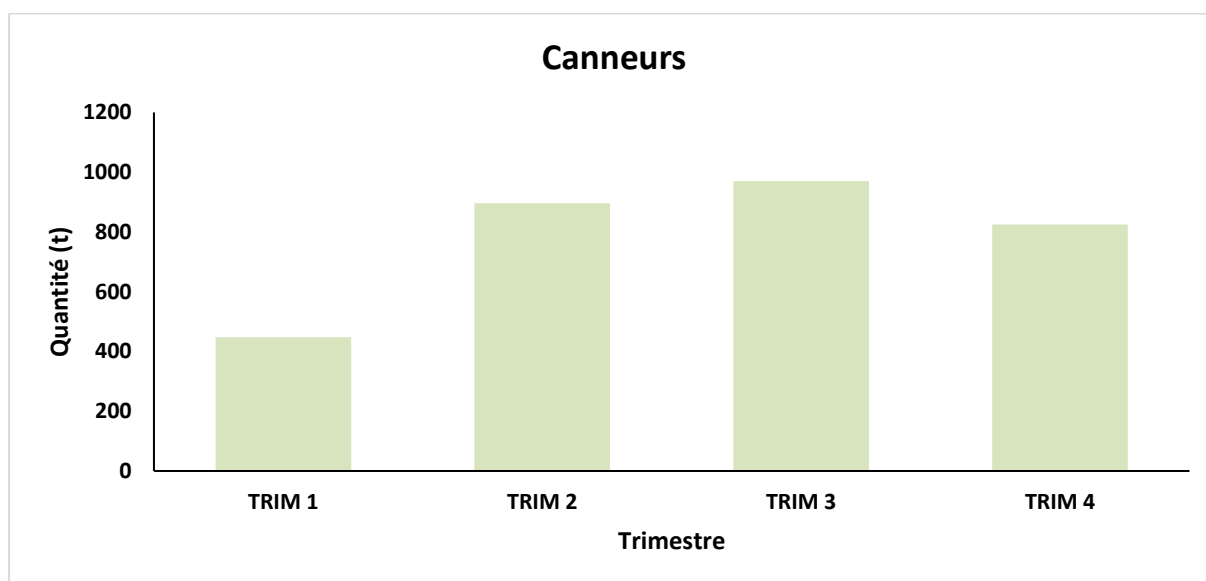


Figure 1. Distribution par trimestre de la capture totale de la flottille de canneurs sénégalais en 2015.

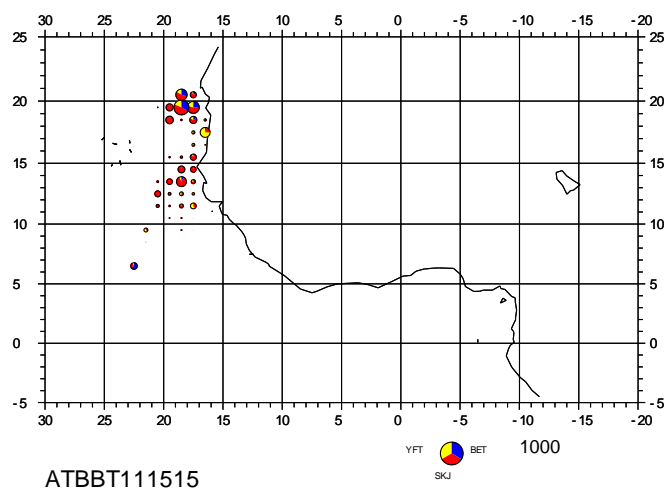


Figure 2. Distribution spatiale de la capture totale de la flottille de canneurs sénégalais en 2015.

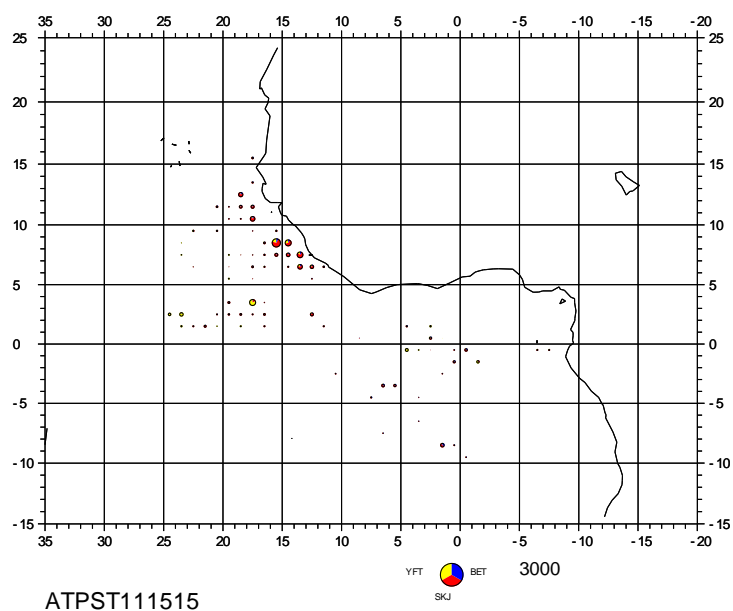


Figure 3. Distribution spatiale de la capture totale de la flottille de senneurs sénégalaise en 2015.

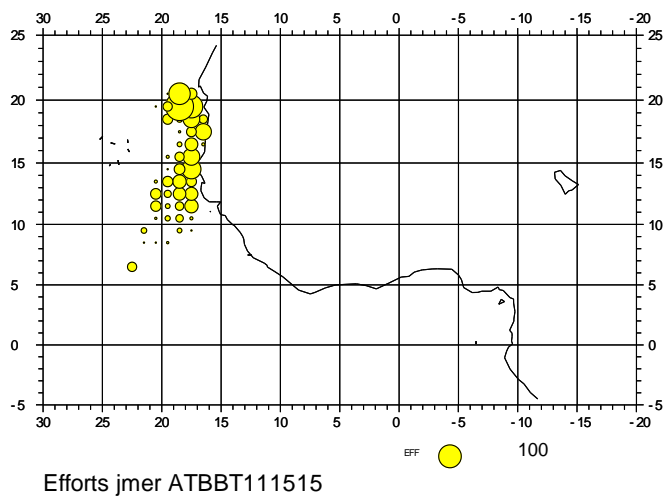


Figure 4. Distribution spatiale de l'effort total de la flottille de canneurs sénégalaise en 2015.

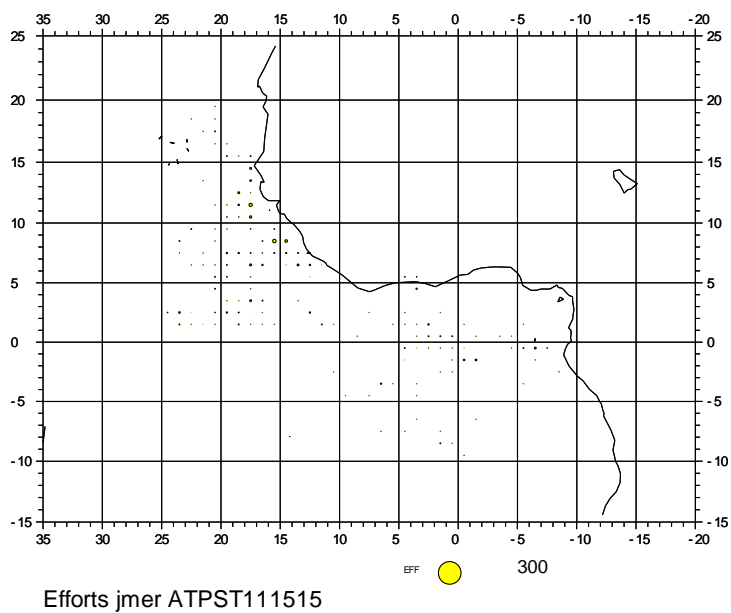


Figure 5. Distribution spatiale de l'effort total de la flottille de canneurs sénégalaise en 2015.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO
INFORME ANUAL DE TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO

SUMMARY

The Trinidad and Tobago landings of tuna and tuna-like species from commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2015 were estimated at 3 561 t, this being essentially a 90 t increase in landings of the non-artisanal longline fleet over the 2014 estimate. Yellowfin tuna landings of 1 179 t comprised 78% of the 2015 landings of the fleet. There were 30 operational longliners in 2015. The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet remains suspended.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Trinidad and Tobago landings of tuna and tuna-like species from commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2015 were estimated at 3 561 t. This is a 90 t increase in landings over the 2014 estimate and essentially an increase in the landings of the non-artisanal longline fleet, given that the 2013 estimates of landings of the artisanal fleet catch were utilised – as was done for Trinidad and Tobago’s 2014 and 2015 nominal catch (Task I) data submissions – and the level of landings for the rod and reel gear remained the same in 2014 and 2015 (see paragraph below).

As in 2014 and previous years, the most abundant species in the 2015 landings of the non-artisanal longliners was yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*). One thousand one hundred and seventy-nine tonnes (1 179 t) were landed representing 78% of the landings; in 2014 the yellowfin tuna landings of the non-artisanal longliners amounted to 1 141 t and comprised 80% of the fleet’s landings. The number of operational longliners has remained consistent with 30 in 2015 compared to 29 in 2014 and 31 in 2013.

It was estimated that four tonnes (4 t) of fish were landed at the major game fishing tournaments held in 2015 compared to the estimated three tonnes (3 t) landed at the 2014 tournaments. Eighty-three (83) sailfishes and 109 blue marlins were released alive at the 2015 tournaments while 24 sailfishes and 87 blue marlins were released alive at the 2014 tournaments. Note that the statements located in Trinidad and Tobago’s 2015 Annual Report which refer to 2014 tournament statistics are erroneous in this regard; the statements correctly refer to 2015 tournament statistics.

Human resource and technology-related constraints continue to negatively affect the provision of estimates of the artisanal fleet landings; hence the 2014 and 2015 estimates of same are not yet available and 2013 estimates continue to be applied.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch and effort data from the non-artisanal longline fleet continue to be collected by the submission of Trip Reports by vessel owners. Data submission is linked to the issuing of fishing licences. Coverage of the catch and effort fishing operations of this fleet is estimated at 90%.

Catch and effort data from the artisanal multi-gear fleet of Trinidad 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.

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. A replacement candidate was unable to be recruited in October 2015 as expected.

¹ Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, 35 Cipriani Boulevard, Newtown, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago, E-mail: lmartin@fp.gov.tt

Currently there is no biological data collection programme in place covering the artisanal multi-gear fleet.

A Letter of Agreement between FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries was signed in mid-2016 with respect to the elaboration of a National Plan of Action for sharks. National consultations were held in September 2016.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	26 September 2016
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31 July 2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31 July 2016 (rod and reel gear) 4 August 2016 (longline gear)
S5	Size samples (Task II)	29 August 2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not available
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not available
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Logbooks not yet mandatory on Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT vessels. A precursor Trip Report program is in place, from which information is reported in the Task I and Task II submissions.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A
S46	Information collected by observers	Observer programme not yet implemented.

Number	Requirement	Response
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	N/A
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No scientific programmes for billfish implemented to date.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No methods applied to date.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Issue being addressed under a joint FAO-MALF project on elaboration of an NPOA, which is currently in progress.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Joint FAO-MALF project on elaboration of an NPOA currently in progress.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No information available currently.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No related research conducted to date.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report (Commission) submitted 17 October 2016.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>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.</p> <p>With regard to the multi-gear artisanal fleet, catch and effort data are collected through a landing site sampling programme. Human resource capacity challenges within the Fisheries Division have resulted in the inability to calculate the most accurate catch statistics for this fleet. Additionally, the programme was further curtailed – in terms of data collection human resource capacity – as a result of the current administrative policy, from October 2015. This will further affect the quality of the statistics until the situation is rectified.</p>

			<p>Catch and effort data are captured at fishing tournaments.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Task I and II statistics for all ICCAT fisheries and including sharks species were reported as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task I Fleet Characteristics report, Task I Nominal Catch report and Task II Catch and Effort report for Rod and Reel gear submitted on time, 31 July 2016; • Task II Catch and Effort report for Longline gear and updated Task II Catch and Effort report for Rod and Reel gear submitted 4 August 2016; • Task II size sampling (tunas and sharks) report for species YFT, BET and SWO submitted 29 August 2016. <p>Staffing limitations continue to impede full compliance with these reporting obligations and as a result, over the past two years the Fisheries Division has been actively engaging the administration on the necessity to expand the Division's human resource capacity.</p>
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	16 September 2016
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any chartering programme.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transshipped during the previous year.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transshipped during the previous year.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transshipped during the previous year.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels were authorized to tranship during the previous year.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Information not submitted.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Information not submitted.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Information not submitted.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	None
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	None
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No infringements found.

GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No infringements found.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No bilateral arrangements have been implemented during 2015.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	18
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The fishery is monitored through the collection of catch and effort and biological data for all recreational tournaments and periodic surveys. 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	Not applicable. No reports of such vessels received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Report not submitted. See Section 5.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sightings reported.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna were caught by Trinidad and Tobago vessels in 2015.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to catch bluefin tuna.

BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. There are no authorised Trinidad and Tobago other BFT vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	29 June 2016, 7 July 2016, 11 July 2016.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2015	31 July 2016
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No notifications of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	16 May 2016, 3 October 2016.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Information submitted via email 29 September 2016.

TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye tuna	Not submitted.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	16 May 2016, 3 October 2016.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Information submitted via email 29 September 2016.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing / management plan for North swordfish	16 September 2016
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. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not submitted; see Section 5 with respect to legislation. 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.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Stakeholders were informed of the ICCAT regulation and the intention of the Fisheries Division to implement relevant management measures. Accordingly, the Division, being responsible for the recommendation of applications for trade permits for food fish (fresh/chilled/frozen) to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment, has ceased issuing recommendations for applications for import or export permits for hammerhead sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Stakeholders were informed of the ICCAT regulation and the intention of the Fisheries Division to implement relevant management measures. Accordingly, the Division, being responsible for the recommendation of applications for trade permits for food fish (fresh/chilled/frozen) to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment, has ceased issuing recommendations for applications for import or export permits for silky sharks.

SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Observer programme not implemented. See Section 5.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Refer to report under SHK 7002.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	As mentioned in Section 2, the FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries have entered into an agreement for the elaboration of a National Plan of Action-Sharks. National consultations were held in September 2016 and the NPOA-Sharks is expected to be completed in February 2017.
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 implemented. See Section 5.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No mitigation measures or NPOA for seabirds implemented. See Section 5.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not submitted. See Section 5.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system implemented.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. No objections made.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

In April 2016 the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries confirmed participation in the 5-year project GCP/INT/228/JPN Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem, which aims to improve fisheries data collection and information systems for research, monitoring, control. An information gathering mission was conducted in June 2016 and a working mission is expected to take place in the last quarter of 2016.

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

Trinidad and Tobago's compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures continues to be considerably affected by outdated fisheries legislation and limited human resources. Recent and continued cuts in budget will compound the negative impacts. Previously, reports were submitted on efforts made to address these issues including: the drafting of updated fisheries management legislation, the recruitment of staff to address research and monitoring, control and enforcement, and collaboration with FAO on the elaboration of a National Plan of Action-Sharks.

With regard to the legislation, efforts are ongoing to amend Draft Fisheries Management Bill 2015 to include measures on IUU fishing among other issues. With regard to the human resources matter, over the past two years the Fisheries Division has been actively engaging the administration on the recruitment of staff. As reported in Section 3 the NPOA-Sharks is expected to be completed in February 2017.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA¹²
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ

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 2015, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon.

Dans le cadre de l'ajustement de la capacité de pêche de thon rouge, et conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (paragraphe 41-Rec 14-04), la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 25 navires pour exercer la pêche de thon rouge en 2015 et ce par la remise à l'activité de 4 senneurs inactifs depuis 2011.

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 2015 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevé par le programme des observateurs nationaux.

Il est à signaler que les captures totales du thon rouge en 2015 ont atteint 1247.83 tonnes soit un taux de réalisation de 99.98 % du quota national ajusté à 1247.97 tonnes. 16 % de ces captures ont été mises en cage dans les établissements d'élevage tunisiennes et 84 % des prises ont été exportées vivantes à la Turquie et à Malte.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures des thonidés et d'espadon ont totalisé en 2015 : 8287 tonnes marquant une augmentation de 12 % par rapport à l'année 2014.

Opérant en groupes, le nombre de navires qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge est 25 navires et l'allocation des quotas individuels a été établie conformément à la méthodologie de l'ICCAT (niveaux de capture et fourchettes de longueur) de manière à ce que la capacité de pêche soit proportionnelle aux quotas alloués.

Pendant la campagne 2015, le nombre de jours de mer effectué par les navires de pêche autorisés a atteint 360 jours contre 166 jours réalisés en 2014.

La production moyenne par jour de mer de la flottille thonière active est 3.47 tonnes pendant la campagne 2015 contre 6.36 tonnes pendant la campagne 2014.

La production moyenne par thonier actif s'élève à près de 50 tonnes en 2015 comme en 2014 et 2013;

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Le pourcentage d'échantillonnage de thon rouge par caméra stéréoscopique est estimé à 20.83 %.

Concernant la pêche d'espadon, 465 navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer la pêche d'espadon pendant les deux périodes suivantes : du 1er Janvier au 14 février et du 16 Mars au 30 Septembre 2015. La production a enregistré une légère hausse de 0.5 % (1034 tonnes en 2015 contre 1030 tonnes en 2014).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

En Tunisie, le suivi de la collecte des données statistiques des espèces gérées par l'ICCAT est assuré depuis la capture à la commercialisation. Pour le thon rouge, la Tunisie a commencé à partir de l'année 2011 à mettre en œuvre un système de gestion électronique par satellite des opérations de transfert en mer. Cette technique de communication satellitaire entre les navires de pêche et le centre de gestion d'information de pêche permet la collecte instantanée des données sur les captures (poids total, nombre de pièces, position de capture, destination de la prise, mortalités).

Pour l'espadon, les navires de pêche détiennent à bord des journaux de pêche pour noter les informations relatives à leurs activités journalières. Ces informations sont ensuite compilées dans une base de données pour servir aux travaux scientifiques.

De plus, le programme d'observateur en mer permet d'assurer la traçabilité et la collecte des informations sur les captures. Les observateurs scientifiques à bord des thoniers et des palangriers permettent notamment de :

- mieux connaître les stocks des pêcheries palangrières et leurs écosystèmes pélagiques;
- améliorer les données annuelles sur l'état des prises, d'effort et de taille et même sur les prises accessoires et les rejets;
- compléter les données statistiques par l'estimation de la composition spécifique, notamment dans les pêcheries artisanales;
- compléter certaines informations pour tenir compte de la distribution géographique des pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon.

Le programme d'échantillonnage tel que décrit dans le paragraphe 88 de la Rec. 13-07 a été réalisé par les observateurs nationaux durant les opérations de mise en cage dans les fermes d'engraissement de thon rouge avec une couverture de 20 % de la quantité totale engraisée. Les données recueillies sont compilées dans les formulaires de la Tâche I et II.

La Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur les thons et l'espadon. Ces activités sont réalisées au sein du Laboratoire des Sciences Halieutiques de l'Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM). Elles 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 ont été présentés dans les différentes réunions du SCRS. Dans ce rapport nous synthétisons les différents programmes en cours et les résultats conclus.

1- Thon rouge

Les aspects de recherche sur le thon rouge ont concerné l'étude de:

- Indice d'abondance (CPUE),
- Structures démographiques,
- Relations biométriques,

1.1- Relations biométriques

1.1.1- Paramètres et relations

Nous avons mesuré les paramètres suivants :

- Longueur totale (cm): TL

- Longueur à la fourche (cm): FL
- Longueur courbée à la fourche (cm): CFL
- Tête-première épine dorsale (cm): LD1
- Poids total (kg): TW.

Les relations étudiées sont les suivantes:

Longueur-longueur (LLR) : $L1=a L2b$

Longueur-poids (LWR): $TW = a Lb$

Facteur de condition: $K=105 TW / FL3$.

1.1.2- Echantillons

Les individus du thon rouge engraisé ont été échantillonnés dans les fermes situées à Mahdia (Est de la Tunisie) à bord et immédiatement après l'abattage. Ces poissons ont été capturés par les senneurs dans la Méditerranée centrale, côtes tunisiennes, en Juin 2013 et Juin 2014. Les poissons échantillonnés étaient de 1653 et 713 de la capture de 2013 et 2014, respectivement. Les spécimens engraisés ont été échantillonnés en Novembre-Décembre 2013 et Janvier-Février 2015. Puis les poissons ont été engraisés pendant 5-6 mois et 7-8 mois, respectivement.

1.1.3- Résultats

Pour l'année 2013: la longueur à la fourche (FL) a été comprise entre 118 cm et 283 cm avec une moyenne de $201,5 \pm 46,47$ cm. Le poids (TW) était entre 36 et 450 kg, avec une moyenne de $224,34 \pm 86,21$ kg (tableau 1).

Les poissons de 2014 ont eu pour FL le minimum de 130 cm et un maximum de 296 cm avec une moyenne de $225,25 \pm 32,61$ cm. Le poids était entre 44 et 450 kg, avec une moyenne de $217,34 \pm 77,08$ kg.

Les fréquences de FL pour les deux ans montrent des modèles de distribution similaires avec deux groupes de poissons: petits et grands. Les poissons plus petits sont autour des classes de taille de 140 cm et les plus grands autour des classes de taille 230 et 240 cm (figure 1). Toutes les relations de longueurs LLR, indiquées dans le tableau 2, étaient hautement significatives (test de Student, $p < 0,01$), avec le coefficient de détermination étant $R^2 > 0,91$. Pour les deux groupes de poissons, les LLR: FL et TL; FL et CFL ont montré une allométrie positive (tableau 3). Le LLR: FL et LD1 (2014) a suivi une allométrie négative.

La covariance a montré de différence significative entre les deux années (2013 et 2014) pour les interceptes (a) et les pentes (b) dans le LLR ($TL = a + b FL$ et $CFL = a + b FL$) (tableau 4).

Les relations longueurs-poids (LWR) ont été hautement significatives pour les deux années ($R^2 > 0,96$ et t-test $p < 0,01$). Les coefficients b étaient 2,9105 pour 2013 et 2,9865 pour 2014 (tableau 3). La covariance a montré de différence significative du LWR (pour les constantes a et les pentes b) entre les deux années (tableau 4, figure 3).

Le facteur de Fulton (K) par rapport à la classe de taille est indiqué dans la figure 4. Les valeurs les plus basses étaient 1,31 (classe 270 cm) en 2013 et 2,08 (classe 170 cm) en 2014. Les valeurs de condition plus élevés de 2013 et 2014 ont été pour les classes 110 cm ($K = 2,28$) et 180 cm ($K = 2,38$), respectivement. Il y avait une différence significative pour le facteur de condition entre les poissons capturés en 2013 ($K = 1,951 \pm 0,23$) et pris en 2014 ($K = 2,254 \pm 0,18$) (t-test $p < 0,01$).

Les trois paramètres CFL, LD1 et K sont connus pour augmenter sous l'influence du processus d'engraissement (Aguado- Gimenez, et García-García, 2005b). Les LWR ($W = a FL^b$) ont montré que les paramètres de b sont plus élevés en 2014 qu'en 2013. Cela semble lié à la durée de l'engraissement. En effet, la période d'engraissement de la capture de l'année 2013 était de 2 mois de moins par rapport à 2014. Il est connu que les paramètres de LWR dans les poissons sont touchés par une série de facteurs tels que l'habitat, la maturité des gonades, le sexe, l'alimentation et les différences annuelles dans les conditions environnementales (Froese, 2006). Divers auteurs ont également signalé des différences dans les relations LLW du thon rouge capturés ou engraisés en Méditerranée (tableau 5).

Tableau 1. Résumé des valeurs observées pour le thon rouge engraisés (captures 2013 et 2014).

	Variable	N	min	moy	max	SD
2013	TL	352	130	207,12	299	49,44
	FL	428	118	201,49	283	46,47
	CFL	920	127	227,94	291	38,19
	LD1	-	-	-	-	-
	TW	1014	36	224,34	450	86,21
	K	428	1,555	1,951	2,9764	0,236
2014	TL	712	130	225,25	296	32,61
	FL	701	114	209,07	270	30,45
	CFL	712	125	221,74	289	32,13
	LD1	713	37	60,96	78	7,82
	TW	713	44	217,86	450	77,08
	K	698	1,738	2,254	2,859	0,181

Tableau 2. Paramètres des relations biométriques du thon rouge engraisés (captures 2013 et 2014; **: p <0,01).

Capture	X=FL/ Y=	n	a	b	SEa	SEb	R ²	p
2013	TL	353	6,321093	1,031251	0,703480	0,003509	0,995	**
	CFL	385	5,408443	1,017365	0,764244	0,003743	0,995	**
	LD1	0	-	-	-	-	-	
	TW	426	0,000031	2,910519	0,000000	0,01836	0,962	**
2014	TL	701	0,55397	1,076178	1,21038	0,005767	0,974	**
	CFL	701	-0,24798	1,062012	0,987403	0,004672	0,984	**
	LD1	701	9,181452	0,247829	0,593591	0,002809	0,918	**
	TW	701	0,000024	2,986567	0,000000	0,018319	0,969	**

Tableau 3. Tests (t-étudiants) de la croissance isométrique pour le thon rouge engraisés (captures 2013 et 2014; **: p <0,01).

	X=FL	b	SEb	tobs	Allométrie
2013	TL	1,031251	0,003509	8,906	+
	CFL	1,017365	0,003743	4,639	+
	LD1	-	-		
	TW	2,910519	0,01836	4,873	-
2014	TL	1,076178	0,005767	13,209	+
	CFL	1,062012	0,004672	13,273	+
	LD1	0,247829	0,002809	267,771	-
	TW	2,986567	0,018319	0,733	=

Tableau 4. Tests (t-Student) de comparaison des relations longueurs du thon rouge (captures 2013 et 2014; **: p <0,01).

X = FL	Intercepts a1 et a2				Pentes b1 et b2			
	2013	2014	t	a1 et a2	2013	2014	t	b1 et b2
TL	6,321093	0,55397	6,45	≠	1,031251	1,076178	12,08	≠
CFL	5,408443	-0,24798	7,42	≠	1,017365	1,062012	14,68	≠

TW	3,1 10 ⁻⁵	2,4 10 ⁻⁵	3,09	≠	2,910519	2,986567	33,08	≠
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Tableau 5. Paramètres des relations taille-poids LWR pour le thon rouge engraisés de la Méditerranée par différents auteurs.

Auteurs	a	b	n	Aire
Sinovic et al., 2004	2 10 ⁻⁵	2,96	534	Adriatique
Katavic et al., 2002	0,0050	3,29	36	Adriatique
Aguado-Gimenez, et García-García (2005b)	0,0074	3,19	223	Baléares
Percin et Akyol 2010	0,0053	3,19	702	Mer Egée
Tzoumas et al., 2010	0,83 10 ⁻⁵	3,182	2661	Grèce
Deguara et al., 2010	2,3 10 ⁻⁵	2,984	3961	Malte
Zarrad, 2014	1,9 10 ⁻⁵	3,016	473	Tunisie
Présent Travail (2013)	3,1 10 ⁻⁵	2,910	426	Tunisie
(2014)	2,4 10 ⁻⁵	2,986	701	

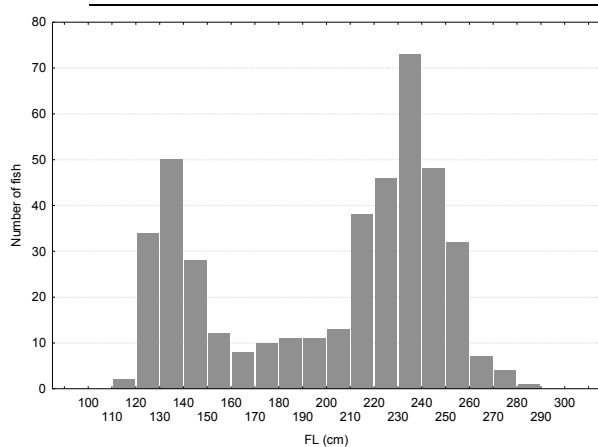


Figure 1. Fréquences de taille (FL) du thon rouge engraisé (Capture de 2013).

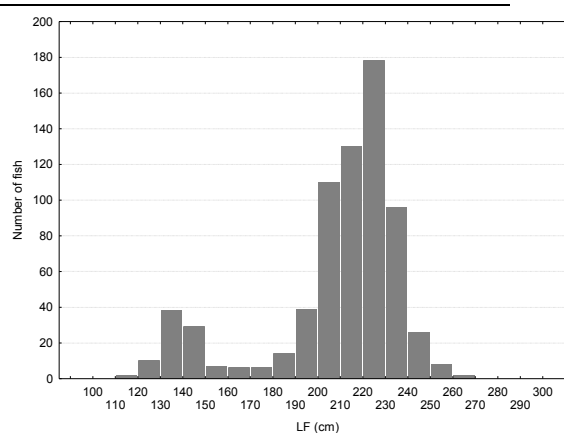


Figure 2. Fréquences de taille (FL) du thon rouge engraisé (Capture de 2014).

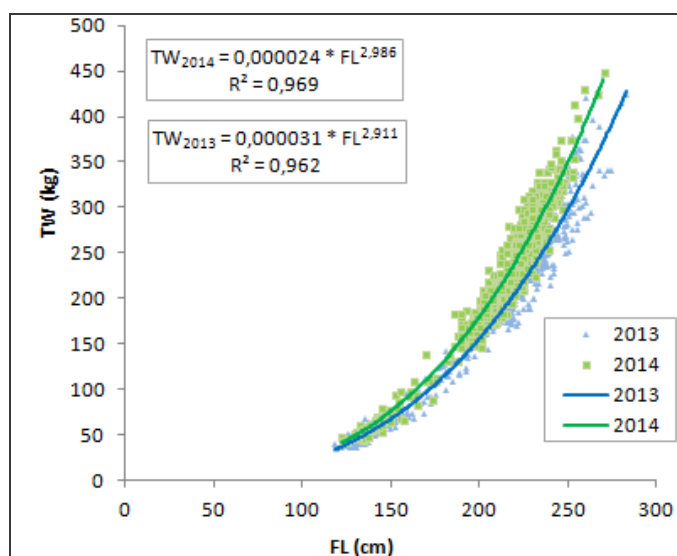


Figure 3. Relations longueur à la fourche et poids du thon rouge engraisés (Captures 2013 et 2014).

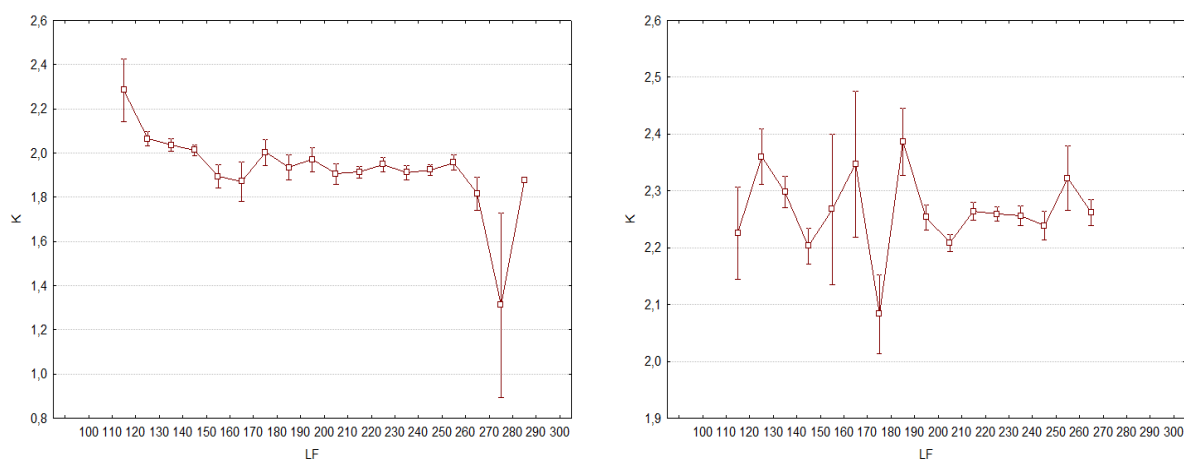


Figure 4. Facteur de condition (K) par classe de longueur (FL) du thon rouge engraisés (captures de 2013 et 2014).

1.2- Indices d'abondance

1.2.1- Introduction

La capture par unité d'effort (CPUE) est généralement supposée être proportionnelle à l'abondance et donc inclus dans l'évaluation des stocks comme un indice relatif de l'abondance. Le dernier travail tunisien sur le CPUE de la pêche du thon rouge avait concerné les madragues et il était en 2002 (Hattour et al., 2002). Depuis la fermeture des madragues tunisiennes, le thon rouge est seulement pêché par les senneurs. La saison de pêche a été pendant 2 mois jusqu'en 2009 et est maintenant un mois (tableau 6).

Le but de cette étude est de mettre à jour (la dernière étude de Zarrad et Missaoui, 2016) l'évolution de la CPUE des sennes du thon rouge dans les pêcheries tunisiennes (centre de la mer Méditerranée) de 2009 à 2015.

1.2.2. Matériel et méthodes

Les données utilisées dans la présente étude ont été obtenues auprès de la Direction Générale de la pêche et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA) du Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydraulique et de la Pêche (Tunisie). Ces données contiennent le nombre de navires de pêche, le nom du navire, le temps de la capture et la quantité des prises.

Les données de capture et d'effort des sennes tunisiennes de 2009 à 2015 ont été utilisées. Ces données étaient par an et par bateau. La capture était en poids et en nombre. L'effort avait porté sur le nombre de jours en mer (NSD) et le nombre d'opérations de pêche (NFO). Les caractéristiques des bateaux ont été recueillies et elles concernaient la longueur (LOA), la puissance du moteur (CV) et le tonnage (Tx).

Un modèle linéaire généralisé (GLM) (McCullagh et Nelder, 1989) a été appliqué avec capture en poids comme variable de réponse et l'année en tant que facteur explicatif, sous une distribution d'erreur log-normale (Ortiz de Urbina et al., 2007). Les modèles inclus les principaux effets de l'année et la forme générale du GLM utilisé était:

$$CPUE \sim c + \text{Année} + e$$

Où, c = terme constant et e = erreur.

Différentes unités d'effort ont été test pour la modélisation GLM: NSD et NFO dans la première étape, et la combinaison d'efforts dans la deuxième étape: NSD * CV, NSD * Tx et NSD * NFO.

Les analyses statistiques, les ajustements du modèle et les graphiques ont été accomplis dans par le logiciel STATISTICA (Statsoft Inc, la version 7.1) et le seuil de signification statistique est basée sur le niveau de confiance de 95% (Zar, 2010).

1.2.3. Résultats

Le plus haut effort a été enregistré en 2011 et le minimum était en 2014 (Tableaux 7 et 8, Figure 5). La CPUE moyenne a diminué en 2012 (4204 kg / jour) pour l'année 2014 une augmentation (6568 kg / jour). Les CPUE de l'an 2015 la dernière baisse à atteindre la valeur de 4558 kg / jour (Figure 6). Le GLM a montré l'effet du facteur "an" ($p < 0,01$).

L'évolution du poids moyen représente une diminution par rapport à 2009 à 2010, et une augmentation depuis 2011 (40,34 kg) pour atteindre la valeur de 125,5 kg en 2014 et 95 kg en 2015 (Figure 7). Ensuite, nous pouvons observer une similarité dans le modèle d'évolution du CPUE et le poids moyen des poissons attrapés.

En conclusion, cette étude a montré l'effet de l'année sur l'évolution des CPUE des sennes tunisiennes opérant dans la Méditerranée centrale. Le CPUE a montré une augmentation au cours des dernières années.

Tableau 6: Saison sennes de pêche et tunisiens TAC (tonnes).

Année	Saison de pêche des senneurs	TAC-Tunisie	TAC E-Atl-Med	Capture
2009	16 Avril-14 Juin	2 254,48	28 500	1 932,00
2010	16 Mai-14 Juin	1 109,51	13 500	1 044,00

2011	16 Mai-14 Juin	1 017,56	12 900	852,00
2012	16 Mai-14 Juin	1 017,56	12 900	1 017,00
2013	26 Mai-24 Juin	1 057,00	13 400	1 057,00
2014	26 Mai-24 Juin	1 057,00	13 400	1 057,00
2015	26 Mai-24 Juin	1 247,97	15 821	1247,83

Tableau 7. Evolution de l'effort de pêche annuel et du CPUE (tonnes / jour) de sennes tournantes tunisiennes.

Année	Navires autorisées	Navires actives	Nb. Jour de mer (NSD)	Nb. Opération de pêche	CPUE NSD
2009	42	38	620	141	3,116
2010	42	37	331	74	3,153
2011	23	8	585	13	1,456
2012	21	12	242	13	4,204
2013	21	12	276	13	3,828
2014	21	8	166	15	6,568
2015	25	11	277	-	4,685

Tableau 8. CPUE standardisées (tonnes / jour) pour les sennes tunisiennes.

Année	Nb. Observation	CPUE	SE	min	max
2009	38	4,093	0,098	3,378	4,959
2010	37	3,220	0,126	2,515	4,123
2011	23	1,436	0,358	0,711	2,900
2012	21	4,340	0,124	3,402	5,511
2013	21	4,314	0,125	3,377	5,600
2014	21	6,554	0,082	5,578	7,700
2015	25	4,558	0,108	3,686	5,636

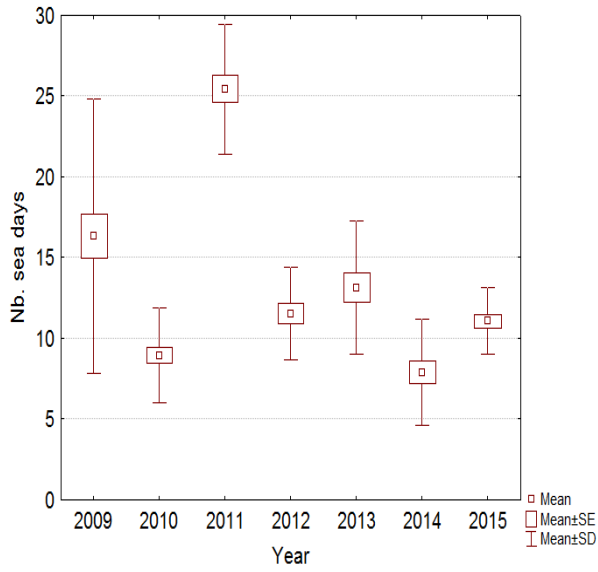


Figure 5. Evolution annuelle de l'effort des senneurs tunisiens pêchant le thon rouge (2009-2015).

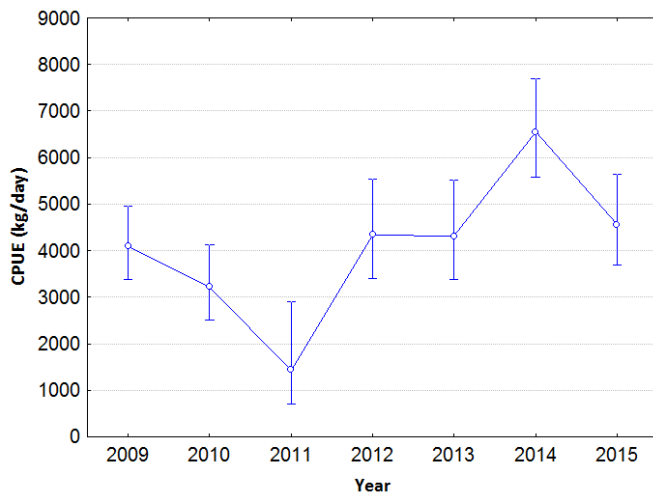


Figure 6. Evolution annuelle de la CPUE estimées des senneurs tunisiens pêchant le thon rouge (2009-2015).

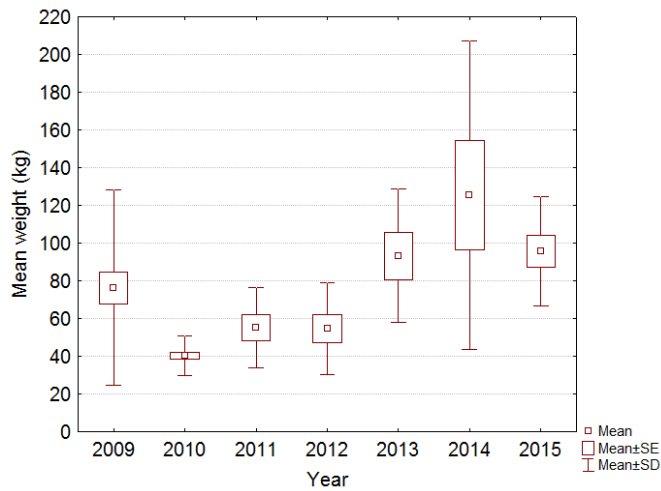


Figure 7. Evolution annuelle du poids moyen individuel du thon rouge pêché par les senneurs tunisiens (2009-2015).

2- Espadon

L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. En Tunisie, et suivant les recommandations de l'ICCAT, 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 (Rec. 13.04). La taille minimale de capture est de 90 cm de longueur maxillaire inférieur-fourche (LJFL), ou comme alternative, pesant moins de 10 kg de poids vif ou 9 kg de poids éviscéré sans branchies, ou 7,5 kg de poids manipulé (éviscéré, sans branchie, dépourvu d'aileron, dépourvu de partie de la tête) (Rec. 13-04).

Les études scientifiques actuelles concernent:

- le suivi de la pêche
- l'indice d'abondance.
- les relations biométriques

2.1- Pêche et indices d'abondances

L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. La production annuelle moyenne est supérieure à 1000 tonnes (moyenne de 2003-2012). Les palangres de surface constituent l'engin essentiel de pêche de l'espadon en Tunisie. La flotte autorisée à pêcher l'espadon compte 465 navires en 2015. La Tunisie compte parmi les grands pêcheurs de l'Espadon en Méditerranée avec un part moyenne voisin de 8%.

La Tunisie a lancé récemment un programme scientifique de suivi de la pêche palangrière de l'Espadon. Ce programme se base sur le suivi d'un échantillon de bateaux dans les principaux ports (Teboulba, Mahdia et Kélibia). 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.

D'autre part les données historiques seront investiguées au près 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.

2.2- Relations biométriques

Pour l'étude des relations biométriques (longueur-longueur et longueur-poids) nous mesurons les paramètres suivants :

- Longueur totale (cm): TL
- Longueur à la fourche (cm): FL
- Longueur fourche-mâchoire inférieur (cm): LJFL

- Poids total (kg): TW.

Les relations à étudier sont les suivantes:

Longueur-longueur (LLR) : $L1=a$ $L2=b$

Longueur-poids (LWR): $TW = a Lb$

Facteur de condition $K=105 TW / FL3$.

Les spécimens de l'espadon sont mesurés et pesés lors des débarquements dans le port de Mahdia (Est de la Tunisie). Dans la présente étude nous visons aussi l'échantillonnage dans les ports dans le nord (Bizerte, Kélibia) et Sud (Zarzis).

3- Thons mineurs

En Tunisie, la pêche aux thons mineurs représente une activité socio-économique importante. Néanmoins, ces espèces sont peu étudiées en Méditerranée. Pour une meilleure gestion et une exploitation durable, il est nécessaire de bien étudier les espèces sur le plan biologique, dynamique et état du stock.

La production moyenne annuelle de ce groupe d'espèces (1995-2012) est de l'ordre de 2960 tonnes. Le port de Teboulba est le principal port débarquant les thons mineurs en Tunisie avec une proportion voisine de 1/3 (de la production nationale). Les ports de Mahdia, Sidi Daouad, Sfax et Kelibia ont eu des pourcentages entre 7 et 10% chacun. Les principales espèces sont la bonitou *Auxis rochei* (38,9%), la pélamide *Sarda sarda* (33,0%) et la thonine *Euthynnus alletteratus* (27,1%). La principale période de pêche des thons mineurs est d'avril à juillet.

Le programme scientifique actuel concerne le suivi des structures démographiques des débarquements de ces espèces dans le principal port: Port de Teboulba (Est-Tunisien).

Annexe I de la 1ère partie du Rapport annuel (Rapport scientifique)

CPC : TUNISIE

	Information requise	Réponse
	GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces	
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	03/10/2016
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	15/08/2016
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	11/10/2016
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Même que 2015 (24/07/2015)
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Même que 2015 (24/07/2015)
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Même que 2015 (24/07/2015)
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable

S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Même que 2015 (07/07/2015)
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Même que 2015 (31/07/2015)
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	15/08/2016
	THON ROUGE	
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Même que 2015 (03/06/2015 et 28/07/2015)
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	31/08/2016 et 11/10/2016
S18	Informations et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Même que 2013, 2014 et 2015
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
	THONIDÉS TROPICAUX	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence	Non applicable

	d'une balise associée au DCP	
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Non applicable
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Non applicable
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Non applicable
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Non applicable
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Non applicable
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable)
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non applicable
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	Non applicable
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu	Non applicable

AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Même que 2013 - 2014 et 2015 : 10-09-2013
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	12/10/2016
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.	12/10/2016
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	03/10/2016
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	03/10/2016

IIème 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

Chapitre 3 du rapport annuel de 2015

CPC : TUNISIE

	Nº	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	<p>-La Tunisie continue à déployer des efforts considérables pour répondre aux exigences de déclaration dans les délais requis.</p> <p>-Le plan de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité adopté au titre de 2016 a été respecté.</p> <p>-Pour la mise en œuvre du programme d'inspection conjointe et le programme des observateurs nationaux, la Tunisie a réalisé comme en 2015 une session de formation au profit des observateurs nationaux et des inspecteurs.</p> <p>-Des journées de sensibilisation au profit des capitaines de</p>

	N°	Information requise	Réponse
			<p>pêche de thon rouge ont été organisées pour insister sur l'importance du respect des dispositions de l'ICCAT notamment l'enregistrement des captures.</p> <p>- Pour s'assurer de l'application de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon, l'autorité compétente a procédé à des missions de contrôle et d'inspection qui sont en partie effectuées en mer conjointement avec les services de la garde nationale.</p>
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	La Tunisie s'est conformée à toutes les exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires. A signaler que l'établissement d'un plan de gestion pour les requins est en cours.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	28/09/2016
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ces types.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	07/04/2016
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	07/04/2016
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	07/04/2016
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Non applicable.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Non applicable.

	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Non applicable
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	46 navires dont 27 de capture.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis 2014.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	L'autorité Tunisienne n'a pas détecté de pêche IUU pendant la campagne BFT 2016.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	29/09/2016
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	06 fermes autorisées
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	31/08/2016
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	10/05/2016.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	31/08/2016
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	12/02/2016.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	12/02/2016.

	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	13/10/2016.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2015	15/08/2016.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	26/04/2016 – 27 navires de capture.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	26/04/2016-2/05/2016-20/05/2016-23/05/2016/25/05/2016.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	27/04/2015
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui.
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	12/02/2016.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	1 navire d'inspection.
BFT	1018	Noms des agences autorisées et des inspecteurs individuels	06/04/2016.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	28/09/2016

BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	6/04/2016.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	6/04/2016.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	5 rapports envoyés à l'ICCAT.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	1 rapports envoyés à l'ICCAT.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	24/06/2016.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD.	Toutes les données ont été saisies dans le système eBCD
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	29/09/2016.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Même que 2015
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Aucun changement ne s'est produit
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Aucun changement ne s'est produit
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	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 requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	27/04/2016-20 et 24/05/2016.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires ciblant les thonidés tropicaux et éventuelle modification ultérieure	Non applicable
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao en 2014	Non applicable
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires ciblant le thon obèse/l'albacore/le listao	Non applicable
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable

SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Le même que 2015.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre.	La même que 2015 (13/01/2015.)
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	La même que 2015 (19/06/2015.)
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	22/09/2016.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.
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. 12-04 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.
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.
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 .
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de contrôler les prises à échelle interne et de conserver et de gérer le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et	Non applicable.

		l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	-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 d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Pas de prise accidentelle d'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.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	La Tunisie n'a pas exprimé d'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 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.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TURKEY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TURQUIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE TURQUÍA

SUMMARY

Total catch amount of marine fishes of Turkey was 397,730.7 t during the year 2015. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 6,553.8 t including Mediterranean swordfish. In 2015, catch amount of the tuna and tuna like species were 1,091.0 t, 4,573.0 t, 34.9 t, 53.4 t, 325.5 t, and 476.0 t for bluefin tuna, Atlantic bonito, swordfish, albacore, little tunny and bullet tuna, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 26-62 meters. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. The bluefin tuna catch started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Total catch amount of tuna and tuna-like fishes (including small tunas and swordfish) was 6,553.8 t, in 2015. It is lower than total catch amount of these species for the year 2014 (20,886.1 t). The total catch amount of tuna and tuna like species decreased in 2015, except bluefin tuna and albacore.

1.1 Albacore

The fishing season for albacore was concentrated between May and July in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Before the immense increase in the catch amount of the species in 2007, the mean catch amount of the species was about 40.0 t. Catch amount of albacore was at the highest level between 2007 and 2011 (mean catch amount increased to 500.0 t for the mentioned years). After this extreme period, catch amount of the species fell back to the same level pre-2007 period and it was 61.7 t and 70.6 t for the years 2012 and 2013, respectively. After it remarkably decreased to 0.3 t in 2014, it increased to 53.4 t in 2015 (**Table 1**).

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in the Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seines, gillnets, surrounding nets and handlines. In the last 20 years, three peak points have occurred in the history of the catch amount of Atlantic bonito (24,000.0 t in 1998, 70,797.0 t in 2005 and 35,764.2 t in 2012), and average catch amount of the Atlantic bonito has varied between 10,000.0 t and 15,000.0 t over the years. Although total catch of the species had considerably decreased since 2005, the amount had increased to 35,764.2 t, in 2012. Catch amount of Atlantic bonito fell back to the average level for years 2013 and 2014 with the quantity of 13,157.6 t and 19,031.5 t, respectively. For the year 2015, it decreased to 4,573.0 (**Table 1**).

1.3 Bluefin tuna

In 2015, total bluefin tuna catch of the Turkey was 1,091.0 t with an increase compared to the previous year (555.0 t in 2014). Most of the fish caught by purse seiners was transferred to cages at the farming facilities authorized by ICCAT for fattening purposes.

The Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) issued bluefin tuna fishing licenses to 20 fishing vessels in 2015, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 26-62 m and a tonnage between 150-700 GRT. All fishing vessels were monitored via a satellite based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). In addition to the fishing vessels, 35 vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners by tonnage for the period 2005-2015 is presented in **Table 2**.

¹Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock /General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Eskisehir Yolu.9.Km Ankara, Turkey, erdinc.gunes@tarim.gov.tr

The bluefin tuna fisheries in 2015 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 the Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea. While harpoon have been used in the northern Aegean Sea, longlines have been used in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Total catch amount of the swordfish was 96.8 t in 2013 and it slightly decreased to 55.7 t in 2014 and 34.9 t in 2015. Still there has been a remarkable decrease in the total catch amount of swordfish when compared with those of previous years since 2000.

1.5 Other tunas

The bullet tuna and little tunny fisheries are carried out in the Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea by purse seines, gillnets and encircling gillnets. Both little tunny and bullet tuna total catch amounts continued to decrease in 2015 compared to previous years with the catch amounts of 325.5 and 476.0 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 and reduce discards. The Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock (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 at some 150 locations.

2.1.1 Research on swordfish and albacore

Turkey has continued to conduct random sea surveys to collect biological data together with supporting oceanographic data through national research institutes or universities. The report of the program namely “Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program” implemented by Ege University Faculty of Fisheries was submitted to ICCAT on 30 June 2015.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; a report entitled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of Bycatch and Discard Data Including Data from Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 30 June 2015 in response to the reporting requirement ref. No. BYC S41.

A scientific paper with respect to swordfish “Analysis of Turkish Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) Catch Rates in the Eastern Mediterranean” was presented to the SCRS in 2014.

2.1.2 Research on bluefin tuna

1- Culurgioni, J., Mele, S., Merella, P., Addis, P., Figus, V., Cau, A., Karakulak, F.S., Garippa, G. 2014. Metazoan gill parasites of the Atlantic bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* (Linnaeus) (Osteichthyes: Scombridae) from the Mediterranean and their possible use as biological tags. *Folia Parasitologica* 61(2): 148-156.

The gills of 63 specimens of the Atlantic bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* (Linnaeus) (Osteichthyes: Scombridae) from three localities of the Mediterranean (Sardinian, Tyrrhenian and Levantine Seas) were examined for metazoan parasites. The parasite fauna of *T. thynnus* from the Sea of Sardinia included 11 species: five didymozoid trematodes, three capsalid and one hexostomid monogeneans, and one caligid and one pseudocycnid copepods. Four didymozoids were found in fish from the Levantine Sea and only one didymozoid was recorded in fish from the Tyrrhenian Sea. Dividing the hosts into four size-groups (small, medium-sized, large and extra-large), the pairwise comparison of prevalence and mean abundance of the new and literary data) showed differences according to host size. The differences in the composition of the parasitic faunas and in the

prevalence of parasites, observed between the small tunas from the Tyrrhenian Sea and the medium-sized tunas from the Adriatic Sea, Levantine Sea and the North-East (NE) Atlantic Ocean, indicated that these groups form discrete units. The parasite fauna of the large tunas from the Sea of Sardinia is the richest among the bluefin tuna populations of the Mediterranean and the NE Atlantic, due to the presence of species not found elsewhere in bluefin tunas, such as *Caligus coryphaenae* Steenstrup et Lütken, 1861, *Capsala magronum* (Ishii, 1936) and *C. paucispinosa* (Mamaev, 1968). This fact and the prevalence of some parasites of this group (lower than those of medium-sized fish from the NE Atlantic and higher than the small and medium-sized tunas from the Mediterranean) suggest that the large-sized tuna group in the western Mediterranean is formed by Mediterranean resident tunas (poorly infected), and by tunas migrating from the Atlantic Ocean (heavily infected).

2- Rooker, J.R., Arrizabalaga, H., Fraile, I., Secor D.H., Dettman, D.L., Abid, N., Addis, P., Deguara, S., Karakulak, F.S., Kimoto, A., Sakai, O., Macías, D., Santos, M.N. 2014. Crossing the line: migratory and homing behaviors of Atlantic bluefin tuna. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 504: 265-276, doi:10.3354/meps10781.

Assessment and management of Atlantic bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* populations is hindered by our lack of knowledge regarding trans-Atlantic movement and connectivity of eastern and western populations. Here, we evaluated migratory and homing behaviours of bluefin tuna in several regions of the North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea using chemical tags ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) in otoliths. Significant emigration of bluefin tuna from their place of origin was inferred from otoliths $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, with both eastern and western bluefin tuna commonly 'crossing the line' (45° W management boundary) in the Central North Atlantic Ocean and mixing with the other population. Several western migrants were also detected in Moroccan traps off the coast of Africa, indicating that trans-Atlantic movement occurs for members of the western population; however, the degree of mixing declined with proximity to the eastern spawning area (Mediterranean Sea).

The origin of bluefin tuna collected at the entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar and from several regions within the Mediterranean Sea (Balearic Islands, Malta, and Sardinia) was essentially 100% eastern fish, demonstrating that natal homing is well developed by the eastern population, with western migrants rarely entering the Mediterranean Sea.

3- Rodríguez-Marín, E., Luque, P.L., Quelle, P., Ruiz, M., Perez, B., Macias, D., Karakulak, S. 2014. Age determination analyses of atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) within the biological and genetic sampling and analysis contract (GBYP). *Coll., Vol., Sci., Pap. ICCAT*, 70 (2): 321-331, Madrid.

This paper presents direct ageing of Atlantic bluefin tuna based on otoliths and dorsal fin spines sampled in the North East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, with the aim of estimating the age of the catch of the eastern stock. Six month age-length keys (ALKs) were obtained through length-stratified sampling. Half year ALKs were insufficiently sampled, thus, it was suggested to use annual ALKs with calcified structures from 2011 and 2012. Asymptotic lengths and growth coefficients obtained from ALKs derived from both structures did not present significant differences. Inter-reader precision within each structure, described by Coefficient of Variation and Average Percent Error, was high with low values of both indices.

2.2 Statistics

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

2.3 Fisheries information system

Turkey has continued to implement a Fisheries Information System (FIS) to improve its fisheries management system through collection and analysing 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 started to establish a satellite based vessel monitoring system and electronic logbook in 2015. 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 29/09/2016.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2016.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2016.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2016.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2016.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2016.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2016.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2016.
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 29/07/2016.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity for the shark species concerned. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Information on vessels which fished SWO-M in Mediterranean by using longlines and harpoons is reported in "ST01-T1FC-TUR2015; Sheet ST-01B". Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2016.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	The data obtained from BFT Farming Facilities was reported in ST06-T2FM forms. Reported to ICCAT on 30/06/2016.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Sent to ICCAT on 29/09/2016.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Reported in Task I and Task II forms and within ST09-NatObPrg-TUR2015 to ICCAT on 29/07/2016.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeting BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeting BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeting BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
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 targeting BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
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 27/01/2016.

S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S46	Information collected by observers	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable for Turkey since there is fishing activity targeting BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related to billfish. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related to blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
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 29/07/2016.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeting shortfin mako. Reported to ICCAT on 27/01/2016.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable for Turkey has not yet developed specific identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals. Reported to ICCAT on 29/07/2016.
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 have been received from the industry and research institutes. Reported to ICCAT on 29/07/2016.
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 29/07/2016.
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 29/07/2016.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	In addition to the above mentioned document, steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards is mentioned in “2.1 Research”

	section of this report.
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Part II (Management Implementation)

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

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Sent to ICCAT on 5/10/2016. Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, Bluefin tuna and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations. 50 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Turkey has no concern with certain types of fisheries or if no data could be received since no activity took place, such cases have been responded as "not applicable" (37 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT on 5/10/2016. See the explanation above. 37 reporting obligations have been responded as "not applicable" since Turkey has no concern with certain types of fisheries and/or no data received in consequence of non-occurrence of an activity having a reporting obligation (i.e., no reported catch, discard or by-catch of oceanic whitetip, silky shark and hammerhead sharks).
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT on 27/6/2016
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	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. Turkey has not carried out any transshipments at sea or in port
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Turkey has not carried out any transshipments at sea or in port
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any pelagic longline vessels to tranship in the Convention area
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Sent to ICCAT on 15/2/2016
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent to ICCAT on 15/2/2016
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 15/2/2016

Category	No.	Information required	Response
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 24/12/2015 and 10/06/2016. Number of currently authorised vessels has been 146 as of 25/07/2016.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not sent to ICCAT since no changes occurred from the previous years.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities for recreational and sport fisheries are regulated by Ministerial Notification. Such activities are subject to special fishing authorizations. - The catch and retention on board, transshipment or landing of more than one bluefin tuna (115 cm FL), one Mediterranean swordfish (125 cm FL), one albacore (60 cm), and two Little tunny (45 cm) per vessel per day is prohibited. - As for Bluefin tuna fisheries, a specific quota level has been allocated for the purposes of artisanal, recreational and sport fisheries, as well as incidental and by-catches, which is of 9.98% of the total (146 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	Sent to ICCAT on 12/7/2016
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 30/9/2016
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Sent to ICCAT on 6/9/2016
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Sent to ICCAT on 12/07/2016

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 30/9/2016.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No information received regarding any potential IUU vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Turkey has had no information on any potential IUU vessels sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Sent to ICCAT on 21/4/2016 and 30/5/2016. Number of currently authorised farms has been 6 as of 1/8/2016.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Sent to ICCAT on 26/8/2016.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Sent to ICCAT on 6/6/2016.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Total number of caging declarations sent to ICCAT has been 7 for the year 2016 as of 1/8/2015.
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 2016	Not applicable. Turkey lodged formal objection to Rec.14-04. However, alternative management and conservation measures set by Turkey for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna has been sent to ICCAT on 12/2/2016.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Sent to ICCAT on 21/4/2016 and 30/5/2016. 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 21/9/2016.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	Sent to ICCAT on 29/7/2016.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 9/5/2016. Total number of authorised BFT catching vessels has been 19 for the 2016 fishing season.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 9/5/2016. Total number of authorised other BFT vessels has been 32 for the 2016 fishing season.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT on 10/5/2016.
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 12/2/2016.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 12/2/2016. Total number of currently active inspection vessels has been 121.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Sent to ICCAT on 2/3/2016. Total number of currently active inspectors has been 382.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 63. Copies of inspection reports have been reported to ICCAT by electronic means. Sent to ICCAT on 26/9/2016

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Sent to ICCAT on 15/2/2016.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT on 15/2/2016.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 5. Sent to ICCAT on 31/5/2016; 6, 13, 21, 27/6/2016.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 9 as of 1 October 2016.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT on 24/6/2016.
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	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	All validated bluefin catch documents incidental to the 2016 fishing season have been entered into eBCD
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT on 22/9/2016.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes. Updated information has been notified on 25/2/2016, 10/3/2016, 1/4/2016, 25/5/2016, 30/6/2016 and 1/7/2016.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Sent to ICCAT on 22/5/2015
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. No updates required to be made at current BCD legislation. Additional provision 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	Updated Info Sent to ICCAT on 22/4/2016.
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 8/4/2016 and 21/9/2016.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made at the current database.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for tropical tunas in time/area closed to FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 8/4/2016 and 21/9/2016.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made at the current database.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Sent to ICCAT on 26/1/2016.
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 2016. Other data sent to ICCAT on 26/1/2016.

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 29/7/2016
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Sent to ICCAT on 8/9/2016
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC catching Northern Atlantic SWO.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption/international trade for the shark species concerned.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption/international trade for the shark species concerned.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of North Atlantic shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of Silky shark.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following shark species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 4/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2016-2020); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sandbar Shark (<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>) - Basking Shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>) - Tope Shark (<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>) - Porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) - Piked/Spiny Dogfish (<i>Squalus acanthias</i>)
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 4/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2016-2020); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Caretta caretta</i> - <i>Chelonia mydas</i> - <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> - <i>Trionyx triunguis</i> <p>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</p>

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	within 1 nautical miles from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the period 1 April – 30 September. Sent to ICCAT on 19/9/2016. 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	Turkey has lodged a formal objection to <i>Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation 13-07 by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean</i> [Rec.14-04], through the instrument of ICCAT Circular # 00649/15. Correspondingly, a document titled "the alternative management and conservation measures set by Turkey for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna" presented to ICCAT on 15/2/2015 (renewed on 12/2/2016) in accordance with paragraph 3 of [Res.12-11]. Turkey has declared to effectively implement the current technical conservation measures for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna on a voluntary basis.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

With reference to relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) introduced the Amended Notification (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 20 September 2016, total catches of Bluefin tuna has reached to 1315.3 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 fishing campaign, 55 at-sea inspections by Turkish Coast Guard and 8 at-sea inspections by Turkish Naval Forces have been made under the framework of ICCAT’s 2016 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 relief of the discriminatory approach differentiating Turkey from other CPCs around the Mediterranean, ignoring Turkey’s historical fishing rights for E-BFT stocks. This requires a fair and equitable quota allocation to be exercised by the Commission for Turkey on the basis of 1993-1994 reference years.

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Table 1. Catches (t) of tunas and tuna-like species (2005-2015).

<i>Species</i>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Atlantic bonito	70,797	29,690	5,965	6,448	7,036	9,401	10,018.9	35,764.2	13,157.6	19,031.5	4,573.0
Bluefin tuna	990	806	918	879	665.4	409.4	527.5	535.5	551.4	555.0	1,091.0
Swordfish	425	410	423	386	301	334	189.6	79.7	96.8	55.7	34.9
Albacore	30	73	852	208	631	402	1,395.7	61.7	70.6	0.3	53.4
Little tunny	507	1,230	785	1,072	1,309	1,046	1,437.4	1,644.7	1,385.8	681.9	325.5
Bullet tuna	1,020	1,031	993	836	1,873	1,081	2,551.8	907.2	863.3	561.7	476.0

Table 2. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2005-2015).

<i>Tonnage (GRT)</i>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<50	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-100	7	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-200	16	8	4	13	5	-	7	2	2	1	2
201-300	50	42	44	50	30	6	1	2	2	4	7
301-400	8	6	7	9	6	1	2	2	1	1	-
>400	14	14	18	21	16	10	7	5	4	7	11

Table 3. Length and weight prohibitions, by species.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Minimum length (cm)</i>	<i>Minimum weight (kg)</i>
Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	115	30
Atlantic bonito (<i>Sarda sarda</i>)	25	
Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>)	125	
Little tunny (<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>)	45	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ROYAUME-UNI (TERRITOIRES D'OUTRE-MER)
INFORME ANNUAL DE REINO UNIDO (TERRITORIOS DE ULTRAMAR)**

SUMMARY

The level of fishing effort in the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UK OTs) engaged in ICCAT during 2015 was similar to 2014 in terms of vessels registered, with a slight decrease in the Bermuda fleet. The total tonnage of ICCAT species caught in the UK OTs has remained modest when compared to more developed fisheries. Bermuda and St Helena continue to represent the largest contributors to the total UK OT catch, with much smaller catches in the British Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. UK OT fishing activity is primarily artisanal or sports-related. There is no fishing involving larger scale methods utilising, for example, fish aggregating devices or purse seines, and only very limited deployment of longlines. However, the UK OTs continue their interest in developing commercially viable fisheries to aid in their economic development. The Territories recognise their responsibilities for the sustainable management of their natural environments and have been working with the UK Government to develop fisheries – including developing sustainable management plans and facilitating development of the fishing sector. The establishment of a robust management framework is, however, dependent upon long term investment, which is in turn reliant on the retention of some existing quotas and the potential for expansion in others (such as s. albacore or swordfish) which might come under pressure if fisheries were expanded.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Bermuda

One hundred and twenty-three (123) of the vessels licensed to fish commercially in Bermuda in 2015 reported catching tunas and tuna-like species. However, approximately half of these vessels only fished occasionally for these species. Local charter vessels are included in the commercial fleet and primarily target these species. There are no foreign commercial vessels licensed to fish in Bermuda waters.

The Bermuda domestic fleet is predominantly made up of fibreglass commercial fishing vessels. A small number of vessels are configured for pelagic longlining but only one vessel was active in 2015. Most of the fishing effort is conducted in the inner 50 km (including two offshore banks) of the Bermuda Exclusive Economic Zone. The active longliner fishes further offshore; however, all fishing occurs within Bermuda's EEZ and the fish captured are consumed on the Island.

Limited development of longline fishing in Bermuda has meant that quotas for swordfish, albacore tuna and bluefin tuna have not been fully utilized. However, the development of the offshore fishery is an important component of Bermuda's plans to diversify the local fishery as reef fish stocks close to the Island are essentially fully exploited. There continues to be interest amongst local fishermen for longlining but the lack of infrastructure and the low UK OT swordfish quota is hindering development.

1.2 St. Helena

The main commercially exploited resources are yellowfin, bigeye, albacore and skipjack tunas which are caught throughout the year. Landing records for yellowfin and bigeye do not show any regular annual seasonal pattern of peak abundance. However, albacore tuna tend to be caught between the months of July and September when the annual 'run' takes place, possibly in association with westerly offshoots of the Benguela/Angolan currents that have been observed by satellite at that time of year. Skipjack landings tend to be at their maximum between March and May, but there have also been the occasional landings towards the latter part of the year. Wahoo is also caught throughout the year.

All fish from the local commercial fleet are landed daily and delivered to the processing plant within 12 hours of being caught. Tuna are caught either by conventional pole-and-line gear (or its rod-and-reel variant, which has more in common with sports fishing gear) or by heavy duty handlines. Micro-spool longlining was trialled towards the latter part of 2013 and throughout 2014 and it was intended that this would continue in the latter part of 2015, however this did not happen. Types of bait used are live, dead and artificial.

A maximum of 9 boats, approximately 8 to 10 metres in length, fished throughout the year, although only 6 boats fished on a full-time basis. The 22 metre Motor Fishing Vessel, Extractor, funded under a joint investment initiative and operated through a locally registered (special purpose vehicle) Company, Saint Marine Resources Limited, arrived at the island in April 2014 with the purpose of exploiting the fishery resource within the entire 200 mile Exclusive Fishing Zone (EFZ). The vessel undertook a total of 12 voyages between June and October 2014 after which operations were curtailed due to a contractual dispute. The vessel did however fish occasionally during 2015.

1.3 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

A decision was made to remove the suspension of the pelagic fishery research activities that were suspended in 2014. Although the suspension was lifted, the research will not resume as efforts are being directed towards encouraging local organisations and fishermen to target the pelagic resources. Conditions and guidelines to manage potential pelagic fishing operations are currently being developed, and it is expected that data will be made available for ICCAT and other relevant organisations.

Capital and capacity limitations still remain an issue of concern for the Department of Environment and Coastal Resources (DECR). Not having dedicated/official landing sites continues to pose a threat to management. Fishermen are able to land their catches at any point throughout the islands, making it more difficult for the department to collect necessary data.

1.4 British Virgin Islands

Eight (8) of the vessels licensed to fish commercially in the British Virgin Islands during 2015, reported catching species of ICCAT interest; of them, only one (1) vessel utilised longlining to do so. As in previous years, no foreign vessels received licenses to fish commercially; however there was an increase in the number of sport fishing licenses issued during tournaments that target wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*), many of which were Foreign Vessels Locally-Based.

The domestic fleet predominantly consists of fibreglass commercial fishing vessels that are less than 20 m in length. Most of the fishing effort is conducted in the near-shore territorial waters though the interest in off-shore fishing has increased from previous years; however, prevailing factors continue to limit the full potential of this sector being explored. Despite this, the increase in support by the Government to fishers to promote the sale and purchase of pelagic fish such as swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), within the Territory saw strong support and increased landings from the fishers.

Commitment to develop and diversify the fisheries sector while reducing pressures on the near-shore fishery remains a priority.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Bermuda

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like species by the Bermuda domestic fleet in 2015 were c. 129 metric tonnes (t). This represents an increase in landings of about 10.1 t from the previous year, which can primarily be attributed to an increase in wahoo landings. Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns in July.

As most of the commercial fleet in Bermuda catches tunas and related species by trolling, there is virtually no by-catch from these vessels. However, the sole longliner does get small quantities of by-catch. This by-catch consists primarily of blue sharks, which are subsequently released. All blue sharks captured in 2015 were discarded alive. Incidental catches of shortfin mako sharks by the vessel are also released unless already dead on the line. In 2015, the longliner landed one (1) mako shark. Data on incidental catches of shortfin mako and other species of sharks are included in the Task I data sent to ICCAT. Interactions with turtles are rare and no turtles were captured in 2015. Notably, the owner of the longline vessel has received training in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.

Tunas and tuna-like species are also targeted by local recreational fishermen. A survey of recreational fishing activity was conducted in 2011 and results indicated that yellowfin tuna and wahoo are two of the most frequently targeted species by this sector, potentially accounting for close to 20% of recreational fish landings by weight. Unfortunately, ongoing capacity and budget limitations have prevented the full implementation of the Logbook Programme for recreational fishers. For similar reasons, size sampling of fish at tournaments was also not conducted in 2015. Species frequently landed in these tournaments include yellowfin tuna, wahoo, and blackfin tuna. Most marlins are released but a small number are landed in specialized billfish tournaments each year. The current minimum legal size for retention of white marlin for all fishermen is 50 lbs (23 kg) and for blue marlin is 250 lbs (114 kg), but legislative drafting for increasing these minimum sizes is being planned. Tournament organizers have a long-standing minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments, which serves to minimize the number of fish landed.

Through Bermuda and the UK (OTs), the Sargasso Sea Commission was represented at the 2015 Sub-committee on Ecosystems meeting in Madrid, Spain. One paper was presented to inform the Sub-committee on the ecological importance of the Sargasso Sea for tuna and tuna-like species and ecologically associated species. The paper provided information on the spawning area in the Southern Sargasso Sea for albacore tuna (ALB), swordfish (SWO), and white marlin (WHM), which are all species managed by ICCAT. The article suggested establishing a time-area closure in the identified spawning area, arguing that this could potentially result in significant conservation benefits. However, the Sub-committee questioned this conclusion because catches in the area were very low, although it was acknowledged that the low catches did not mean that the Sargasso Sea was not ecologically important for tuna and tuna-like species. The SCRS report indicated that “the Sargasso Sea is an important and unique ecosystem for ICCAT species. At the same time, it was acknowledged that there are other ecosystems in the Atlantic Ocean that are also important and unique for ICCAT species.” Additionally, the SCRS report stated that “significant advances were made in the past few years to increase the understanding of the importance of the Sargasso Sea for ICCAT species and it was recommended continuing collecting and reviewing information from the Sargasso Sea.”

2.2 St Helena

Fish landings into the Fisheries Corporation processing plant over the period January 2015 to December 2015 totalled 243.68 t of fish, a slight improvement on the previous year. Of the total amount of fish caught, 91% of the species consisted of tuna, 4% of wahoo, 2.4% of skipjack, <0.5% of marlin and the rest consisting of various other non ICCAT species which included grouper, conger, cavalley, bullseye, soldier, yellowtail, dorado and filefish.

Data of fish catches within the St Helena EFZ is provided by the St Helena Fisheries Corporation. This is collated by the Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division and submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat on an annual basis. Data on ICCAT species caught in 2015 over a total of 1340 fishing days were presented to the Secretariat in the UK OT Task I and II returned within the deadline.

Following on from an exploratory fishing trial undertaken by GlobalFish of South Africa under licence in 2013, a contract was entered into between St Helena Government and the local company, Saint Marine Resources Limited to carry out exploratory fishing trials using MFV Extractor for a period during 2014/2015. The data collected from this exercise will be included for analysis with other data collected from two local vessels that is anticipated to be operating offshore during 2015.

2.3 Turks and Caicos Islands

Catch and effort data for scale fish is collected at the landing docks and processing facilities. Fish are measured by standard length, fork length and total length and reported with species name. Weight is collected if time allows. Captains are then interviewed for the number of days at sea, number of crew, location fished along with other related information that may have been observed.

Scale fish continues to be exploited for recreational purposes and local consumption only, although there is potential and interests for exports on a commercial scale.

2.4 British Virgin Islands

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like species came to almost 6 metric tons, which represents a significant decrease in reported landings from the previous year. Yellowfin tuna represented the majority of the landings, accounting for some 5.4 metric tons, compared to about a maximum of 9.5 metric tons reported last year. Weather conditions are possibly the main factor for a decrease in catches during 20015.

The BVI is part of the Sargasso Sea Alliance and would be interested in the research work being conducted and reported by Bermuda in this area.

Most of the commercial fleet in the BVI catches tunas and tuna-like species by trolling and there is virtually no by-catch from these vessels. There were no reports of turtle incidences for 2015 by the long line vessel. The BVI only measures weight frequencies at this time.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Part 1: 27 September 2016 (TCI, Bermuda and St Helena). 29 September: BVI Complete Annual Report 10 October 2016.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	11 August 2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	11 August 2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	11 August 2016
S5	Size samples (Task II)	11 August 2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	11 August 2016
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. No tagging undertaken in the UK (OTs).
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable, applies to the Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Recreational catches included in Task I and Task II data where available.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Ongoing capacity and budgetary limitations have prevented establishment of dedicated observer programmes.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Ongoing capacity and budgetary limitations have prevented establishment of alternative scientific monitoring.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	UKOT engagement with ICCAT through the Sargasso Sea Commission is ongoing. The SCRS was provided with additional information on the ecological importance of the Sargasso Sea for tuna and tuna-like species and ecologically associated species in 2015 via a scientific paper.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable, applies to the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Included in Task I and II data.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna farming.
S17	The results of programme using 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 caging/farming.

S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna observer programme.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Included in Task I and II data.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable, no unauthorised bycatch or confiscations.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Provisions were made in Rec. 14-05 (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 vessels	Contained in Task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable, no FADS used in UK (OTs).
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable, no FADS used in UK (OTs).
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable, no support vessels used in, or flagged to, UK (OTs).
S46	Information collected by observers	No fishing effort by UK OT flagged vessels in the time/area closure listed in 14-01.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	No fishing effort by UK OT flagged vessels in the time/area closure listed in 14-01.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Contained in Task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Bermuda previously undertook research on blue marlin but resource constraints have curtailed these activities in recent years. No scientific programmes in any UK (OTs)
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	All discards reported in Task I and II returns, report to follow before Annual Report deadline.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Contained in Task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No interactions with <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> recorded.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No silky sharks caught.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Rec. 11-08 para 4 refers to silky sharks. UKOT did not report any capture of this species.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	No silky sharks caught.

S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	No hammerhead sharks caught.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	No hammerhead sharks caught or discarded.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No oceanic whitetip sharks caught.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	UK (OTs) are not conducting any research into shortfin mako.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not submitted.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No turtle bycatch in any UK (OTs) in 2015.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No seabird bycatch reported.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Contained within Task I and II data.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No information to report.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	<p>1) For Bermuda, mitigation measures include the use of circle hooks and monofilament line by the longliner in Bermuda. The owner of the vessel has also received training in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.</p> <p>2) In 2012 the UK Government, following consultation with key stakeholders formulated a framework for the development of sustainable fisheries to help the UK Overseas Territories develop a more strategic approach to their environmental governance and place environmental considerations at the heart of decision-making. The framework covers a range of themes including <i>inter alia</i> the development of research and science plans that would help to provide a range of data on the nature of the fishery with a view to building up an assessment of the stocks, and to collect information on marine biodiversity. This will help to provide the information necessary to decide how, where and when fishing activity might take place, what environmental measures any fishing activity should be bound by, and whether any particular areas should be closed or protected. Exploratory fishing activities are underway and we hope this is just the beginning of increased scientific activity.</p> <p>3) Part of the framework relates to the strengthening of licensing documents, which will include explicit reference to compliance with all ICCAT policies and conservation measures in force.</p>

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Submitted on 15 October 2014? 2016 date.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Text contained within Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted on 14 September 2014? 2016 date.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable, no vessels chartered by the UK (OTs).
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable, no vessels chartered by the UK (OTs).
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. No UK (OTs) vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK (OT) waters.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No UK (OTs) vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK (OT) waters.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No UK (OTs) vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK (OT) waters.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No UK (OTs) vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK (OT) waters.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	See section 5, for TCI. No other UK (OT) has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	See section 5, for TCI. No other UK (OT) has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	See section 5, for TCI. No other UK (OT) has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable no inspections undertaken, no infringements in UK (OTs).
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable, no such agreements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	1 for a US Company (Dayboat seafood) and the UK (OT) TCI which continued across 2013-2014, the agreement was submitted to ICCAT on 15 October 2014.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	The vessel covered in the single access agreement operating in 2014 and its catches have been reported in the Task I and II data for the UK (OTs). The catches are taken under the US quota.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	1 vessel over 20 m currently authorised.

GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	The 1 vessel was reported in a CP01 form submitted in 2014, there have been no changes in status since then, though it was also listed on the ST01 form in June 2015.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>Recreational and sports fisheries in Bermuda are subject to legislation on minimum catch sizes. Owners/operators of foreign sports fishing vessels are required to obtain a licence to fish in Bermuda waters.</p> <p>The limited amount of recreational fishing in St Helena is by pole and line or rod and line only. Licensing conditions stipulate that all fish caught must be offered for sale to the St Helena Fisheries Corporation. With the increasing interest in sport fishing activities due to anticipated increased visitors to the island, the St Helena Government is currently in the process of reviewing licensing conditions for sport and recreational fisheries.</p> <p>Sports fishing in the British Virgin Islands is conducted at registered tournaments in UKOT waters but organised in the United States Virgin Islands. These vessels and catches are overseen by the US authorities and the catches are taken from the US quota.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable, no reports submitted.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable, no reports submitted, no allegations against UK (OT) flagged vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable – no information to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable – no information to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no vessel sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs).
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs).
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs).
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs).
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs)
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs).
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.

BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, no joint operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. UKOT does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. UKOT does not participate in ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable. UKOT does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. UKOT does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Bluefin tuna is only caught as incidental catch within Bermudian waters. Only two BFT were captured in 2015. These were reported to the Secretariat within the May monthly catch report submitted on 06 May 2015. No BFT have been caught so far in 2016 by UK (OT) flagged vessels.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	BFT is only regularly caught in Bermuda. Bermuda has a legislated minimum size for retention of BFT of 30 kg or 115 cm for all fishers (commercial and recreational). There are no records of fish caught below the minimum size.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	No BFT caught so far during 2016. Two entered during 2015.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted on 30 September 2015.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable, the UK (OTs) do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable. UK (OTs) do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. UK (OTs) do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. UK (OTs) do not have a tail tagging scheme.

BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Updated validator data sent to TRAGSA on 22 January 2016.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	1 vessel over 20 m included in St Helena TRO 2002 return on 24 June 2015. 2016 date.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	24 June 2015 (St Helena and Bermuda), 20 July 2015 (TCI), 22 July (BVI)? 2016 date.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable. No information to provide.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish in area of closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports bigeye tuna. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other territories.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish in area of closure
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports swordfish. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other territories.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Submitted on 14 September 2015? 2016 date.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	No UK (OT) prohibits dead discards of Marlin.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	In Bermuda, most Marlins are released but a small number are landed in specialized billfish tournaments each year. The current minimum legal size for retention of white marlin for all fishers is 50 lbs (23 kg) and for blue marlin is 250 lbs (114 kg) but legislative drafting for increasing these minimum sizes is being planned. Tournament organizers have established a minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments in an effort to reduce the number landed. Recreational fishermen are not allowed to sell any catches in Bermuda.

			<p>Marlin caught in the BVI are caught by US flagged boats operating under US jurisdictions and rules.</p> <p>St Helena is currently drawing up new fisheries legislation which should include the provisions of 12-04.</p> <p>See section 5 for further commentary about legislative capacity in the UKOTs.</p>
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, UK (OTs) caught no hammerhead sharks in 2015, and are not classified as developing coastal States.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, UK (OTs) caught no silky sharks in 2015, and are not classified as developing coastal States.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	<p>180 kg of shortfin mako was by caught by St Helena in 2015.</p> <p>One shortfin mako (23 kg) was landed by a vessel in the Bermuda fleet.</p> <p>All catches are bycatch, and are utilised for human consumption.</p>
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	No vessel in the UK (OTs) targets silky sharks. Any shark caught would be unintentional bycatch. No silky sharks were reported caught in 2015.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	<p>All shark catches are reported in Task I and II data as per Rec. 4-10. Catches of silky, porbeagle, oceanic whitetip or thresher sharks were not reported in 2015. These species are rarely caught, and only as bycatch.</p> <p>The terms and conditions of the one Bermudian longline vessel licence stipulate that the handling of bycatch and discards must be ICCAT compliant. In practice, the longliner releases most sharks.</p> <p>See section 5 for further commentary about legislative capacity in the UKOTs.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>There is no record of any turtles caught in the UKOTs in 2015.</p> <p>Interactions with turtles in Bermuda are rare and the owner of the longline vessel in the territory has received training in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>The majority of fishing gear in the UKOTs are pole and line or rod and reel, which helps reduce bycatch.</p> <p>The Bermudian longline has not caught any seabirds since its operations began.</p>

			The conditions of approval for the US longliner involved in the pelagic fishing study in the Turks and Caicos Islands recommended that it set its lines at night, recorded any bird bycatch as BPUE (birds per unit effort) and required the operator to make every effort to reduce bycatch. No birds were caught by this longliner in 2015.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>The majority of fishing gears in the UKOTs are pole and line or rod and reel, which helps reduce bycatch.</p> <p>The Bermudian longliner uses circle hooks and monofilament line. Bycatch levels are very low.</p> <p>As mentioned in BYC 8002 the conditions of approval for the US longline vessel in the Turks and Caicos Islands contained advice and requirements covering all major bycatch species (birds, sharks and rays and turtles).</p>
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No information to report.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. No objections to ICCAT Recs. from the UK (OTs).

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation and management measures. The minimum legal sizes required by ICCAT for bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish have already been incorporated into the local legislation. In addition, minimum sizes are legislated for white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs) and blue marlin (114 kg/250 lbs), and a minimum size of 3.2 kg (7 lbs) was established for wahoo in 2010 as a precautionary measure, since it is one of the most commonly caught species in Bermuda waters. The legislated minimum sizes are for commercial and recreational fishers.

Fisheries wardens are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

4.2 British Virgin Islands

The territory continues its efforts to better utilize its allotted quota with efforts to encourage and enhance the harvesting from the off-shore fisheries. The implemented logbook programme and continual monitoring of fishing tournaments has contributed to better catch reporting and further monitoring systems are being developed.

The VI Fisheries Act, 1997 and VI Fisheries Regulations, 2003, remain the primary legislation setting limits with regard to any fishery, the declaration of any species as a protected species, declaration of any area as a protected area and the granting or refusal to grant licenses with respect to any fishery. The process involves a ministerial declaration, based on the advice of the Chief Conservation and Fisheries Officer and consultation with the Fisheries Advisory Committee. This provides a ready framework for compliance with ICCAT management recommendations. The Government of the Virgin Islands is still in the process of updating both the VI Fisheries Act of 2007 and the VI Fisheries Regulations of 2003.

Processes are in place to inspect the vessels and gears of each commercial fishing applicant. Focus is placed primarily on new applicants and random gear inspections of current license holders are attempted, though manpower limitations greatly limit the frequency of such efforts.

4.3 St. Helena

ICCAT conservation and management measures are implemented, where appropriate, under the Fishery Limits Ordinance, which makes provision for the regulation of fishing and for other matters connected thereto. Under the Ordinance, fishing by fishing boats, whether St Helenian or foreign registered, is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted by the Governor. A licence under this section will authorise fishing, subject to such conditions as appear to be necessary for the regulation of the fishery. No licences were issued for foreign vessels to fish in St Helena waters in 2015. The Fishery Limits Ordinance is currently under revision.

During 2014, one local fishing vessel undertook a short period of longline fishing within the inshore waters whereby 6.5 metric tonnes of swordfish were landed during the first five months of operation. The operation was later curtailed due to health concerns on the level of mercury content found in the fish not meeting the levels recommended in the EU. No fishing for swordfish was undertaken in 2015.

Fish landings from the local fleet are made into one establishment i.e. the St Helena Fisheries Corporation. The Fisheries Corporation is responsible for providing catch statistics to the Government Fisheries Office. Because of the centralized landings, fish catches are easily monitored by staff of the Fisheries Office for control purposes.

4.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

There are enforcement officers at processing plants to inspect the catches brought in by fishermen to ensure that laws are adhered to; that the method of capture, place of capture and the size of individual fish meet required sizes set out in the Fisheries Protection Ordinance. The pelagic resources will be targeted for commercial purposes, and the government is in the process of developing conditions that would maximise the level of effectiveness of monitoring and reporting programs.

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. Last year the UK Government announced its 'blue belt' initiative, one of the aims of which will be to improve institutional arrangements in the UK (OT)s for effective ecosystem based management of marine resources, for example through the provision of advice or technical expertise in fisheries management. Whilst legislative changes are being considered in many of the territories, implementation can take time and is impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation in other areas yet to be processed (for Bill 5002 and SHK 7005).

5.1 Bermuda

The Bermuda Customs Department has recently upgraded their system to better identify imports, however vendors are still adjusting to the new codes and DEP will continue to work with Customs officials in the coming year to improve reporting in this area. DEP will also work with Customs to ensure that checks on the documentation of consignments of bigeye tuna and swordfish imported into Bermuda are implemented in line with TRO 2006 and SWO 3001.

5.2 St. Helena

For St Helena, capacity and capital restrictions are still an issue in complying with ICCAT measures due to limitations on resources and funding availability, which would appear to be in decrease each year. However, St Helena does its utmost to comply with recommendations, as applicable, as set by ICCAT and takes ICCAT responsibilities seriously with an endeavour to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government.

The Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division is still in the process of reviewing the licensing system for commercial, recreational and sports fishing activities within St Helena waters which is expected to be implemented in 2017. Relevant ICCAT recommendations are being fully considered within this process and provisions to meet them will be incorporated.

5.3 Turks and Caicos

In the Turks and Caicos, the lack of dedicated/official landing sites in some areas continues to pose a threat to management of the fishery. Fishermen are able to land their catches at any location throughout the islands, making it more difficult for the department to collect necessary data. The Department of Environment is seeking to develop new strategies on best means of establishing official landing sites throughout the islands that would reduce IUU activities, and thereby improve compliance in all fisheries sectors.

ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2015, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. En lo que va del 2016 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 recuperación del sector a partir del 2017. Se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Se realizó una campaña de investigación, a bordo del B/I de DINARA, dirigida a grandes recursos pelágicos. Durante la misma se registró la captura, se realizaron muestreos de talla y sexo, se tomaron muestras biológicas, y se continuó con el Programa de Mercado convencional y mercado satelital. 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 del grupo de trabajo sobre métodos de evaluación de stock (2 documentos), la reunión de preparación de datos de tintorera (6 documentos), la reunión de evaluación de stock de tintorera, la reunión de evaluación de stock de patudo, la reunión del subcomité de ecosistemas y la reunión del grupo de especies de pequeños túnidos. 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 CICAAP aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2015 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 2015, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. En lo que va del 2016 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 recuperación del sector a partir del 2017.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

La Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA) del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP), a través del Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), es quien tiene a cargo el seguimiento estadístico, la investigación y la administración de estos recursos. A tales efectos dicha institución procesa la información procedente de cuadernos de pesca, boletas de desembarques, muestreos en puerto y del Programa de Observadores de la Flota Atunera (PNOFA). Durante el año 2015 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 2015 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 mercado de peces pelágicos, complementando las tareas de investigación realizadas en la pesquería, incluyendo tanto marcaje convencional como marcas satelitales.

2.1 Investigación

La investigación se desarrolló principalmente a partir de la información proveniente de los partes de pesca, del PNOFA y de los datos obtenidos en las campañas realizadas en el Buque de Investigación de DINARA.

¹ Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA).

2.1.1 Programa de observadores

No hubo actividad por el cese de la flota.

2.1.2 Pez espada

Se continuó con la toma de muestras, recopilación de datos de talla por sexo y marcaje en las campañas del B/I de la DINARA.

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.

Al igual que en otras especies se continuó con el análisis de las estadísticas de captura de aleta amarilla y atún ojo grande. Para la Reunión de preparación de datos de patudo de 2015 se presentó una actualización de la serie estandarizada de capturas de esta especie por parte de la flota palangrera uruguaya (SCRS/2015/098). Se presentaron además en esta misma reunión otros tres documentos sobre atún ojo grande: muestreo de tallas a bordo de la flota japonesa operando en aguas de Uruguay (SCRS/2015/095), conversiones talla-talla y talla-peso (SCRS/2015/096) y recuperación de datos históricos de muestreos de desembarque de la flota uruguaya (SCRS/2015/097).

En 2015 DINARA inició un proyecto de Telemetría satelital en atunes tropicales a fin estudiar los movimientos y uso de hábitat de estas especies en el Océano Atlántico Sur. Al momento se han marcado cinco atunes aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*, 105-124 cm FL) con transmisores del tipo miniPAT de Wildlife Computers. Los primeros resultados de este estudio fueron presentados en la Reunión de preparación de datos de rabil de 2016 (documento SCRS/2016/052).

Durante el 2015 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 el marcado y la toma de muestras biológicas en las campañas del B/I Aldebarán.

Durante el 2015 se continuó con el estudio de la dieta de esta especie en el Atlántico sudoccidental en base al análisis de contenidos estomacales proporcionados por el Programa de Observadores y las campañas del B/I. Este estudio se desarrolla como parte de una tesis de posgrado en conjunto con la Universidad de la República de Uruguay.

2.1.5 Tiburones

Se continúa desarrollando el proyecto de Telemetría satelital en tiburones, que tiene como objetivo determinar y caracterizar los movimientos y el uso de hábitat del tiburón azul en el Océano Atlántico Sur. Esta iniciativa fue creada a partir de un convenio entre la DINARA y el SEFSC (South East Fisheries Science Center) de la NOAA (Agencia Nacional de Océanos y Atmósfera de EEUU), y cuenta con el apoyo técnico del Centro de Investigación y Conservación Marina (CICMAR). En el 2015 se marcó un tiburón azul con una marca satelital de archivo tipo mini-PAT (Wildlife Computers), lo que permitió acumular un total 13 individuos de tiburón azul marcados.

Se continuó el desarrollo de trabajos sobre la biología y ciclo reproductivo del tiburón azul, así como con el trabajo en conjunto con varios países miembros de ICCAT sobre patrones de distribución de la especie en el océano Atlántico. Los resultados preliminares de éste último trabajo fueron presentados en la reunión del grupo de tiburones del año 2015 llevada a cabo Tenerife, España (documento SCRS/2015/039).

Se finalizó con el estudio de edad y crecimiento del tiburón azul en el Atlántico sudoccidental en base a la lectura de anillos de crecimiento en vértebras. Dicho estudio se realizó como tesis de maestría (Maestría en Ecología, PEDECIBA, Universidad de la República) en conjunto entre el LaRPe y el Panama City Laboratory de la National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS-NOAA). Los resultados generales del trabajo fueron presentados en la reunión del grupo de tiburones de 2015, y se prevé su publicación en el futuro cercano. Durante esta misma reunión también se presentaron los siguientes documentos: Update on Task II size sampling based on Japanese tuna fleet operating in Uruguayan EEZ (2009-2011) (SCRS/2015/063), Results of the double tagging study conducted in sharks (SCRS/2015/064), Catch disposition of blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) caught by longliners in the southwestern Atlantic (SCRS/2015/065), Update of standardized CPUE of blue shark, *Prionace glauca*, caught by the Uruguayan longliners in the southwestern Atlantic Ocean (1992-2012) (SCRS/2015/067).

2.1.6 Aves marinas

Se continuaron en 2015 experimentos en las campañas de investigación a bordo del B/I de DINARA para: 1) perfeccionar el uso de una línea espantapájaros como medida de mitigación en el palangre pelágico; 2) evaluar el desempeño de brazoladas alternativas (con un peso a 1 m del anzuelo) en disminuir los ataques a las carnadas y la captura incidental de aves marinas en el palangre pelágico. Se probaron dos tipos de pesos de seguridad además de los destorcedores de plomo de 75g usados en la pesquería. También se está evaluando el efecto de estas brazoladas en la captura de especies objetivos. En el marco de una tesis de doctorado, en colaboración entre el Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos de DINARA y el British Antarctic Survey, se realizó una investigación sobre el solapamiento de albatros y las flotas de ICCAT. En el marco de esta tesis también se trabajó en la ecología de estas especies y su relación con los descartes pesqueros

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 mes de diciembre se realizó una campaña de investigación dirigida a grandes peces pelágicos a bordo del B/I “Aldebarán” perteneciente a la DINARA. En la misma se utilizó palangre pelágico de deriva tipo americano, el cual es el arte que ha sido más utilizado por la flota atunera uruguaya en los últimos años.

En esta campaña se continuó con el Programa Internacional Cooperativo de Marcaje de la CICAA, 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 esta campaña, técnicos del LaRPe estuvieron a cargo de la realización de censos y avistamientos de mamíferos, aves y tortugas marinas en otras campañas de investigación dirigidas a otros recursos. Las metodologías utilizadas en estos censos y conteos son las de transectas y de punto dependiendo de la actividad del barco.

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

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	26/09/2016
S2	Características de la flota	29/07/2016
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	29/07/2016
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	29/07/2016
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	29/07/2016
S6	Captura estimada por talla	N/A
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	29/07/2016
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	N/A
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	N/A
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	29/07/2016
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	N/A
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	N/A
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	N/A
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	N/A
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	N/A
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	N/A
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	N/A
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	N/A
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	N/A
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	N/A
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	N/A
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	N/A

TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	N/A
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	N/A
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	N/A
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	N/A
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	N/A
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	N/A
ISTIÓFORIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istióforidos	N/A
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	N/A
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	29/07/2016
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	N/A
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	N/A
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	N/A
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	N/A
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	N/A
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	N/A
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	N/A
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
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	N/A

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
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	N/A
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	N/A
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	26/09/2016

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA

Se continuo con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009, a través de un grupo conformado por funcionarios de la DINARA (OROPS). Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas en el puerto de Montevideo, cual es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos.

Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2015 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	12/10/2016
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	12/10/2016
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	26/09/2016
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	N/A. En 2015 no hubo fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	N/A. En 2015 no hubo fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	N/A. Uruguay no autoriza transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	N/A. Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.

GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	72 horas previas al arribo a puerto.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No se detectaron infracciones.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	N/A
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	N/A
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	N/A. Sin actividad en 2015.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	N/A. Sin actividad en 2015.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	N/A. Sin actividad en 2015.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afines.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	N/A
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	N/A
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2014	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.

BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 13-07, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 13-07	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2013	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	N/A
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	N/A
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	N/A
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	N/A
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2014	N/A. Sin actividad en 2015.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	N/A
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	N/A
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	N/A
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	

SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre esta prohibición.
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Las capturas de Uruguay de estas especies han sido siempre muy bajas. Por lo que se pueden controlar con la presencia de observadores científicos a bordo.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	N/A
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	N/A
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	N/A. Sin actividad en 2015.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación.	DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre la Rec. 11-08. Además, esta Recomendación ha sido internalizada en el ordenamiento pesquero nacional e incluida en la actualización del PAN – Condrictios Uruguay 2015.

SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	Todas las estadísticas de los tiburones capturados en las pesquerías de palangre de Uruguay son reportados en los datos estadísticos de las Tareas I y II. Asimismo, todas las 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 (N° 67/013 de 22 de febrero de 2013) Uruguay prohíbe retener a bordo, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar vender u ofrecer para su venta cualquier parte o la carcasa entera de tiburones (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) que puedan ser capturados.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	En la flota pesquera se promueve el uso de equipos que permitan liberar, desenredar y manipular de forma segura las tortugas marinas capturadas. Para esto, en algunas oportunidades, observadores a bordo llevan los equipos necesarios a bordo para entrenar a los pescadores en el uso de los mismos.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	La implementación de medidas de mitigación se encuentra en la actualización del PAN – Aves Marinas Uruguay finalizada en 2015. El mismo aplica a todos los buques de bandera uruguaya, y a buques de tercera bandera pescando en aguas de Uruguay. El Plan de Acción hace referencia a la obligatoriedad del uso de al menos dos medidas de mitigación, siendo el calado nocturno obligatorio, y complementado con el uso de líneas espantapájaros o pesos de 60g a un metro de distancia del anzuelo.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Durante 2015 se realizaron experimentos a bordo del buque de investigación de DINARA, sobre el uso de diferentes medidas de mitigación. Líneas espantapájaros, reducción de la distancia del peso al anzuelo, anzuelos circulares, hook pods..
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No hubo.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES
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 2015 was 5,858 t, a decrease of about 14% from 6,779 t in 2014. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,945 t in 2014 to 1,722 t in 2015, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna decreased in 2015 to 2,076 t from 2,630 t in 2014. U.S. vessels fishing in the Northwest Atlantic caught in 2014 an estimated 896 t of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 86 t compared to 2014. Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 2 t to 78 t from 2014 to 2015, bigeye tuna landings decreased by 21 t compared to 2014 to an estimated 838 t in 2015, and albacore landings decreased from 2014 to 2015 by 210 t to 248 t. U.S. government (NOAA) and university scientists, working independently or in collaboration (including collaborations with scientists from other CPCs), conducted research in 2015 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, fecundity, and genetics (including direct estimates of stock size). Additional topics included the influence of environmental factors on distribution and catch rates, and factors (e.g. hook type) affecting bycatch rates and survival.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2015 was 5,858 t, a decrease of about 14% from 6,779 t in 2014. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,945 t in 2014 to 1,722 t in 2015, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna decreased in 2015 to 2,076 t from 2,630 t in 2014. U.S. vessels fishing in the Northwest Atlantic caught in 2014 an estimated 896 t of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 86 t compared to 2014. Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 2 t to 78 t from 2014 to 2015, bigeye tuna landings decreased by 21 t compared to 2014 to an estimated 838 t in 2015, and albacore landings decreased from 2014 to 2015 by 210 t to 248 t.

Section 2: Statistics and research

2.1 Fisheries statistics

2.1.1 Tropical tuna fishery statistics

Yellowfin Tuna. Yellowfin is the principal species of tropical tuna landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated landings decreased to 2,076 t in 2015, from the 2014 landings estimate of 2,630 t (**Table 1**). The 2015 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 2015 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (795 t). Estimates of U.S. recreational harvests for tuna and tuna-like species are periodically reviewed and this may result in the need to report additional revisions to the available estimates in the future. In the case of commercial landings, the highest proportion of landings in 2014 corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico (491 t). Total commercial and total recreational landings in 2015 were 1,140 t and 936 t, respectively. Nominal catch rate information from logbook reports (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) for yellowfin by general fishing areas is shown in **Figure 1**.

Skipjack tuna. Skipjack tuna also are caught by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic, but it is a minor component of the U.S. total tuna landings. Total reported skipjack landings (preliminary) increased from 76 t in 2014 to 78 t in 2015 (**Table 2**). Estimates of recreational harvests of skipjack continue to be reviewed and could be revised again in the future. **Figure 2** presents nominal catch rate information (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) based on logbook reports.

Bigeye Tuna. The other large tropical tuna reported in catches by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic is bigeye tuna. Total reported landings (preliminary) for 2015 decreased by approximately 21 t from 859 t in 2014 to 838 t (**Table 3**). Note that, like yellowfin, the estimates of rod & reel catch are considered provisional and may be revised based on results of a future review of recreational harvest estimates. **Figure 3** presents nominal catch rates (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) estimated from logbook reports.

2.1.2 Temperate tuna fishery statistics

Albacore tuna. Albacore are landed by U.S. vessels; however, historically, albacore has not been a main target of the U.S. commercial tuna fisheries operating in the North Atlantic. Reported commercial catches were relatively low prior to 1986; however, these catches increased substantially and have remained at higher levels with nearly all of the production coming from the northeastern U.S. coast. The U.S. landings from the Caribbean increased in 1995 to make up over 14% of the total U.S. harvest of albacore, but have since remained below 4% of the total. Nominal catch rates from U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports are shown in **Figure 4**. Estimated total catches of albacore were about 248 t in 2015, a decrease of 210 t from 2013 (**Table 4**).

Bluefin tuna. The U.S. bluefin tuna fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, limits on catches per trip, and size limits. To varying degrees, these regulations are designed to manage total U.S. landings to conform to ICCAT recommendations. U.S. 2015 provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the Northwest Atlantic (including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 877 t and 19 t, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent an increase of approximately 86 t from the 2014 estimates. The 2015 catches by gear were: 77 t by harpoon, 581 t by commercial rod and reel and 113 t by recreational rod and reel, 86 t by longline (including discards) of which 41 t were from the Gulf of Mexico, and 42 t by purse seine (**Table 5**).

In response to 1992 regulations limiting the allowable catch of small fish by U.S. fishermen, in conformity with ICCAT agreements, enhanced monitoring of the recreational rod and reel fishery was implemented in 1993 for the purpose of providing near real-time advice on catch levels by this fishery. This monitoring activity has continued and has included estimation of catches by finer scale size categories than reported above. The preliminary estimates for the 2014 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 26 t of fish 66-114 cm, 28 t of fish 115-144 cm, 52 t of fish 145-178 cm, and 7 t of fish >178 cm SFL.

2.1.3 Swordfish fishery statistics

For 2015, the provisional estimate of U.S. vessel landings and dead discards of swordfish was 1,722 t (**Table 6**). This estimate represents a decrease from the 1,945 t estimated for 2014. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2015 (compared to 2014) were: 134 t (309 t) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 1,209 t (1,327 t) from the Northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 9 t (0.5 t) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 368 t (309 t) from the North Central Atlantic (Area BIL94A).

U.S. swordfish landings are monitored in-season from reports submitted by dealers, vessel owners and captains, NMFS port agents, and mandatory daily logbook reports submitted by U.S. commercial vessels permitted to fish for swordfish. The U.S. swordfish longline fishery is also being monitored via a scientific observer sampling program, instituted in 1992. Approximately 8% of the longline fleet-wide fishing effort is randomly selected for observation during the fishing year with the exception of the vessels operating in the Gulf of Mexico during the bluefin tuna spawning season when the observer coverage is increased to about 50%. The observer sampling data, in combination with logbook reported effort levels, support estimates of approximately 8,300 fish discarded dead in 2015. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated tonnage discarded dead in 2015 was 139 t. Overall, the estimates of dead discarded catch increased by about 2 t compared to the 2014 levels, and corresponded to approximately 8% of the commercial catch.

The 2015 estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers was 46 t.

2.1.4 Marlins and sailfish fishery statistics

Blue marlin, white marlin, and sailfish are landed by U.S. recreational rod and reel fishermen and are a 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 Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) Recreational Billfish Survey (RBS) which provides the number of billfish caught during tournaments held along the southeastern U.S. coast (south of 35° N latitude), in the Gulf of Mexico, and U.S. Caribbean regions (i.e. U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); (b) the Large Pelagic Recreational Survey (LPS) conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) which provides estimates of recreational harvest of highly migratory species (including billfish), from waters along the northeastern U.S. (north of 35° N latitude); (c) Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP); (d) a Headboat survey (large multi party charter boats); and (e) a coastal sport fishing survey of the Texas recreational fishery (TPW). In addition, recreational catch statistics by self-reported catch cards also document billfish landings in some states.

The estimates of 2015 U.S. recreational rod and reel landings for these billfish species, combining the geographical areas of the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91), the northwestern Atlantic Ocean west of the 60° W longitude (Area BIL92), and the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93) are: 9.2 t for blue marlin, 2.4 t for white marlin, and 2.3 t for sailfish. The estimates for 2014 were: 0.6 t for blue marlin, 1.6 t for white marlin, and 2.4 t for sailfish.

In addition to restrictions on U.S. recreational harvest, the Management Plan also imposed regulations on commercial fisheries by prohibiting retention and sale of the three species at U.S. ports. For this reason, there are no U.S. commercial landings for any of the three Atlantic species. Estimates of dead discards in the U.S. longline fleet are obtained using data collected through the mandatory Pelagic Logbook Program and the Pelagic Observer Program. The procedure for estimating the historical 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 fisheries in 2015 were 80 t for blue marlin, 7.6 t for white marlin, and 6.4 t for sailfish.

2.1.5 Shark fishery statistics

Landings and dead discards of sharks by U.S. pelagic longline fishermen are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2015, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was shortfin mako with a total of 519 t (of which 190 t were landed by the U.S. recreational fishery), followed by thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp. – with the exception of bigeye thresher shark, a prohibited species), and blue shark, with 109 and 31 t, respectively. Landings of porbeagle shark amounted to 8 t.

In 2015, estimates of dead discards for blue shark by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet amounted to 83 t, the largest amount of any shark species discarded by this fleet. Dead discards of some of ICCAT prohibited species were 0 t of scalloped hammerhead sharks, 22 t of silky sharks, 20 t of bigeye thresher, 0 t of oceanic whitetip sharks.

2.2 Research activities

2.2.1 Bluefin tuna research

As part of its commitment to the Atlantic-wide Research Program for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), research supported by the United States has concentrated on ichthyoplankton sampling, tagging, biological sampling from fisheries and modeling. This includes 5 grants to University partners administered through the 2015 U.S. Bluefin Tuna Research Program (BTRP):

- Virginia Institute of Marine Science. Improving the Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Assessments by Providing Better Information on Age Composition.
- University of Miami, RSMAS. Measuring Larval Bluefin Tuna Growth to Improve a Fishery-Independent Index, and Help Resolve Uncertainty with the Stock-Recruitment Relationship.
- University of Maine System. Biological Sampling to Determine Age, Growth and Sex of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the NW Atlantic.
- Gulf of Maine Research Institute. Operational use of otolith chemistry to inform stock assessment and

forward projection of Atlantic bluefin tuna populations.

- Texas A&M University Galveston. Development and Application of Mixed-Stock Models for Determining the Origin of Bluefin Tuna using Natural Geochemical Tags.

An additional 5 projects were funded to start in 2016:

- University of Maine System acting through Univ of Maine The Use of Biological Samples to Refine Estimates of Age, Growth, and Stock Mixing for Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the NW Atlantic.
- Commonwealth of Massachusetts Evaluation of natal origin and migratory pathways of Atlantic bluefin tuna using chemical tracers.
- University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. Comparative evaluation of stock assessment models for mixed Atlantic Bluefin tuna stocks.
- Virginia Institute of Marine Science. Building the statistical and experimental framework for parentage-based abundance estimation of Western Atlantic bluefin tuna.
- The Ocean Foundation. Electronic Tagging of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna that Spawn in the Gulf of Mexico.

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 2015 and 2016. An additional larval bluefin tuna cruise that covered the Mexican Caribbean and Cuban waters was conducted in 2015. The larval tunas in the Cuban and Mexican collections were mostly blackfin, yellowfin, and skipjack; however at least a dozen potential bluefin were found and being genetically confirmed. In 2016, a more targeted study was carried out to examine larval transport and retention across the region particularly in southwestern Cuban waters. Scientists from Mexico, Cuba, Spain, Jamaica, and Japan representing the academic, management and government sectors participated in both surveys. Larval growth efforts were expanded to include new larval growth curve for bluefin and skipjack for the GOM. Bluefin growth has been incorporated into the calculations that develop the larval index, and a manuscript is in review. Bulk stable isotope analyses, in collaboration with scientists from the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO), were analyzed and published in 2015. In 2016, further trophic work included utilizing compound specific stable isotope analyses on bluefin larvae as well as other tropical tunas (ie. skipjack, blackfin) and the contemporaneous zooplankton is ongoing. 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.

Scientists improved the understanding of larval BFT growth by ageing larvae collected during the annual NOAA-NMFS spring plankton 2012 survey in the Gulf of Mexico and thereby updating the larval growth curve that had aged larvae collected from the Straits of Florida in 1981. Preliminary comparisons were carried out between spawning grounds (Gulf of Mexico, western Mediterranean, and Straits of Florida) and found differences between cohorts with the Gulf of Mexico larvae growing faster. Temporal comparisons between 2012 and 2014 in the GOM are ongoing and will be completed in 2017.

The recent discovery of larvae in the Slope Sea has provided an important expansion of the known spawning locations for bluefin tuna (<http://www.pnas.org/content/113/12/3299.abstract>). The discovery coupled with recent work finding a younger age at maturity presents many 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. From 18 June -20 August 2016, approximately 130 plankton stations were sampled in the Slope Sea and on the edge of the Northeast United States continental shelf. Sampling occurred during a 3 day dedicated cruise and opportunistically on a cruise focused on surveying the distribution and abundance of marine mammals. The intent of this sampling was to evaluate the distribution and abundance of bluefin tuna larvae and to obtain biological material for further studies (e.g. population genetics). Processing of these samples is underway. The Large Pelagics Research Center, University of Massachusetts Boston, has been actively conducting BFT research including analysis of movements, behavior and genetics of juvenile ABFT with partners at AZTI Technalia, studies of methylmercury in tissues and the contribution of 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 is investigating 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. Eleven 31-day pop-up satellite archival tags were deployed off the Massachusetts and North Carolina coasts in 2015. Eight of the 11 tags successfully reported (deployments ranged from 8-31 days), and all reporting tags indicated that the fish survived following release. Additional tagging is planned for 2016 to better estimate the overall impact of the light-tackle fishery and to investigate best practices to ensure safe release. VIMS, in conjunction with scientists at NMFS, DFO and the University of Maryland, has developed a new growth curve for WBFT using tagging data and the over 3000 recently aged BFT. VIMS has also conducted evaluations of how to develop age-length keys for the upcoming 2017 stock assessment.

The Stanford University/Monterey Bay Aquarium TAG program conducted analyses of electronic tagging and environmental data using 16 years of tagging data from 66 Atlantic bluefin tuna to directly map preferred spawning habitat in the Gulf of Mexico, and assess how much of those areas the Deepwater Horizon spill affected. The timing of the oil spill directly overlapped with the maximum extent of adult bluefin tuna foraging and spawning habitat in the Gulf of Mexico. Although the spill encompassed a relatively small proportion of the bluefin tuna spawning grounds, which extend throughout the northern Gulf of Mexico, the Stanford study estimated that the cumulative oiled tuna habitat was 8,086,120 km² representing the potential for a significant impact on eggs and larval bluefin tuna in the GOM. At its peak in May of 2010, the Deepwater Horizon oil spill was estimated to cover more than 5 percent of the spawning habitat of Atlantic bluefin tuna in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone.

Stanford/Monterey Bay Aquarium TAG program has also been active in tracking and tagging BFT with many fish showing multiple year returns on acoustic receivers, however only a single fish was satellite and acoustic tagged in 2016. Acoustic tagging data was recovered from the Canadian Halifax and Cabot Straight lines in 2016, and 91% of the 100 tagged fish have had data recovered within one year post release in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and up to 70% in year two making acoustic tagging a viable technique for long-term mark recapture studies. A mark recapture survivorship and fishing mortality estimate for the Gulf of St. Lawrence is being conducted with the acoustic dataset. Several archival tags released in previous years have been recaptured by ICCAT, processed and returned. The Stanford team delivered approximately 400 datasets of satellite and archival tags deployed by the TAG team for inclusion in the ICCAT tagging database.

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 U.S. 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 stomachs. In its initial year, 334 otoliths and 213 dorsal spines were collected from commercial fisheries in Ipswich Bay and Georges Bank from harpoon and hand gear fisheries. Since then, a much larger sampling network has been established where samples are being collected from all US gear types between Maine to North Carolina. From June 2010 to November 2015, 3,627 sets of otoliths, 939 dorsal spines (paired to a an otolith), 1,275 gonads and 2,990 muscle samples have been collected from bluefin tuna ranging in size from 69-315 cm curved fork length. Otoliths are being used to characterize stock composition of U.S. landings and establish age length keys for new estimates of age and growth. Gross examination of gonads in conjunction with hormonal assays (using muscle samples) developed with the University of New England have been used to establish sex ratios and age specific growth curves. Sex ratios and sex specific growth curves confirm historical observations that there may be sexual dimorphism in growth and habitat utilization. Muscle samples are being used to determine energetic status (energy density/lipid content) of bluefin tuna on the foraging grounds and links to change in growth patterns. A subset of muscle tissue has been preserved and archived for genetic analysis, including new initiatives for parent offspring pair analysis. Bluefin ages and natal origin assignment have been submitted to the SCRS and combined with contributions from the Spanish Institute of Oceanography and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to establish age length keys. Sampling in the 2016 season is ongoing, but, to date, tissues from an additional 478 bluefin tuna have been collected.

The SEFSC Panama City Laboratory has archived bluefin tuna biological samples received from Quantech Inc., the Pelagic Observer Program and the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries for the last four years (2013-2016). In 2015, the Panama City laboratory received 180 otoliths and 48 gonads from Quantech Inc., North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries and the Pelagic Observer Program. All 2015 otoliths have been aged and stable isotope analysis completed. Gonads have been processed and microscopically staged. Otolith data from 2015 contributed to 2 SCRS papers presented in July 2016, one on an updated growth curve and another paper that estimated the of the Gulf of Mexico population to US Atlantic fisheries in 2015. Stock contribution

estimates for all 2015 samples showed a substantial contribution from the East (71.6%) compared to the West (28.4%).

So far for 2016, the Panama City laboratory has received 298 otoliths and 88 gonads from these same programs. None of these samples have been processed. We expect to see a few more samples before year end. Other tissues (spines, vertebrae, liver, muscle and skin) have been collected and archived as well. Muscle tissue will be used for a FY2016 bluefin tuna research program project titled: Evaluation of natal origin and migratory pathways of bluefin tuna using chemical tracers.

Collaborators from the Gulf of Maine Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, University of Maryland, and University of Maine are working to incorporate stock mixing into the assessment and forward projection of Atlantic bluefin tuna populations. This study has now provided a time series of stock composition estimates based on otolith chemistry analysis that go back 50 years and includes fleet specific information that can be used in the 2017 stock assessment. Stock composition information has been used to parse data inputs (e.g. catch, CPUE) to eastern and western stock assessment and stock-of-origin VPAs have been completed. The second goal involves refinement and testing of a two-stock, spatially-explicit age-structured operating model for bluefin tuna that incorporates stock mixing. The results from stock-of-origin VPAs will be used to condition the operating model to support short, medium and long-term projections. Prior simulations of the operating model revealed that model results were sensitive to the method of estimating movement rates. Consequently, we explored an alternative method for estimating movement rates with the goal of informing an operating model that best describes bluefin tuna stock structure and mixing. Advection-diffusion simulations conditioned on both western and eastern telemetry deployments have been completed and we have produced bluefin movement coefficients for multiple sets of spatial boundaries. This research will allow us to evaluate how central assumptions of stock mixing and underlying productivity affect stock assessment and management advice on sustainable harvest for each bluefin tuna stock. Two new awards involving researchers in this group start in September 2017, one will include simulation testing of alternative stock assessment approaches and the other will expand on stock composition analysis of bluefin tuna caught within the Gulf of Maine.

Scientists from the Southeast Fisheries Science Center have concluded the active tagging phase Pop-up Satellite Archival Tagging (PSAT) research on post-release survival from the pelagic longline fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. One tag was deployed in 2015 and no tags have been deployed in 2016. Post-release survival estimates from the tagging data are currently being estimated.

The SEFSC continues to be a leader in developing methodology to improve catch per unit effort standardization methods. To build upon this research, SEFSC has initiated a project to investigate the effects of incorporating gear effects and remotely sensed satellite and hydrodynamic model data as variables in fishery-dependent bluefin tuna indices. The results of this study indicated that, for the Gulf of Mexico, while environmental factors were important in predicting BFT catch rates much of the variation in catch rates were influenced by regulatory impacts. This resulted in a recommendation to split the U.S. pelagic longline index in 1991 commensurate with the regulation that reduced the maximum number of BFT per trip to 1 fish. Further expansion of this work will involve incorporating environmental factors into the CPUE modeling in the Atlantic region.

A second project was completed to develop an index of BFT recruitment success based on quantifying favorable oceanographic conditions on the basis of temperature and eddy field dynamics (<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/fog.12152/abstract>). This project used satellite altimetry to quantify oceanographic conditions that correlated with subsequent BFT recruitment estimated from the assessments. The project also provided real-time predictions of favorable ocean conditions for larval bluefin tuna which will be valuable in survey planning.

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 2015 and 2016 focused on a pilot project of the feasibility using larvae to mark adult BFT for eventual use in close-kin genetic abundance estimates. The work is ongoing using next-generation genomic sequencing techniques developed for Southern BFT.

2.2.2 Swordfish research

U.S. and international scientists collaborated on research to link the catch rates of swordfish to changing environmental conditions in the North Atlantic. The researchers examined observed trends in regional CPUEs and found that these trends correlated with changes in the summer Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO), a long term mode of variability of North Atlantic sea surface temperature. They concluded that when the AMO

was in a warm phase, the CPUEs in the western (eastern) areas were higher (lower) than predicted by the stock assessment model. Given the observed temperature tolerance limits of swordfish, it is possible that either their preferred habitat, prey species, or both have shifted spatial distributions resulting in conflicting CPUE indices. It is not clear whether this is a directional or cyclical trend. Given the relatively localized nature of many of the fishing fleets, and the difficulty of separating fleet effects from changes in oceanography the researchers highlight that it is critical to create CPUE indices by combining data across similar fleets that fish in similar areas to detect basin-wide responses to changing oceanography.

U.S. researchers initiated a management strategy evaluation for northern swordfish to evaluate four different management procedures. The procedures consisted of a combination of two alternative surplus production assessment models under two different management targets; $B = B_{MSY}$ and $F = F_{MSY}$, and $B = 1.2(B_{MSY})$ and $F = 0.8(F_{MSY})$. The performance metrics used to measure the success of the four management procedures were total landings, variation in landings, the relative fishing mortality by year, the relative spawning stock biomass each year, and the probability of the stock being overfished and experiencing overfishing. Based on the eight performance measures considered, the Shafer production model coupled with the more conservative benchmarks ($B = 1.2(B_{MSY})$ and $F = 0.8(F_{MSY})$) outperformed the other three procedures. Development of the MSE is ongoing and is expected to include broader scope in assessment models and management alternatives.

U.S. anglers participating in the cooperative tagging program marked 30 swordfish captured in recreational fisheries off the U.S. East Coast and Gulf of Mexico. No recaptures of tagged swordfish were reported in 2015.

2.2.3 Tropical tunas research

U.S. scientists participated in the 2015 ICCAT SCRS bigeye tuna data preparatory and stock assessment meetings. SEFSC scientists developed data inputs and stock assessment analyses that were included in the development of management advice.

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 2015. Longline and recreational vessels were used as deployment platforms to achieve a broad geographic representation of deployment locations, corresponding more closely to the range of the fishery. In addition to the main study objectives, the resulting data are expected to enhance stock assessments by improving our understanding of stock structure, movement rates, mortality, essential habit and factors affecting catch rates. In 2015 8 tags were deployed on yellowfin tuna. Five tags were deployed off Veracruz, Mexico as part of a collaborative study with Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Pesca, using recreational fishing gear. The remaining tags were deployed from commercial longline fishing vessels, one of which was deployed off the South Atlantic Bight (SAB), and two were tagged off the Florida East Coast (FEC).

Scientists from the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation and the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology collaborated with scientists from several other nations to publish a manuscript on conducting science from fish aggregation devices (FADs). The authors conclude that FADS can be an appropriate platform to deploy scientific instruments, including echo sounders to estimate stock biomass, electronic tag receivers, cameras and hydrophones. Since as many as 100,000 FADs are deployed by fishers in tropical oceans each year, the authors conclude that this approach could provide cost effective information to inform scientific objectives.

Scientists from the SEFSC and Chinese Taipei (National Taiwan Ocean University) collaborated to develop research on the influence of hook type (circle hooks vs. Japanese tuna hooks) with respect to catch rates of both target and incidental species, including tropical species. According to the authors, circle hooks significantly increased the catch rates of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), yellowfin tuna (*T. albacares*), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) and blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) as compared to tuna hooks. Significantly higher catch rates of albacore (*T. alalunga*) and longbill spearfish (*Tetrapterus pfluegeri*) were observed on Japanese tuna hooks as compared to circle hooks. The authors also reported bycatch and disposition of sea turtle species captured incidentally.

Scientists from Texas A&M University continued to investigate the use of natural, chemical markers in the otoliths of deep-pelagic taxa to assess ecological connectivity within the Gulf of Mexico. Two classes of chemical markers (trace elements, stable isotopes) have been used to examine variation in chemical signatures of selected deep-pelagic taxa (e.g. yellowfin tuna) among distinct geographic locations in the northern Gulf of Mexico. Investigators continued to collect young-of-the-year tuna to further develop the baseline of trace

element and stable isotope signatures and plan to use this baseline to assign sub-adult and adult yellowfin tuna from the Gulf of Mexico to their nursery of origin. This project is part of an international collaboration between several groups including LDWF, AZTI, IFREMER, and CRODT.

Scientists from the University of North Carolina and the University of Massachusetts collaborated with Canadian scientists to publish a manuscript describing dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) foraging habits and trophic interactions with co-occurring yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and albacore (*T. alalunga*) tunas in the southern New England region of the western North Atlantic Ocean. According to the authors, diet analysis revealed that shortfin squid (*Illex illecebrosus*) and small pelagic crustaceans were principal prey to dolphinfish, yellowfin tuna, and albacore tuna. A wide variety of Sargassum-associated fishes were also important to dolphinfish and yellowfin tuna diets. Dietary overlap was high, and dolphinfish and tunas occupied equivalent trophic positions. Relative prey size in dolphinfish and yellowfin tuna diets exhibited convergence with ontogeny. These results are relevant for ecosystem-based management of the offshore pelagic guild in the context of shifting fish populations and fisheries in response to climate and ecological change.

Scientists from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and CSIRO Marine & Atmospheric Research published a manuscript reviewing the feeding dynamics and environmental conditions of larval tunas, mackerels, and billfishes around the world. The authors present a synthesis of feeding success (i.e. feeding incidences) and diets of larval scombroids, and relate these results to water column and sea surface properties for the several regions in which larval feeding studies have been conducted.

Scientists from the University of Miami, NOAA, Roffers Ocean Fishing Forecasting Service and the University of South Florida published a paper describing the potential impact of climate change on Atlantic bluefin tuna and skipjack tuna adult and larval habitats. Increasing water temperatures due to climate change will likely have significant impacts on distributions and life histories of Atlantic tunas. According to the authors, marked temperature-induced habitat losses are expected for both adult and larval bluefin tuna on their northern Gulf of Mexico spawning grounds. In contrast, habitat suitability for skipjack tuna increased as temperatures warmed. The authors conclude that influences of climate change on highly migratory Atlantic tuna species are likely to be substantial, but strongly species-specific. While impacts on fish populations remain uncertain, these changes in habitat suitability will likely alter the spatial and temporal availability of species to fishing fleets, and challenge equilibrium assumptions of environmental stability, upon which fisheries management benchmarks are based.

Louisiana State scientists have continued electronic archival tagging of yellowfin from waters near the State, using PSATs and (primarily) internal archival tags.

NOAA's SEFSC continued increased biological sampling of tropical tunas from the commercial and recreational fisheries, including hard parts. Work also continued on the collaborative research with Mexican scientists, including work contributing to the development of yellowfin tuna abundance indices using data from U.S. and Mexican pelagic longline observer programs, which have been used in the past several stock assessments.

2.2.4 Albacore research

Research conducted by U.S. scientist on Atlantic albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) has been limited. However, a collaborative study between European and U.S. scientists regarding the growth rate of albacore was conducted and published in 2015. Length-frequency data and derived catch at age matrices are used in the North Atlantic albacore stock assessment conducted within the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Growth is assumed to follow the von Bertalanffy model with the assumption that growth parameters are constant over time and the same for all fish. However, individual growth variability is an important factor not considered and affecting the input into the modelling of the population. This study described a Bayesian hierarchical model applied to model the individual variability in the parameters asymptotic length (L_{∞}) and growth rate (K) of the von Bertalanffy growth model for North Atlantic albacore. The method assumes that the L_{∞} and K values for each individual fish are drawn from a random distribution centered on the population mean values, with estimated variances. It was found that North Atlantic albacore asymptotic length (L_{∞}) varies significantly between individual fish but not individual rate growth (K), for all back-calculation methods. Furthermore, negatively correlated relationships between von Bertalanffy growth parameters of asymptotic mean (L_{∞}) and growth rate (K) were estimated for North Atlantic albacore with the array of models explored. The overall estimated values of K and population mean L_{∞} parameters were similar to values estimates in previous North Atlantic albacore growth studies.

2.2.5 Mackerels and small tunas research

King mackerel

NOAA SEFSC scientists carried out the U.S. domestic stock assessment for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic king mackerel populations during 2013 and 2014 (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-38>). In 2015, SEFSC scientists continued to make routine collections of otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys will be incorporated into future updated population models. The estimates of age composition from the updated age length keys will enable analysts to evaluate changes in year class strength since the previous 2014 stock assessment; additional samples can be acquired through cooperative efforts with State entities.

New studies proposing to quantify the role of mesoscale and submesoscale processes on productivity of king mackerel and other coastal pelagic stocks in the South Atlantic Bight are ongoing. The research will involve a modeling approach to explore a variety of hypotheses related to how eddy forces affect stock dynamics, including catch rates, condition and recruitment success.

A research study was published in 2015 that quantified feeding performance of king mackerel and presented new information on the interaction between predator and prey relating to bite pressure, strike kinematics, and tooth pressure.

http://biology.usf.edu/ib/data/flyers/LAJEUNESSE_AND_MOTTA_FEEDING_PERFORMANCE_4_2015.pdf.

Spanish mackerel:

The last U.S. domestic stock assessment for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Spanish mackerel populations was carried out during 2012 (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-28>).

During 2015, 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.

A research study was published that investigated if spatial patterns for Spanish Mackerel in Alabama suggest habitat specialization due to possible reduced movements (Schrandt *et al.*, 2015). Observations on abundance patterns indicated that the Alabama fishery is influenced by the stock dynamics of a larger population. The study also reported Spanish mackerel in low salinities (0-10%), thus extending the known habitat use of adult Spanish mackerel.

A study on larval Spanish mackerel and the effects of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill was completed in 2015 (http://aquila.usm.edu/masters_theses/101). Condition, growth, and diet were compared between larval Spanish Mackerel collected before during and after the Deepwater Horizon incident.

Ecosystem linkages

A study was published that used Ecopath with Ecosym to quantify ecological impacts of management goals in the Gulf of Mexico (Chagaris *et al.*, 2015). The study looked at changes in biomass of various species in response to management actions that are intended to rebuild Gag and reduce effort in the longline fishery. The study suggests that such ecosystem models can be used alongside single-species models in future ecosystem-based fishery management decisions in the region.

Research on trophic linkages and key predators of menhaden in the Gulf of Mexico ecosystem was presented in August 2015 (<https://afs.confex.com/afs/2015/webprogram/Paper21031.html>). Menhaden predators identified included sharks, billfish, tuna and, in particular, juvenile king and Spanish mackerel, adult Spanish mackerel, red drum and blacktip shark. These linkages are vital knowledge for future ecosystem models.

2.2.6 Shark research

In 2015, the SCRS Shark Species Group (SSG) conducted two intersessional meetings with the main goal of assessing the status of blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*). The Data Preparatory meeting was held in Tenerife, Spain, March 23-27, and the Stock Assessment session was held in Lisbon, Portugal, July 27-31. SEFSC scientists participated in these meetings and had important roles in the assessment.

The collaborative studies among members of the SSG initiated several years ago, continued in 2015. A project initiated in 2013 on the distribution of tiger sharks (*Galeocerdo cuvier*) in the Atlantic Ocean based on observer data from multiple pelagic longline fisheries (Japan, Portugal, Spain, United States and Uruguay) was published (Journal of Fish Biology) in 2015. The geographic position of over 2,700 specimens captured between 1993 and 2013 was compared with currently accepted distribution ranges of the species in both the southern and northern hemispheres. Results strongly suggest that the distribution range of the tiger shark is considerably wider than previously acknowledged, particularly over the open ocean. A second study, also a collaborative effort using data from pelagic longline fisheries (Japan, Portugal, Spain, United States and Uruguay) to describe the distribution patterns and reproductive biology of the bigeye thresher (*Alopias superciliosus*) in the Atlantic Ocean, was also published in 2015 (Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries). Additionally the SSG also collaborated during 2014 and 2015 on evaluating the distribution patterns of the blue shark in the Atlantic Ocean using observer data from the major fishing fleets. A paper with the results of the analysis, which were also later used as inputs to the 2015 blue shark stock assessment, was presented (SCRS/2015/039) at the Data Preparatory meeting.

There were other ongoing collaborative activities among members of the SSG as part of the Shark Research and Data Collection Program (SRDCP), which 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. There still remain uncertainties about the age and growth parameters of shortfin mako and this project aims to update the available estimates by ageing specimens from multiple areas in the Atlantic. To that end, an inventory of existing vertebral samples available at each national laboratory was compiled, which included a total of 444 vertebrae: 269 from the Northwest Atlantic, 84 from the Northeast Atlantic, 60 from the Southwest Atlantic, and 31 from the Southeast Atlantic. All those samples were processed, some analyzed, and digital images will be uploaded to an ICCAT online repository during 2016. At least one biologist from each participating Institute will read and estimate the ages from those samples, and growth models will be developed based on those readings (during 2016). Scientists from the NOAA SEFSC and NEFSC are involved in this project.

Genetic analysis of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean. This is an ongoing study by Japanese scientists whose main goal 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. To date 350 samples are available, covering four large areas: Mediterranean Sea, northwestern Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and southwestern Atlantic. It is hoped that additional samples will be made available by other national scientists to assess the validity of the North and South stocks hypothesis from a genetics standpoint. Assuming a timely availability of samples, all DNA analyses are expected to be completed by the end of 2016. Scientists from the NOAA SEFSC will provide additional samples to our Japanese colleagues in 2016.

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. The study, which focuses on the main areas of the Atlantic (Northwest, Northeast, tropical Northeast and equatorial region, and Southwest), was initiated in 2015 with the deployment of two of 14 acquired Survivorship Popup Satellite Archival Transmitting Tags (sPATs) on specimens in the temperate Northeast Atlantic. Tags will also be deployed by scientific observers from NOAA (USA), IPMA (EU-Portugal), and DINARA (Uruguay) in 2016. Additional tags from another project involving the same partners may also be deployed in these same areas, which cover both hemispheres and both sides of the Atlantic.

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. To that end, a total of nine mini Popup Satellite Archival Transmitting Tags (miniPATs) were acquired to be deployed on both adult and juvenile specimens of both sexes in three main areas of the Atlantic as the post-release mortality study mentioned above. Tags will be deployed by scientific observers from NOAA (USA), IPMA (EU-Portugal), and DINARA (Uruguay). The tags will be programmed for 120 to 150 days, collecting data on depth, temperature and light levels. Two tags were deployed during 2015. Additional tags from another project involving the same partners may also be deployed in these same areas, which cover both hemispheres and both sides of the Atlantic.

Another ongoing collaborative project with Uruguay's fisheries agency (DINARA), initiated back in 2009, aims to advance knowledge on movement patterns, habitat use, and susceptibility of pelagic sharks to longline fisheries in the western South Atlantic, aspects which are largely unknown for these species in the southern hemisphere. By the end of 2015, fifteen satellite tags, obtained through grants awarded to conduct this project, had been deployed on blue sharks to characterize in detail the spatio-temporal habitat use of this species. Tags that provided real time data were used as outreach to promote the collaboration between NOAA and DINARA (<http://cicmar.org/en/projects-developed-by-cicmar/tiburuy-project-research-and-conservation-of-sharks-in-uruguay/blue-shark-satellite-tracking>).

Data collection and sampling of biological tissues for determining life history characteristics of several pelagic species (i.e. shortfin mako, silky (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), bigeye thresher and common thresher (*Alopias vulpinus*)) continued in 2015, with the number of archived samples exceeding 500. Reproductive tissues are processed and sectioned using histological techniques. Morphological data on organ measurements have been plotted and will be compared to the histological results. Vertebrae are also processed using histology and image analysis and are currently being read.

Controlled experiments were completed comparing catchability, at-vessel mortality, and post-release survivorship in longline sets using J style hooks and circle hooks. Fifty-five (55) sets were completed for a total of 29,441 hooks and 216,932 hook hours. At-vessel mortality varied among species and by hook type. Sandbar shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*), bull shark (*Carcharhinus leucas*), and tiger shark were frequently alive when brought alongside the vessel (at-vessel mortality $\leq 10.1\%$) and this varied little between hook types ($\leq 3.4\%$ difference), with the exception of tiger sharks where all mortalities occurred on C hooks. Time on the line, temperature, depth, and fork length were factors found to affect shark status at the vessel. Twenty PAT tags have been deployed and four made the full deployment of 34 days. Preliminary data processing suggests that two animals suffered mortality; one tag pulled and three animals survived. Overall there were no significant differences between hook types in catch, little or no significant differences in at-vessel mortality and no significant differences in post-release mortality by hook type. However, post-release mortality may be higher than expected.

Dusky sharks (*Carcharhinus obscurus*) are a large coastal-pelagic shark species that occurs in waters of the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. 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 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 pelagic longline fisheries; quantifying at-vessel mortality in the pelagic longline fishery 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.

2.2.7 Billfish research

U.S. scientists participated in the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish in 2015-16, with a U.S. scientist serving as the overall and western Atlantic coordinator. An ongoing ICCAT international collaboration on billfish genetic research started in 2008 continued in 2015-16, and included U.S. scientists from NOVA Southeastern University, University of Miami, and SEFSC. Other collaborators include Venezuela (Instituto Oceanografico, Universidad de Oriente), Uruguay (Recursos Pelagicos, Direccion Nacional de Recursos

Acuaticos), and Brazil (Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco). One of the primary goals is to develop accurate estimates of white marlin/round scale spearfish ratios in the Atlantic Ocean, including retrospective analyses. A paper on the comparative population genetics and evolutionary history of the two commonly misidentified billfishes was published in 2014 (<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2156/15/141>).

U.S. scientists from the SEFSC and academia (RSMAS/University of Miami, and Salisbury University) collaborated to publish a paper in 2015 on the vertical and horizontal habitat use by white marlin in the western North Atlantic Ocean (<http://icesjms.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2015/05/04/icesjms.fsv082.abstract>).

U.S. scientists from the SEFSC and academia (RSMAS/University of Miami, Texas A&M University) collaborated to publish a paper in 2015 that describes the use of Ocean Heat Content to elucidate the movements of billfishes and other large pelagic fishes in the western North Atlantic Ocean (<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0141101>).

U.S. scientists participated in the ICCAT sailfish stock assessment held in 2016. U.S. scientists also attended the 6th International Billfish Symposium held in 2016 and presented work on sailfish movements based on conventional tagging data, and billfish status updates for the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

U.S. academic and NGO researchers have been conducting additional field and laboratory studies on billfish. A scientist from The Billfish Foundation developed a habitat model that estimates the time-varying density distribution of Atlantic blue marlin, in addition to the development of LLSIM, a computer program that simulates longline catch data for highly migratory species. In addition, this U.S. scientist also published a paper describing the importance of understanding maximum longevity in blue marlin for the purpose of reducing uncertainties in stock assessments (<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00028487.2014.986339>).

During 2015-16, U.S. scientists from the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William & Mary conducted population structure analysis of white marlin (>500 individuals, including 75 larvae from the Gulf of Mexico; 24 microsatellite loci and mtDNA control region sequences); a genetic analysis of the taxonomy and phylogeny of the spearfishes using sequence analysis mtDNA and nuclear gene regions; an analysis of the scale morphology of white marlin and roundscale spearfish, stress physiology of white marlin, an analysis of the effects of air exposure on post-release survival of white marlin, and an analysis of movements and habitat utilization of white marlin leaving the US mid-Atlantic region.

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 the University of Southern Mississippi collected billfish biological samples on an opportunistic basis from tournament landings in the Gulf of Mexico during 2015-16. U.S. scientists from The Billfish Foundation, University of Southern Mississippi and SEFSC deployed pop-up satellite archival tags on eleven blue marlin in the Gulf of Mexico during 2016.

The International Gamefish Association (IGFA), in collaboration with U.S. scientists at Stanford University, deployed pop-up satellite archival tags on Atlantic blue marlin, including: Bahamas, 5 (2015), 4 (2016); Bermuda, 9 (2015), 5 (2016). This was part of their Great Marlin Race promotion to get recreational fishers involved with collecting habitat data while on their usual fishing trips or in tournaments.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC, in conjunction with Mexican scientists from INAPESCA, successfully deployed three pop-up satellite archival tags on blue marlin off the coast of Veracruz, Mexico in 2015. These tags were deployed from recreational fishing vessels and monitoring times ranged from 9-180 days. Data obtained from this project will compliment previous research conducted in the northern Gulf of Mexico and will shed new light on movements, migration patterns and site fidelity of blue marlin throughout the Gulf of Mexico.

2.2.8 Seabird research

In research at Virginia Tech, spatial modeling was explored for its usefulness in capturing the geographic characteristics of the observed seabird bycatch of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet in the western Atlantic and for its ability to estimate the seabird bycatch of the fleet based on observer data. Spatial modeling assumes that the relationship of the dependent variable to its predictor variables changes with distance and direction. Geographic characteristics of the bird bycatch were described by a geographically weighted generalized linear model (GW-GLM). Annual bycatch estimates for the fleet were determined with a spatial expansion model (SEM) and were compared to bycatch estimates from a random-year-effect mixed-effects delta model. Focus of the comparisons was on the three fishing areas with the greatest seabird bycatch and bycatch rates: Northeast Coastal, Mid-

Atlantic Bight and South Atlantic Bight. With deep canyons, opposing warm and cold currents, and immense, shallow banks, these areas off the U.S Eastern Seaboard are an especially diverse and dynamic part of the ocean margin. Annual estimates extended from 1992 through 2014. Two papers with Yan Li as first author were published in 2016.

2.2.9 Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 5,085 billfishes (including swordfish) and 305 tunas in 2015. This represents a decrease of 25.1% for billfish and a decrease of 23.0% for tunas from 2014 levels. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued during 2015. These are discussed in the corresponding research sections above. There were 19 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2015. This represents a decrease of 9.5% from 2014. These recaptures included 16 sailfish, 3 white marlin, and 2 blue marlin. A total of 13 tunas were recorded as recaptures in 2014, 11 bluefin tuna, 1 bigeye tuna, and 1 yellowfin tuna. This recapture level was an increase of 62.5% from the 2014 values.

2.2.10 Fishery observer deployments

Domestic Pelagic Longline Observer Coverage

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, randomized observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was continued into 2015 through the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program. Representative scientific observer sampling of this fleet has been underway since 1992. The data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch (both retained and discarded at sea) by this fleet which fishes in waters of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Selection of the vessels is based on a random sampling of the number of sets reported by the longline fleet. The percent of fleet coverage has varied over time, for example in 1992 it reached a 2.5% coverage; while in 2014 it reached a 12.85 % (includes Gulf of Mexico Bluefin Tuna Enhanced Coverage). The targeted sampling fraction of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was increased from 5% to 8% in 2002.

A total of 18,967 longline sets (13,718,631 hooks) were recorded by NOAA Fisheries observer personnel from May 1992 to December 2015. During this period, observers recorded over 620,773 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 2007-2014, from approximately February 23 through June 15, 2015, the pelagic observer program increased the coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico. The goal of this increase was to collect data to better characterize the interaction between the longline fleet and bluefin tuna during the spawning season. A total of 266 longline sets were observed (153,780 hooks) from 21 vessels which accounted for approximately 48.5 % of the longline trips during that period.

Shark Bottom Longline Observer Coverage

The U.S. Atlantic shark bottom longline fishery operates in the Atlantic Ocean from about the Mid-Atlantic Bight to South Florida and throughout the Gulf of Mexico. The bottom longline gear targets large coastal sharks, but small coastal sharks, pelagic sharks, and dogfish species are also caught. Currently, about 177 U.S. fishermen are permitted to target sharks (excluding dogfish) in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and an additional 258 fishermen are permitted to land sharks incidentally caught. Amendments to the Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan implemented a shark research fishery, which allows NMFS to select a limited number of commercial shark vessels on an annual basis to collect life history data and catch data for future stock assessments. Specifically, only commercial shark fishers participating in the research fishery are allowed to land sandbar sharks, *Carcharhinus plumbeus*, and must carry an observer on 100% of all trips (compared to a target coverage level of 5-10% outside the research fishery). Outside the research fishery, fishers are permitted to land 36 non-sandbar large coastal sharks per trip (including blacktip shark, *Carcharhinus limbatus*, bull shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*, lemon shark, *Negaprion brevirostris*, nurse shark, *Ginglymostoma cirratum*, silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, spinner shark, *Carcharhinus brevipinna*, tiger shark, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, great hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna mokarran*, scalloped hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna lewini*, and smooth hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna zygaena*). In 2014, a total of 94 trips with a 126 bottom longline hauls were observed. Trips averaged 1.9 days in length. In the research fishery, large coastal shark species (excluding sandbar) comprised 30.8% of the shark catch, sandbar shark comprised 51.6% and small coastal shark species comprised 12.0%. Prohibited shark species were also caught including the dusky shark, *Carcharhinus obscurus*, sand tiger shark, *Carcharias taurus*, (0.9%), Caribbean reef shark, *Carcharhinus perezi*,

and white shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*. Outside the research fishery, sharks comprised 99.4% of the catch, teleost 0.5%, and batoids 0.1%. Prohibited sand tiger sharks were also observed caught.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	23/9/2016
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/7/2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/7/2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/7/2016
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/7/2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/7/2016
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	26/7/2015
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	31/7/2016 ¹
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/7/2016 ²
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not applicable
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic camera systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at the time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	31/7/2016 ³
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	21/9/2016
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	31/7/2016 ⁴
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine of baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to a FAD	Not applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1 degree grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	31/7/2016
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Information provided in billfish section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report.

Number	Information required	Response
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		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/7/2016
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31/7/2016 ⁵
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	31/7/2016 ⁵
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/7/2016 ⁵
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/7/2016 ⁵
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Links provided in Part II, Section 4 of the 2014 U.S. Annual Report.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/7/2016
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	31/7/2016
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31/7/2016
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	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.

¹ Recreational fisheries data reported as part of the U.S. Task I and Task II data submission. Data collection procedures for recreational fisheries are explained in Part II, Section 3 of the U.S. Annual Report and have been described previously in scientific papers presented to the SCRS and other documents presented to the Commission.

² U.S. observer programs are described in Part I, Section 2, and in Part II, Section 4, of the U.S. Annual Report.

³ Data on WBFT dead discards reported as part of the U.S. Task I data submission.

⁴ Data from logbooks of U.S. vessels <20 m reported as part of U.S. Task I and Task II data submission.

⁵ All available data on live releases collected through the U.S. observer program will be included in Part II of the U.S. Annual Report. At this time, formats and standards for reporting these data to SCRS have not been developed.

NOTE: Species-specific Task I and II data needed for 2016 intersessional data preparatory meetings were provided earlier than the dates shown here, as required.

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

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Part II of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 14/10/16.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Part I of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 23/09/16.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	U.S. Compliance Reporting Tables submitted on 15/09/16.
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	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	N/A; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A; no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments.
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 09/07/13; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/13; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/13; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	None at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	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	N/A; see GEN 0013 explanation.

		investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	
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 [All catches under this agreement, including any non-target species, were recorded and attributed to applicable U.S. quotas; all data reporting has complied with ICCAT obligations].
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	At the time of reporting, 451 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	<p>As summarized in a report to the 2009 ICCAT Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries, the United States employs a broad array of management tools in the recreational fishery for Atlantic tunas, swordfish, billfish, and sharks, including: vessel permits; authorized and prohibited species; restrictions regarding gear use, possession and retention, and areas fished; as well as prohibition on sale of recreationally caught fish.</p> <p>Recreational landings are estimated through the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), and a combination of the Recreational Billfish Survey, the Large Pelagics Survey, mandatory reporting requirements for non-tournament landings of Atlantic blue and white marlins, roundscale spearfish, sailfish, swordfish, and Atlantic bluefin tuna, and State landings data, including from catch card programs. Regulations require selected HMS charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. Registration of all recreational fishing tournaments for Atlantic HMS is required. All tournaments are required to submit landing reports, if selected for reporting. A longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing via an internet-based reporting system. The online bluefin tuna landings reporting requirement was expanded, effective 1 January 2015, requiring the reporting of bluefin tuna retained <i>or</i> discarded dead by all commercial and recreational handgear vessels, within 24 hours of the end of each trip.</p>

			<p>The United States continues to make significant improvements to its recreational fisheries data collection programs. In 2012, the United States released revised recreational catch estimates based on a new, and more statistically sound, MRIP estimation methodology. The United States has also established a national registry of saltwater anglers based on a combination of State and federal fishing license databases. The registry is intended to improve foundational information concerning recreational fishery effort and participation, which will support improvements in the overall monitoring of recreational fisheries. In 2013, an improved dockside intercept survey was implemented on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts that will remove potential sources of bias from recreational catch and size data. MRIP also continues to explore ways to improve recreational monitoring of ICCAT-managed species through specialized data collection approaches needed for less frequently encountered, big game species. An on-going MRIP project is reviewing the current Large Pelagics Survey design and estimation methods. Primary objectives include 1) identification of potential sources of bias, 2) proposed survey design and estimation method improvements aimed at better meeting HMS management and stock assessment needs, and 3) development of pilot studies to test the proposed new design.</p> <p>More information is available at: www.countmyfish.noaa.gov</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	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 U.S domestic Customs programs. Relevant information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 01/04/16 and 30/09/16 (for bigeye tuna and swordfish) and on 30/09/16 for bluefin tuna.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	See Annex I regarding U.S. enforcement information.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	See Annex I 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 2015	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 2015	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	Inspection 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	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	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 transshipment 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	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2015; reports submitted each month, to date, in 2016.
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	<p>Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) that is caught but not kept be released in a manner that maximizes its probability of survival and without removing the fish from the water. NOAA Fisheries has issued a <i>Careful Catch and Release</i> brochure, to provide advice on compliance with this requirement, that is available at:</p> <p>http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/tournaments/outreach/careful_release_brochure.pdf</p> <p>U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (www.sefsc.noaa.gov/species/fish/tagging.htm). NOAA Fisheries' Apex Predator Program also distributes tags for sharks (http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/Narragansett/sharks), to help provide valuable information about movement patterns and life history of HMS. Tournaments also provide fisheries biologists with an opportunity to promote voluntary angler tagging programs.</p>

			The United States limits the take of bluefin measuring less than 115 cm through subquotas and retention limits, and no commercial retention of bluefin measuring less than 178 cm is allowed. There is a low recreational daily retention limit (e.g., one fish measuring 66 to less than 178 cm per vessel for private vessels), and vessel captains must release fish after the retention limit is reached. Vessel captains are aware of this requirement and of the importance of releasing fish carefully.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	The United States validated 79 paper re-export certificates during the July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016 reporting period, as noted in our 2016 BCD report.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	30/09/16
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 21/11/12.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Yes; information provided on 12/10/2012 (as part of the 2012 U.S. Annual Report). Relevant citation for the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations is 50 CFR Part 300 and 635.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Submitted 12/10/2012 (as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report). The United States requires that bluefin tuna be fitted with a tail tag upon sale to a domestic dealer. The tag (or tag number in the case of a cut carcass) must remain with the fish, thereby tracking bluefin tuna product from domestic harvest to international markets.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	No vessels with this description at this time.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	01/05/16; all required data allowing U.S. use of the eBCD system were entered on or before the system implementation date of May 1, 2016.
TRO	2001	List of TROP 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 with the Large Scale Fishing Vessel List.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2015	31/07/16
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	01/04/16 and 30/09/16.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Last updated on 21/11/2012.
TRO	2009	Quarterly report of bigeye catches	Yes. Quarters 1 and 2 for calendar year 2016 were submitted on 30/09/16.
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.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/16 and 30/09/16.

SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Last updated on 21/11/2012.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	15/09/16
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. A longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing. The United States implements an internet-based non-tournament reporting system for recreationally caught Atlantic billfish. Sale of recreationally caught billfish is prohibited. Enforcement efforts include dockside monitoring, at-sea 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 Appendix 2 .

SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Appendix 2 .
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of ICCAT's shark recommendations through data collection programs and domestic management measures including a requirement for all sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached. The United States has catch limits in place for all federally managed shark species, including Atlantic porbeagle, shortfin mako, and blue sharks and will continue to submit catch and effort data for sharks to ICCAT. The United States also has measures to prohibit harvest of bigeye thresher sharks in all ICCAT fisheries and fully implements and complies with the requirements of Rec. 10-07 and 10-08, which prohibit retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling hammerhead sharks in the family Sphyrnidae (except for <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) and oceanic whitetip sharks (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>), respectively, as well as silky sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, per Rec. 11-08. For more information, see Appendix 2 .
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	U.S. regulations adopted in 2004 for all U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels include: mandatory attendance at sea turtle release and disentanglement workshops, mandatory bait specifications, use of circle hooks (size of hook depending on fishing locale), and the mandatory possession and use of sea turtle handling and release gear on board all vessels with pelagic longline gear. The United States continues to modify the suite of disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Beginning in 2010, the United States has annually reported sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet to ICCAT. This information was most recently reported on 31/07/2016.
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 3 .

SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	The United States published a final rule establishing regulations to integrate the collection of trade documentation within the International Trade Data System, and requiring electronic information through a single automated portal. The effective date for implementation was September 20, 2016. President Obama, by Executive Order in 2014 – <i>Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses</i> – 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. Given this need to collect information from the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) in an electronic format, the United States is taking steps to integrate ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into this internet-based electronic data collection system. NOAA Fisheries has worked with U.S. Customs on a document imaging system that will allow brokers to attach electronic images of the paper certificates to the entry and export filings. The final rule: 1) streamlines and consolidates NOAA Fisheries' procedures and trade documentation requirements for certain fishery products; 2) establishes regulations which integrate the collection of trade documentation within ITDS, and 3) requires information be submitted through a single electronic portal. Consolidation includes existing international trade permits, such as those under the HMS International Trade Program. More information on ITDS can be found at www.itds.gov , with specific information on ITDS and fisheries at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/slider_stories/2016/07/08022016_itds_final_rule.html .
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A; the United States did not object to any ICCAT recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Recommendation to establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs (Rec.10-10)

The U.S. observer program currently meets two main objectives: monitoring of interactions between fishing gear and protected species (marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds), and monitoring of fishing effort and catch (estimation of total landings of target species and/or bycatch of non-target or prohibited species). An overview of observer programs in the United States can be found online at <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/nop/index.html>. During calendar year 2015, the United States achieved 13.8 percent observer coverage expressed as a proportion of reported longline sets. Click on the pelagic longline link on the map on the National Observer Program web page at <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/nop/index.html> for information regarding U.S. observer programs. There was 100% observer coverage in the purse seine fishery during 2015. Additional information on the U.S. observer program can be found in the U.S. report submitted to ICCAT in July 2011, as required by Rec. 10-10.

4.2 Minimum standards for the establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System (Recs. 03-14, 04-11)

The United States implemented a fleet-wide VMS requirement in the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery in 2003. This rule requires all vessels away from port with pelagic longline gear onboard to operate their VMS units and requires hourly position reporting. The United States also requires VMS operation for vessels with bottom longline gear onboard between 33°00' N. latitude and 36°30' N. latitude or near the mid-Atlantic shark closed area and for shark gillnet vessels operating during the right whale calving season. In 2011, the United States published a final rule modifying the requirements for vessels required to have a VMS installed. Also, any vessel with a Mobile Transmitting Unit (MTU) VMS must be replaced with an approved Enhanced Mobile Transmitting Unit (E-MTU) VMS unit. Any new or replacement E-MTU VMS must be installed by a qualified

marine electrician. The final rule also established a declaration system where vessel operators would declare their target species and gear type(s) possessed on board prior to departing from port and provide advance notice of landing before a trip has been completed.

On November 15, 2013, the United States published a final rule to implement changes to the current VMS declaration and operation requirements for Atlantic HMS fisheries. Under the final rule, vessel operators not retaining HMS for two or more consecutive trips are provided with the option to declare out of the fishery, which exempts them from hail-out/hail-in requirements for each trip. This declaration only exempts them from the need to hail-out/hail-in for each trip; it does not exempt them from any other requirements. The final rule also requires vessel operators to provide position reports 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, thus eliminating the need for vessel operators to hail-out at least two hours before leaving port. One U.S. purse seine vessel was operating in the Atlantic in 2015; this vessel had VMS onboard. Catch reports of BFT are required via VMS for both purse seine and pelagic longline.

4.3 Measures to ensure effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures and to prohibit illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Recs. 03-12 and 11-18; Res. 01-18)

The United States is implementing these measures through various means (e.g., licensing requirements, monitoring control, and surveillance measures, maintaining up-to-date records of U.S. vessels authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area, etc.). U.S. laws and regulations prohibit the import of tuna and tuna-like species from vessels included in the IUU vessel list (as established pursuant to Rec. 11-18) or which are not on ICCAT's authorized vessel list as established pursuant to Rec. 11-12 (*50 CFR Part 635.41*), which was revised by Rec. 13-13. The United States has developed regulations to clarify domestic implementation of other aspects of Rec. 11-18, including restriction of entry into port and access to port services for vessels on the ICCAT IUU vessel list. Such vessels may also be prohibited from engaging in commercial transactions, if allowed entry into port. The actions taken against listed IUU vessels will be in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure(s) and based on consultations among relevant U.S. agencies.

IUU fishing is the focus of growing attention in the United States due to its adverse impacts on target fish stocks, habitat, fish markets, bycatch species, and compliant fishers. The United States has taken action to implement Res. 01-18, which calls upon CPCs to take every possible action, consistent with relevant laws, to instruct importers, transporters, and others in the fishing industry to refrain from engaging in transaction and transshipment of tunas and tuna-like species caught by fishing vessels that have been engaged in IUU fishing activity. The U.S. fishing industry has been further advised that, in addition to potentially violating U.S. law, doing business with a vessel identified on an RFMO's IUU list may result in restricted port access or unloading prohibitions imposed at the intended destination.

On June 17, 2014, the White House released a Presidential Memorandum that, among other actions, established a Presidential Task Force on Combating IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud and directed the Task Force to report to the President within 180 days with "recommendations for the implementation of a comprehensive framework of integrated programs to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud that emphasizes areas of greatest need. The Task Force was co-chaired by NOAA and the Department of State. In addition to summarizing the 15 Task Force recommendations, the 2015 report detailed the interagency membership of the Task Force, as well as the process by which the Task Force developed its recommendations.

After publishing an Action Plan to implement its recommendations in April 2015, the Task Force transitioned to a standing committee of the National Ocean Council (NOC Committee) to oversee implementation. Among the efforts of NOC Committee agencies related to the Task Force's recommendations are: effective implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (following successful efforts to ratify and push entry into force of the Agreement), analysis of best practices in monitoring, control, and surveillance measures at RFMOs, development of strategic plan to build international capacity to combat IUU fishing and strengthen fisheries management, working with trade partners to combat IUU fishing through existing and future free trade agreements, optimizing information sharing across enforcement agencies, and incorporating IUU fishing threat analysis and monitoring as part of U.S. and international efforts to increase maritime domain awareness. Information about the NOC's efforts in implementing the Task Force recommendations can be found on the NOC website: <http://www.iuufishing.noaa.gov/>.

An important aspect of the Task Force's recommendations is the development of a risk-based traceability program which would track seafood from harvest or production to entry into U.S. commerce by collecting critical traceability information. The United States has a strong interest in ensuring that its markets are not open to products resulting from IUU fishing that undermines efforts to sustainably manage the world's fisheries. Led by NOAA, implementation of this program will be phased in by species, starting with a set of priority species. The goal is to eventually expand the program to all seafood. While, the program will apply to both domestically harvested and imported seafood products, traceability information is already being collected for domestic harvests of the priority species through a variety of Federal and/or State fishery management and reporting programs. NOAA is accordingly in the process of developing a regulation to collect information on imported seafood products.

A proposed rule to establish traceability for imported seafood products called the "Seafood Import Monitoring Program") was published in the U.S. Federal Register in February 2016. This rule would require that at the point of entry into U.S. commerce, importers must report information on:

- *the entities harvesting or producing the fish*, including as applicable: name and flag State of harvesting vessel(s) and evidence of authorization, unique vessel identifier, type of fishing gear, name of farm or aquaculture facility;
- *the fish that was harvested/processed*, including: species of fish (scientific and acceptable market name, ASFIS number); product description; name of product; quantity and/or weight of the product;
- *where and when the fish was harvested and landed*, including as appropriate: area of wild capture or aquaculture facility, point/date of first landed, etc.

Collection of this information will be integrated through the U.S. government-wide International Trade Data System (ITDS) and required through the Automated Commercial Environment maintained by U.S. Customs and Border Protection. The importer of record will need to keep records regarding the chain of custody of the fish or fish product included in the shipment from point of harvest to entry into U.S. commerce and make those records available to NOAA upon request. Such information would include records on transshipment of product (declarations by harvesting/carrier vessels, bills of lading) and records on processing, re-processing, or commingling of product.

4.4 Recommendation by ICCAT to Promote Compliance by Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contacting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures [Rec. 06-14]

The enforcement for ICCAT species is undertaken by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), the U.S. Coast Guard, and, pursuant to cooperative enforcement agreements, by U.S. States and territories with maritime boundaries in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and/or Caribbean Sea. Enforcement activities include monitoring and inspecting offloads at landing facilities and marinas in conjunction with dealer record checks and at-sea boarding and inspection. The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary Federal agency responsible for monitoring compliance with U.S. regulations on the fishing grounds. Details on the enforcement actions taken of relevance to ICCAT species, including those actions concerning U.S. domestic regulations that exceed the requirements of ICCAT, are attached as **Appendix 2**.

4.5 Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port [Rec. 12-07]

The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.

On December 8, 2014, NOAA Fisheries published a final rule to revise its regulations for U.S.-permitted vessels landing tuna, tuna-like species or other HMS in foreign ports or making port calls in foreign ports. The rule describes additional information about notification requirements prior to arrival in a foreign port, items that may be inspected by an authorized official of a Port State, and procedures for reporting the results of any port

inspection conducted by an authorized official of a Port State when landing HMS in a foreign port. These regulations ensure that U.S.-permitted vessels have the most current information when landing HMS in foreign ports.

In addition to ICCAT's requirements, the United States supported the development of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU fishing (the Agreement) and, upon its adoption in November 2009, was one of the first to sign it. The 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.

4.6 Implementation of shark conservation and management measures (ICCAT Recommendations 04-10, 07-06; 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)

See **Appendix 3**.

4.7 Steps Taken to Mitigate By-catch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

See **Appendix 4**.

4.8 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 13-13)

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule on December 8, 2014, to address the requirement for vessels 20 meters or greater to obtain an International Maritime Organization (IMO)/Lloyd's Registry (LR) number. No further regulatory changes are necessary for implementation; vessel owners were advised that commercial Atlantic HMS-permitted vessels (20 meters or greater in length) would need to obtain an IMO/LR number and include that number on their permit application no later than January 1, 2016. All eligible U.S. vessels on the ICCAT record now have IMO/LR numbers.

4.9 Additional information

Recent U.S. management actions for Atlantic highly migratory species can be found online at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms>.

Federal Register notices containing the full text of proposed and final regulations can be found at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

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

None at this time.

Table 1. Annual Landings (t) of yellowfin tuna from 2011 to 2015.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline	684.1	873.7	539.9	664.9	551.3
	Gillnet	0.06	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.7
	Handline	34	66	66.4	47.4	57.8
	Trawl	1.3	0.2	0	0.3	0
	Troll	0.5	0.3	30.1	28.7	21
	Rod & Reel*	1,133.8	1,433	495.4	997.8	795.6
	Unclassified	4.2	4.5	2.1	28.5	12.6
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	642.1	1,251	834.9	701.2	491
	Handline	8.7	17.5	0	9.7	1.9
	Rod & Reel*	362.8	294.1	191.8	53.2	134
	Unclassified	0.1	8.7	0	0	0
Caribbean	Longline	132.1	141.9	169.6	78.7	2.6
	Handline	1.5	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Rod & Reel*	0.9	0	0	15.8	6.7
NC Atlantic	Longline	0	3	0	1.7	1.8
TOTAL		3,010.4	4,099.5	2,331.6	2,629.8	2,076.3

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 2. Landings (t) of skipjack tuna from 2011 to 2015.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
	Gillnet	0.04	1.6	0.27	6.7	0.2
	Handline	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.05	0.2
	Trawl	0	0.006	0	0	0.07
	Rod & Reel*	50.3	98.0	37.7	46.0	32.7
	Troll	0	0	0	1.1	0.8
	Unclassified	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.3	0.2
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.01	0
	Handline	0.2	0.06	0.02	0.01	0
	Rod & Reel*	23.7	2.5	77.1	9.8	35.7
Caribbean	Longline	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
	Gillnet	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
	Handline	6.6	4.0	0.4	0.7	0.5
	Rod & Reel*	3.0	3.0	0	9.4	7.2
TOTAL		86.7	112.2	117.5	76.4	77.8

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 3. Annual landings (t) of bigeye tuna from 2011 to 2015.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	397.2	564.9	490.9	573.3	571.6
	Gillnet	0	0.2	0.06	0.08	0.5
	Handline	3.4	7.9	15.9	13.4	49.2
	Trawl	1.2	0.2	0	0	0.09
	Troll	0.09	0.2	5	4.5	5.4
	Rod & Reel*	72.4	269.6	337.5	251	198
	Unclassified	4.7	7.3	6.2	4.7	3.2
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	2.2	13.5	9.2	7.1	9.1
	Rod & Reel	34.9	0.1	7	0	0.02
	Unclassified	0	0.4	0	0	0
Caribbean	Longline	0	0.002	8.6	3.9	0.9
	Handline	0.05	0	0.06	0	0
	Rod & Reel*	2.3	0	0	1.4	0.5
SW Atlantic	Longline	200.8	3.0	0.2	0	0
TOTAL		718.7	867.4	880.6	859.4	838.5

Table 4. Annual landings (t) of albacore tuna from 2011 to 2015.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	138.2	157.7	139.9	150.5	84.5
	Gillnet	0.2	5.7	0.02	3.6	0.5
	Handline	1.7	0.6	2.3	2.2	2.6
	Trawl	2.0	0.3	0	0	1.7
	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
	Troll	0	0	0.2	0.2	0
	Rod & Reel*	170.6	144.3	340.3	136.6	12.9
	Unclassified	7.8	4.4	0.6	6.7	0.03
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean	Longline	101.8	103.5	115.4	158.2	145.3
	Rod & Reel*	0	0.7	0	0	0.2
	Handline	0.1	0.5	0.02	0.07	0
TOTAL		422.4	417.7	598.7	458.1	247.8

Table 5. Annual catches (t) of bluefin tuna from 2011 to 2015.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	216.3	189.4	153.0	171.7	70.8
	Handline	0.9	1.3	0.5	0	0
	Harpoon	70.1	52.3	45.0	67.5	77.1
	Purse seine	0	1.7	42.5	41.8	38.8
	Commercial Rod & Reel	419.5	419.5	249.5	378.9	581.4
	Recreational Rod & Reel*	148.6	148.7	131.4	99.6	112.9
	Trawl	0.4	0	0	0	0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	13.2	101.2	33.5	41.3	6.9
NC Atlantic	Longline**	11.3	3.9	3.5	8.9	8.3
Caribbean	Longline**	0.6	0.9	0.4	0	0
TOTAL		904.7	919.0	658.9	810.0	896.2

* Recreational Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 6. Annual catches (t) of swordfish from 2011 to 2015.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	1,741.8	1,987	1,720.5	1,205.6	1,091
	Gillnet	0	0.08	0	0	0
	Handline	120.4	151.3	104.8	80.9	70.7
	Harpoon	0.6	0.3	0.5	0	0
	Trawl	17.9	26.8	2.9	5.7	2.9
	Rod and Reel*	48.7	64.3	21.7	34.4	45
	Unclassified	0	0.5	1.6	0.01	0.09
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	363.6	673.3	531.6	300.9	127.4
	Handline	0.5	3.3	0.5	6.7	5.4
	Rod and Reel*	4.9	6.3	0.3	1	1
Caribbean	Longline**	14.2	3.7	20.8	0.2	8.8
	Handline	0	0	0	0.3	0.2
	Rod and Reel*	0	0.2	0	0	0
NC Area 94A	Longline**	451.3	682.6	539.1	309	369
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0.2
SW Atlantic	Longline**	0	0	0.06	0	0
TOTAL		2,773.7	3,609.9	2,944	1,945.2	1,721.9

* 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.

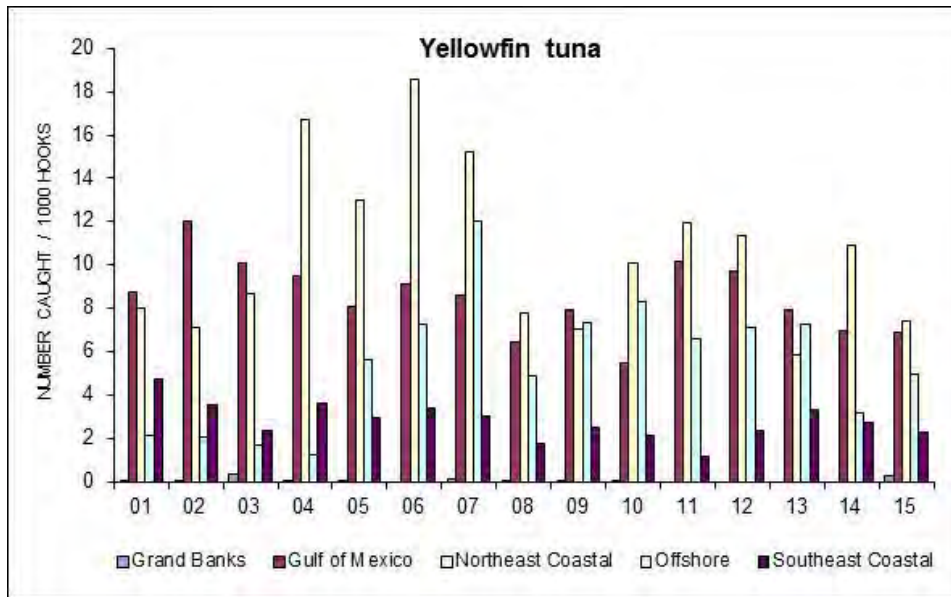


Figure 1. Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

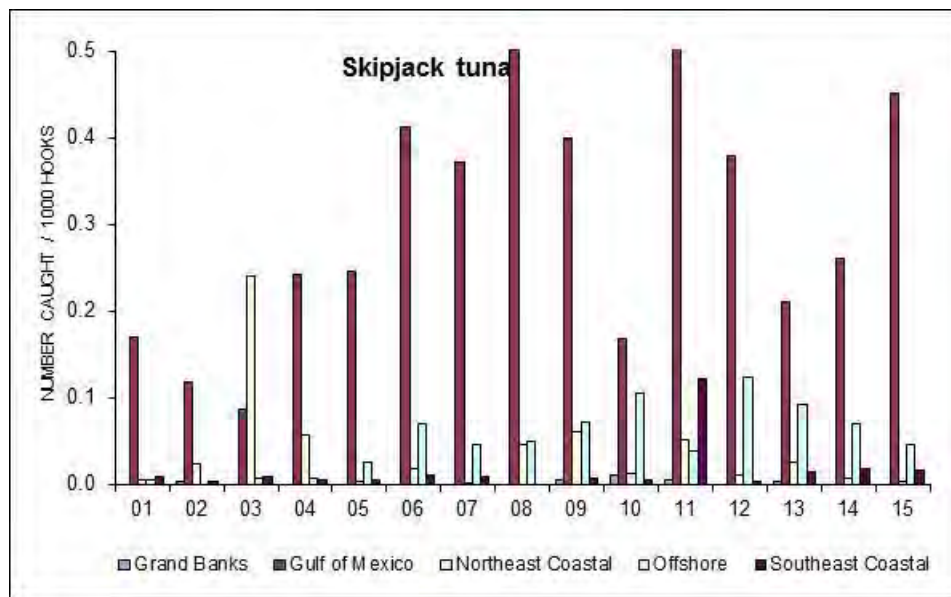


Figure 2. Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

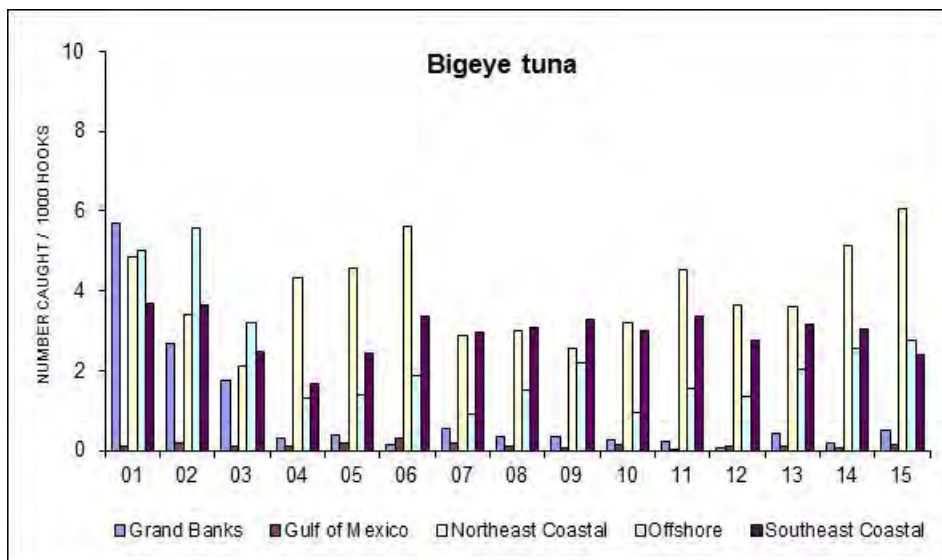


Figure 3. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

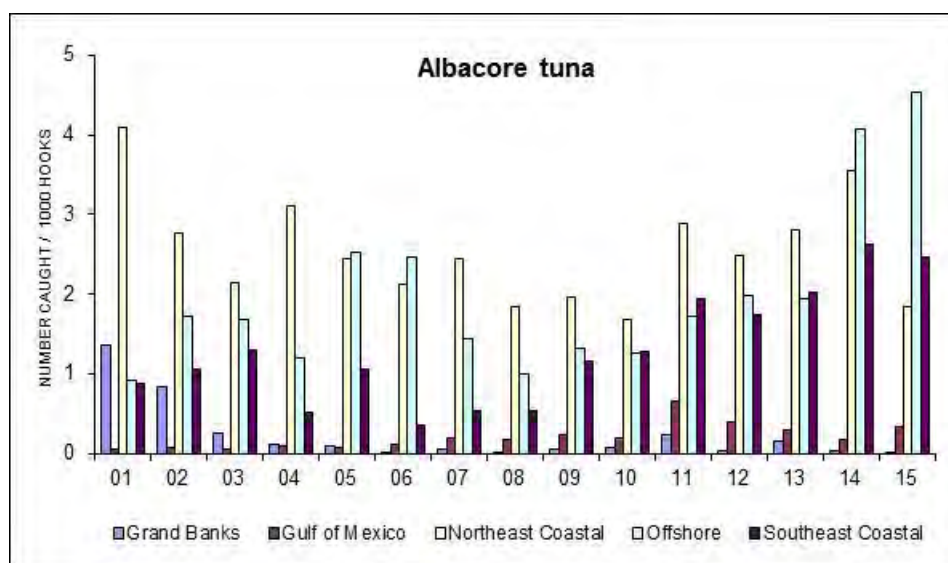


Figure 4. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

Effects of time/area closures on the U.S. swordfish fishery

U.S. pelagic longline fishing is prohibited or restricted in the areas shown in **Appendix Figure 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 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 showed again a decreasing trend since 2012 with the 2015 value being the same as in 2006. Reported effort (number of hooks) declined initially, remained fairly stable through 2001 and further declined to the second lowest reported number in 2006 (**Appendix Table 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 decreased afterwards with 2015 having the lowest number of reported hooks of the entire time series. The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2013, 2014, and 2015 are compared to the average effort and numbers/estimates from 1997 through 1999 (**Appendix Table 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 2** for domestic areas). The years 2013, 2014, and 2015 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 3**.

Appendix Table 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 5 month period" indicates the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish per month in at least five months of that year. "Hooks Reported" includes all submitted logbooks single pelagic longline sets and summary records.

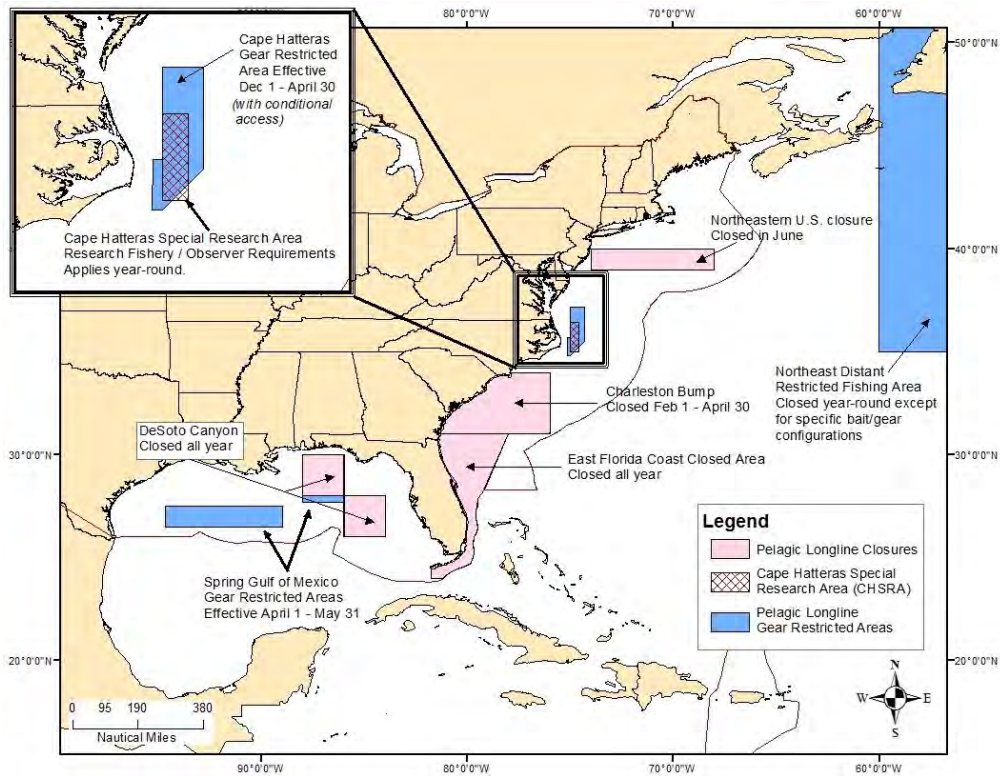
<i>Year</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period</i>	<i>Hooks reported</i>
1990	419	363	209	7,500,095
1991	342	308	176	7,754,127
1992	340	304	184	9,076,717
1993	435	306	177	9,735,806
1994	501	306	176	10,351,805
1995	489	314	198	11,270,539
1996	367	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

Appendix Table 2. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2013-2015 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).

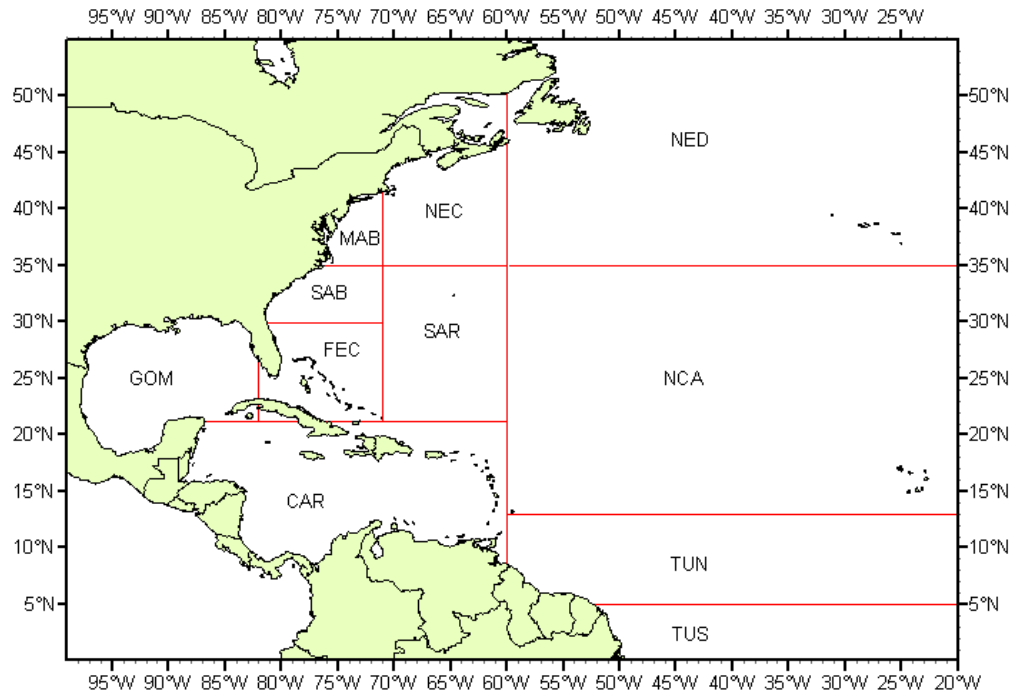
	<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of Hooks</i>				<i>Metric tons</i>			
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
CAR	433	6%	2%	2%	233,291	16%	8%	13%	6	5%	2%	2%
FEC	2,488	6%	10%	4%	579,777	159%	146%	114%	37	5%	8%	3%
GOM	1,806	56%	38%	28%	1,465,689	84%	61%	37%	17	68%	35%	26%
MAB	1,195	35%	34%	81%	730,291	126%	83%	88%	18	27%	28%	66%
NEC	767	17%	8%	45%	622,812	57%	53%	60%	11	13%	6%	33%
NED	972	10%	8%	5%	494,842	70%	68%	45%	13	9%	7%	5%
SAB	2,391	22%	27%	36%	556,779	164%	145%	119%	39	17%	24%	32%

Appendix Table 3. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in year 2013-2015 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	2013	2014	2015	Mean	2013	2014	2015	Mean	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
CAR	Open	433	25	8	10	233,291	36,440	18,890	30,435	7	0.4	0.1	0.1	-7	-7	-7
FEC	Closed	2,158	39	19	2	364,950	152,648	46,290	18,387	35	0.5	0.3	0.03	-34	-34	-35
FEC	Open	330	104	218	97	214,828	768,127	797,664	640,030	5	1.5	2.9	1.3	-4	-2	-4
GOM	Closed	426	0	0	0	103,274	850	0	400	5	0	0	0	-5	-5	-5
GOM	Open	1,380	1,012	685	506	1,362,414	1,236,772	879,225	544,265	16	14.4	7.5	5.5	-2	-9	-11
MAB	Closed	2	0	0	0	5,750	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
MAB	Open	1,194	415	406	970	726,458	917,738	609,428	639,159	18	4.9	5.1	12.2	-13	-13	-6
NEC	Closed	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	132	63	345	598,478	356,235	327,826	375,431	12	1.6	0.7	3.9	-10	-11	-8
NED	Open	972	93	79	49	494,842	347,663	326,158	223,496	15	1.3	1.1	0.7	-14	-14	-14
SAB	Closed	660	0	0	0	175,767	3,200	1,630	1,705	11	0	0	0	-11	-11	-11
SAB	Open	1,734	524	636	855	381,013	908,346	806,512	659,264	30	7	9.6	12.9	-22	-20	-17



Appendix Figure 1. Time/area closures for the U.S. longline fishery in 2015.



Appendix Figure 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).

NOAA enforcement actions taken on ICCAT species*September 1, 2015 – August 31, 2016*

During this reporting period, enforcement efforts consisted of dockside monitoring of offloads at major landing facilities in conjunction with dealer record checks, as well as at-sea boardings and visits to a limited number of recreational marinas. Enforcement officials detected the following violations, some of which concern U.S. domestic regulations that go beyond the requirements of ICCAT:

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	#
CASES OPENED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	139
REMAINING OPEN	73
CASES COMPLETED WITH WARNINGS ISSUED	66

VIOLATION**NUMBER OF CASES****General Prohibitions under ATCA and MSFCMA:**

Fishing without the appropriate vessel permit.	27
Purchasing, receiving, or transferring Atlantic bluefin tuna landed by owners of vessels without the appropriate permit.	2
Sale or transfer of Atlantic HMS to a non-permitted dealer.	1
Fail to possess a vessel permit, or make available for inspection.	1
Falsify, or fail to record, or report required information.	42
Fail to carry an observer when required.	5
Tamper with, or fail to operate a VMS as specified.	4
Utilize secondary gears, or catch undersized Atlantic HMS.	2
Fail to maintain an Atlantic HMS in form specified.	5
Fishing for, or possessing undersized Atlantic HMS.	11
Fishing in a closed area.	1
Fishing in a closed area with pelagic longline gear.	1

Specific Prohibitions for Atlantic Tunas:

Fail to report a large or medium giant BFT that is not sold.	5
Fail to report a BFT while HMS Angling or Chartering.	3
Fish for, catch, or retain a BFT with unauthorized gear, used or possessed.	1
Failing to cease fishing after catching a BFT on a charter trip.	1
Fish for a BFT during a closure.	1
Recreational fishing under a Atl. General category permit.	2
Fail to report BFT catch by longline or purse seine through VMS.	5
Deploy gear of fish from a PLL vessel without an EM system.	7

Specific Prohibitions for Billfish:

Transfer a billfish in port or at sea.	1
Fail to maintain a billfish in form specified.	2
Retain undersized billfish.	1
Fail to report a billfish as a vessel owner.	1

Specific Prohibitions for Sharks:

Exceed commercial retention limit.	1
Fail to maintain shark in proper form.	3
Retain, possess, sell, or purchase a prohibited shark.	1
Fish for Atlantic sharks with unauthorized gear.	1
Retain, possess, transfer silky, whitetip sharks, or scalloped, smooth or great hammerhead sharks.	1

**Implementation of Shark Conservation and Management Measures
(ICCAT Recommendations 04-10, 07-06; 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)**

The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of these recommendations through research and data collection programs and a variety of fishing restrictions. The United States has provided Task I and Task II data in compliance with Res. 03-10 and Rec. 04-10, and to support stock assessments for shortfin mako, porbeagle and blue sharks. The United States was already in conformance with the finning prohibition in Rec. 04-10 through provisions of the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000, which prohibited the practice of finning and the possession or landing of shark fins without the corresponding carcasses. This policy enables the collection of species-specific information needed for shark management and conservation, and enhances the ability to enforce existing shark regulations domestically. In 2008, the United States required sharks landed in the Atlantic Ocean, including the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, to be landed with their fins naturally attached.

Recommendation 15-06 requires CPCs to require all vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside the vessel. The United States has implemented this provision in its ICCAT fisheries through domestic regulation. The United States also significantly reduced the porbeagle shark commercial quota and implemented a rebuilding plan for this species in 2008. Shortfin mako is managed in the United States as part of a pelagic shark complex, with commercial quotas, retention limits, and recreational size and retention limits.

Recommendation 09-07 prohibits retention of bigeye thresher sharks, as well as requires CPCs to submit Task I and II data for all thresher sharks and where possible, requires implementation of research projects to determine nursery areas for these species. The United States has prohibited the retention of bigeye thresher sharks since 1999 and, as noted above, reports relevant data to SCRS.

Recommendation 10-06 requires CPCs to include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Rec. 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, and the steps taken to improve their Task I and Task II data collection for direct and incidental catches. As noted above, the United States has implemented regulations to fully comply with these recommendations. The United States establishes and tracks annual quotas for pelagic sharks, which include landings of shortfin mako, porbeagle and blue sharks, to ensure that catches of these species are within the U.S. domestically designated quota. Tracking of the pelagic shark quota in recent years indicates that pelagic sharks, including shortfin mako sharks, do not constitute a significant portion of U.S. shark landings.

Recommendations 10-07 and 10-08 prohibit retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling oceanic whitetip sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) or hammerhead sharks in the family Sphyrnidae (except for *Sphyrna tiburo*) caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. Additionally, discard and release data for these species must be reported to ICCAT. Through domestic regulations finalized in 2011, the United States has fully implemented these requirements.

Recommendation 11-08 requires fishing vessels operating in ICCAT-managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibits retaining on board, transshipping, or landing silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*). Additionally, discard and release data for this species must be reported to ICCAT. Through domestic regulations finalized in 2012, the United States has fully implemented the requirements of Rec. 11-08 and has taken additional action to prohibit the storing, selling, or purchasing of silky sharks.

U.S. research on Atlantic sharks is summarized in Part I, Section 1 of the U.S. Annual Report. NOAA Fisheries has published a guide to identify shark fins for the major commercial shark species in the NW Atlantic Ocean (Abercrombie, D.L., Chapman, D.D., Gulak, J.B., and Carlson, J.K. 2013. *Visual Identification of Fins from Common Elasmobranchs in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean*. NOAA FISHERIES-SEFSC-643). This document is available online at:

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/sharks/2013/abercrombie_et_al_fin_guide_noaa_tech_memo_643.pdf

The U.S. National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks was adopted in 2001, consistent with the International Plan of Action. In addition to requiring that sharks be landed with their fins naturally attached, the United States enforces commercial trip limits and commercial quotas, as well as prohibitions on possession of nineteen shark species as well as a minimum size limit and retention limits for recreationally caught sharks. The United States has also established a time/area closure for shark bottom longline fishing in the mid-Atlantic to protect sharks in the nursery grounds. Technical assistance was provided to countries in support of their shark conservation efforts, including training through a shark identification and improving data collection workshop and financial assistance for production and distribution of a guide for shark species.

Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

In 1998, the United States developed a national bycatch reduction plan, *Managing the Nation's Bycatch*, which includes programs, activities, and recommendations for federally managed fisheries. The overarching goal is to implement conservation and management measures for living marine resources that will minimize, to the extent practicable, bycatch and the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided. Inherent in this goal is the need to avoid bycatch, rather than create new ways to utilize bycatch. 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. The reduction of bycatch mortality is an important component of Federal fisheries management in the United States. U.S. Federal fisheries legislation takes the national bycatch reduction plan a step further by requiring that fishery conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, minimize bycatch and minimize the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided. Some relevant examples of fish caught in Atlantic highly migratory species (HMS) fisheries that are included as bycatch or incidental catch are marlin, undersized swordfish, and certain species of sharks caught by commercial pelagic longline fishing gear; undersized swordfish and tunas caught in recreational hook and line fisheries, species for which there is little or no U.S. market (e.g., blue sharks), and species caught and released in excess of a bag limit.

U.S. fishery closures that are designed to address bycatch, as well as recent efforts to minimize discards of Atlantic bluefin tuna, are described in greater detail below. Additional information is also available online (<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/ahms.htm>).

Fishery closures designed to minimize bycatch

At present, the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fishery, which typically targets ICCAT-managed species, is subject to several discrete time/area closures. These closures are designed to reduce bycatch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, etc.) by prohibiting pelagic longline fishing for ICCAT-managed species in those areas during specified times. The closures affect offshore fishing areas up to 200 nm from shore (see **Appendix 4 Figure 1**). These closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm² year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm² from February through April each year; (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm² year-round; and (4) the Northeastern United States: 21,600 nm² during the month of June each year. The Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED) (2,631,000 nm²), which had been closed year-round (per regulations at 50 CFR part 223 and 635) from 2001 through mid-2004, has been reclassified as a gear restricted area.

To reduce sea turtle mortality, pelagic longline vessels may only fish for HMS in the NED if they observe strict circle hook and bait restrictions and use approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Outside of the NED, in order to reduce sea turtle mortality, the U.S. HMS pelagic longline fishery is required to use circle hooks with certain bait combinations, depending on the region, as well as the required, approved sea turtle release gear and release and handling protocols. If selected, pelagic longline vessels must carry observers.

Effective June 2009, in order to conduct research to minimize marine mammal interactions, there is also a Cape Hatteras Special Research Area that is located in the Mid-Atlantic Bight, which requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when fishing in that area. Additionally, since June 2009, U.S. pelagic longline vessels must limit the length of the longline mainline to 20 nm in length to reduce serious injuries and mortalities of both pilot whales and Risso's dolphins in the Mid-Atlantic Bight. Observers may conduct additional scientific investigations while on board pelagic longline vessels fishing in the area.

Regulatory efforts to minimize dead discards of bluefin tuna

As directed fishing for bluefin tuna is prohibited in the Gulf of Mexico, the United States has taken steps to minimize dead discards. Effective May 2011, pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico must use "weak hooks" to reduce 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 on December 2, 2014, to implement Amendment 7 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP (which focused primarily on the Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery), to reduce and account for bluefin tuna dead discards (through gear restricted areas and individual transferable quotas), optimize fishing opportunities in all categories within the U.S. quota, and enhance monitoring and reporting, among other things. The final rule included measures to reallocate quota among fishing categories, implement gear restricted areas and access based on performance criteria as well as individual bluefin quotas in the pelagic longline fishery, close the pelagic longline fishery when bluefin tuna quota is attained, require daily catch reporting of bluefin via vessel monitoring systems for purse seine and pelagic longline vessels, require electronic monitoring for pelagic longline vessels, and other regulatory changes in the bluefin tuna fisheries.

Shark identification guides can be found online at:

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/species/sharks/fin_guide.pdf

http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/z_downloads/bookstore_sharkplacard1.pdf

http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/z_downloads/bookstore_sharkplacard2.pdf

<http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/publications/>

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/species/sharks/shark_id_placard.pdf

Turtle identification guides can be found online at:

http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/turtles/FO_Species_ID_Photosafety_Safety.pdf

http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/turtles/TM_470_Wyneken.pdf

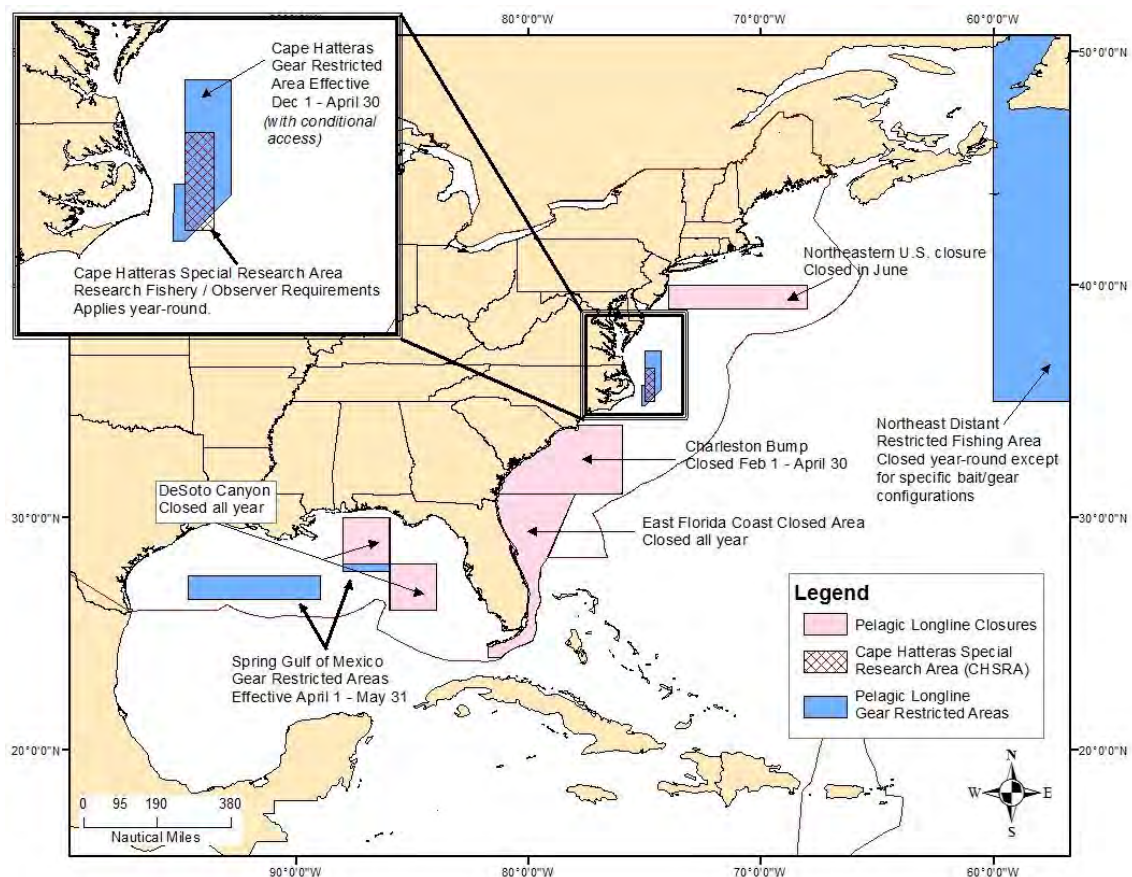


Figure 1. Selected U.S. time/area closures in HMS fisheries (2015). Note: the Northeast Distant (NED) was a closed area to all vessels as of 2001. It became the NED Restricted Fishing Area on 30 June 2004, when it was opened to those participating in the NED experiment. The Cape Hatteras Special Research Area requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when needed, and limit longline mainline to 20 nm in length.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VANUATU¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VANUATU
INFORME ANUAL DE VANUATU

SUMMARY

Vanuatu's offshore fishery consists of tuna longline vessels targeting albacore (Thunnus alalunga), yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus). The operating fleets 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 2015 there was only one Vanuatu vessel active in 2015 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 27 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.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Research activities

There were no research activities undertaken. Vanuatu does not undertake research activities in ICCAT.

2.2 Transshipment

There was no transshipment in the high seas in 2013 however 402,269MT were transshipped in port. The total amount of fish that was transshipped in 2013 comprised of 200,140 t of albacore tuna, 11,000 t of bigeye tuna, 155,510 t of yellowfin tuna, 31,341 t of shark, 2,320 t of black marlin, 3,398 t of swordfish and 24,925 t of other species. These Vanuatu flag carriers transshipped fish caught by fishing vessel from Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Seychelles, Philippines and Belize.

¹ Department of Fisheries, Port Vila.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	14 September 2016
S2	Fleet characteristics	Not yet due to database development.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Not yet available due to database development.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not yet available due to database development.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not available
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not available
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N/A
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	N/A
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N/A
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	N/A

S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	All Vanuatu carriers in the ICCAT area carry 100% observer on board by the ICCAT service provider there this information may be sought from MRAG.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Vanuatu currently has an NPOA for Shark and is currently improving data collection for sharks on a specific species
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Vanuatu is not an ICCAT coastal State.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	There were no records of hammer head catch in 2015.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Vanuatu currently has an NPOA for Shark and is currently implementing FAO guidelines for shark mitigation measures.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Vanuatu currently has an NPOA for Shark and is currently implementing FAO guidelines for shark mitigation measures.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Vanuatu currently has an NPOA for Shark and is currently implementing FAO guidelines for shark mitigation measures.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	There were no interactions with sea turtles in 2015. Vanuatu currently has an NPOA for Turtles and is currently implementing FAO guidelines for Turtle mitigation measures.
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 were no interactions with sea birds in 2015.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Vanuatu is not an ICCAT coastal State.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	

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. 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 – Transshipment Report – Nothing to report on as there was no transshipment 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	Transshipment reports	Nothing to report on since there was no fishing activities carried out in 2015.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	There was no transshipment at sea in 2015.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Provided each year at time of authorisation and at time of change.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A. Vanuatu LSPLVs do not tranship to carrier vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.

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Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Vanuatu does not have a Bilateral Arrangement for Port inspections however an Independent Inspection Agency has been authorised to carry out port inspections.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A Vanuatu does not have Access Agreement in place.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A Vanuatu does not have Access Agreement in place.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	15
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	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 in 2015.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Nothing to report.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing to report.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Vanuatu does not import tuna and is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	No data on non-compliance to be reported.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Nothing to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Nothing to report.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	None
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in caged fish.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT caging.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	15 Vanuatu authorized carrier vessels to operate in the ICCAT Convention area. Updated at time of change.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. No joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes for Vanuatu flagged carrier vessels.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A. No inspection vessels.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	TECNITAS
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
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 4 June 2013.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Vanuatu does not import swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4 June 2013.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A. Vanuatu vessels do not target Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. No special fishing permits.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	6/10/2013
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A. Vanuatu catches under 200 t.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins Rec 12-04 para 2	Vanuatu currently does not prohibit dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of By-Catch species which includes Billfish. There are definite plans to have observer coverage from 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 coastal State.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.

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Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction Rec 05-05 Para 1	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 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 VENEZUELA¹

SUMMARY

La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2015 por 77 unidades industriales: 70 palangreros, 3 cerqueros y 4 cañeros. Ese año se produjeron capturas de tunidos y especies afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico en el orden de las 6609,22 t, dentro de las cuales 6399,69 t corresponden a desembarques y 209,53 t a descartes. El 89,85% de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue el aleta amarilla (*T. albacares*) con 47,23 %, mientras que el bonito listado (*K. pelamis*), el albacora (*T. alalunga*), el ojo gordo (*T. obesus*), el aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*) y la carachana (*A. thazard*), alcanzaron 29,96 %, 8,47 %, 2,0 %, 1,22 % y 0,97 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacan el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 2,3 % y la aguja blanca (*Tetrapturus albidus*) con 1,58 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 2,31 %, siendo el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 1,95%. El 62,37 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de cerco, 7,12 % de la de caña, 30,51 % la de palangre. En 2015 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones; y se mantuvo el programa de observadores científicos a bordo de embarcaciones industriales de palangre, caña y cerco.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las pesquerías industriales venezolanas de caña, cerco y palangre son recabadas por el Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA) mediante un programa de recolecta de bitácoras en los puertos de desembarques y de muestreos biológicos multiespecíficos.

El año 2015, 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 24 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 24 embarcaciones, de las cuales 3 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 -57° - 69° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques realizados por la flota cerquera fueron de 4121,99 t lo cual representa un aumento del 4,83 % respecto al 2014. El atún bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, representó el 46,58 % de los desembarques de la flota, y el aleta amarilla, *Thunnus albacares* 47,89 %. Otras especies capturadas por la flota fueron atún ojo gordo, *Thunnus obesus*; atún aleta negra, *Thunnus atlanticus*; carachana negra, *Auxis thazard* y atún albacora, *Thunnus alalunga*; las cuales representaron el restante 5,53% de los desembarques. El esfuerzo ejercido por estas embarcaciones en el 2015 fue de 333 días de pesca, inferior en 3,20 % al ejercido en el 2014 (**Tabla 2**).

¹ Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA).

1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana estuvo conformada en 2015, por 4 unidades de pesca (**Tabla 1**). Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 470.47 t, aumentando un 5.75 % en relación al año 2014. La especie más importante en la captura fue el atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, con 90.99 % seguido del ojo gordo *T. obesus* con 18,39%, mientras que el listado *Katsuwonus pelamis* y el atún aleta negra representaron el 8.24 % y el 3.49 % respectivamente del resto de los desembarques totales. El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 314 días de mar lo cual representó un aumento del 10% en relación al 2014 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca se mantienen igual que el año pasado entre 10° - 12° N y -63 - -68° W (**Figura 1**).

1.3 Pesquerías de palangre

El número de embarcaciones de palangre pelágico venezolanas que operaron en el Océano Atlántico en 2015 fue de 70 unidades. El área de pesca de estas embarcaciones se extiende entre 11°-15° N y 60 °-64° W en el Mar Caribe y en la parte occidental del Océano Atlántico 8°-14° N y 49° - 58° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques controlados en la flota de palangre pelágico efectuadas en el Puerto de Cumaná y Puerto La Cruz en el 2015, fue de un total de 1807.23 t y se descartaron 209,53 t, de los cuales 209,1 corresponden a la especie albacora, y 0,43 a algunas especies de tiburones para un total de 2016.76 t de captura, aumentando 13.99 % con respecto al 2014, mientras que el esfuerzo aplicado disminuyó en un 3.47% con un total de 4.688.213 anzuelos (**Tabla 4**).

El atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 42,79 % 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 19,42 y 2,43%, respectivamente. Los peces pico representaron el 20,18 % de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 8,42 %. Entre los tiburones el principal desembarque por especie fue el tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con un 7,1 %.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

La Unidad de Ordenación Pesquera del Insopesca 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 11816 ejemplares de túnidos, peces de pico y otras especies afines provenientes de las flota de caña, cerco y palangre (**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 356 viajes, la de caña 25 y la de cerco 21, para un total de 402 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 2015 no se logró el objetivo. Se logró un seguimiento del 2,71% de los cruceros. En ese año, el programa abordó 9 cruceros de pesca con un total de 276 días a bordo, en los cuales se observaron un total de 118 lances de pesca. Se embarcaron observadores científicos en 7 viajes de palangreros, 1 en caña y 1 en cerco, lo que correspondió al 1.81%, 3,13 % y 7,14 % de los viajes totales de la flota, respectivamente. En las faenas palangreras, fue registrada la captura de 3 tortugas vivas, 2 cardón *Dermochelys coriacea* (DKK) y una verde *Chelonia mydas* (TUG), las cuales fueron liberadas.

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

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL- todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	22/09/2016
S2	Características de la flota	31/07/2016
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	31/07/2016
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	31/07/2016
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	31/07/2016
S6	Captura estimada por talla	
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplica
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplica
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	Estamos trabajando para la obtención de dichos datos.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	ST09NatProObs/20-09-2016, Doc SCRS/2016/191.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplica
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplica
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	No aplica
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplica
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplica
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	No aplica
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No aplica
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	31/07/2016.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces.	No aplica
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	No aplica

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplica
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplica
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	Requerimos financiamiento para inyectarle a Programas de investigación que se ocupen de la obtención de datos de sexo y descartes para esta especie. El esfuerzo de pesca se puede encontrar en: Tarea I y Tarea II.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No poseemos financiamiento para programas científicos actualmente.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus spp.</i>	Informe Nacional de Venezuela/2da parte.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	31/07/2016
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	31/07/2016
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No aplica
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Plan de tiburones de Venezuela.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplica
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Tarea I y Tarea II.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	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	SCRS/2016/191
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 2015.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	Tarea I y Tarea II.
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.	Informe nacional/2da parte.

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	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	15/10/2016. Parte I.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Informe nacional de la República bolivariana de Venezuela 2015.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Venezuela CP13-COC_SEC_ES; 18/09/2016.
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.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplica. Venezuela no realiza transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica. Venezuela no realiza transbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica. Venezuela no realiza transbordos.
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 transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada 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 detectado 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 de más de 20 m	En revisión formato CP01-VessLsts.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Dificultades para su realización.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplica.
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones 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.
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	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2014	No aplica.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplica.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 13-07, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 13-07	No aplica.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2013	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 de inspección	No aplica.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	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	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	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	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.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
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 registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	En revisión formato CP01-VessLsts.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil	ST01-T1FC. 31/07/2016.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No aplica.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	No aplica.
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	No aplica.
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.
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 pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	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	19/09/2016
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplica.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Informe anual. II Parte. 15 Octubre 2016.
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	Informe anual II Parte. 15 Octubre 2016.
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.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación	Informe anual. II PARTE. 15 Octubre 2016.
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)	Resolución DM/N062-2012.
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	Informe anual. II Parte. Octubre 2016.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para 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	No contamos con financiamiento para desarrollar actualmente este informe sustentado a partir de un programa de investigación.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	

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

En enero del presente año 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 2015 se registraron los siguientes descartes por la flota industrial atunera: 216 kg de zorro ojón (*A. superciliosus*), 60 kg de *C. falciformis*, 101 kg de tiburón oceánico (*C. longimanus*) y 50 kg de *Sphyrna lewini*, todos estos descartes 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 N° 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 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

Los cambios en los procedimientos administrativos en la Institución que rige la Administración Pesquera del país ha ocasionado el incumplimiento de alguna de las fechas límites de los requisitos de comunicación que deben presentarse a la CICAA. Sin embargo, se están emprendiendo acciones para subsanar esta situación; una de ellas es la creación del Programa Nacional de Atún, con la adición de personal que se encuentra en etapa de entrenamiento y que apoyará a la corresponsalía estadística.

Tabla 1. Composición de la flota industrial venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental, según la capacidad de almacén, año 2015.

Capacidad Almacén (t)	BB	LL	PS	TOTAL	
0	49	0	4	0	4
50	99	0	12	0	12
100	149	0	28	0	28
150	199	2	24	3	29
200	299	1	2	0	3
300	399	1	0	0	1
400	499	0	0	0	0
500	599	0	0	0	0
600	699	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		4	70	3	77

TABLA 1. COMPOSICIÓN DE LA FLOTA INDUSTRIAL VENEZOLANA EN EL OCEANO ATLÁNTICO CENTRO OCCIDENTAL, SEGÚN LA CAPACIDAD DE ALMACÉN, AÑO 2015.

Tabla 2. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cerquera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2015.

ESPECIE	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL	%
YFT	400,579	441,27861	520,734	557,48328	1.920,07	46,58
SKJ	243,44	191,4	987,33	551,83	1.974,00	47,89
FRI	3,52	4,05	48,91	7,87	64,35	1,56
BET	16,74	7,59	23,33	40,26	87,92	2,13
BLF	9,19	8,93	28,77	28,74	75,63	1,83
	673,47	653,25	1.609,07	1.186,18	4.121,97	100
EFF (días)	71	103	95	64	333	

TABLA 2.- CAPTURA (t) Y ESFUERZO (DIAS DE PESCA) DE LA FLOTA CERQUERA VENEZOLANA EN EL OCEANO ATLÁNTICO CENTRO OCCIDENTAL DURANTE EL AÑO 2015.

Tabla 3. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota de caña venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2014.

ESPECIE	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL	%
YFT	68,75	121,87	64,66	172,86	428,14	65,15
SKJ	1,31	17,31	100,3	20,03	138,95	21,14
BET	0	0	0,43	86,11	86,54	13,17
BLF	0,01	0,4	0,015	3,09	3,515	0,53
TOTAL	70,07	139,58	165,405	282,09	657,145	100
EFF (días)	71	93	58	92	314	

TABLA 3.- CAPTURA (t) Y ESFUERZO (DIAS DE PESCA) DE LA FLOTA DE CAÑA VENEZOLANA EN EL OCEANO ATLÁNTICO CENTRO OCCIDENTAL DURANTE EL AÑO 2014.

Tabla 4. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (anzuelos) de la flota palangrera atunera venezolana en el océano Atlántico central occidental durante el año 2015.

Especie/Trimestre	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL	%
YFT	93,77	189,35	223,33	266,87	773,33	42,79
BET	3,64	8,18	3,21	28,98	44,00	2,43
ALB	94,06	125,45	131,43	0,00	350,94	19,42
SWO	5,24	7,07	3,61	12,60	28,52	1,58
SAI	15,53	23,42	65,11	48,07	152,13	8,42
BUM	11,47	10,78	10,60	27,62	60,46	3,35
WHM	23,37	17,55	13,86	49,55	104,33	5,77
SPF	4,93	2,92	13,91	10,39	32,15	1,78
RPS	2,04	1,26	2,22	10,09	15,60	0,86
WAH	2,60	5,37	7,45	14,48	29,90	1,65
DOL	2,46	8,75	19,27	9,00	39,48	2,18
LEC	3,07	2,63	2,45	4,17	12,32	0,68
GBA	0,05	0,18	0,27	0,61	1,11	0,06
SKJ	0,02	5,72	0,05	0,15	5,95	0,33
BLF	0,00	0,22	0,93	0,24	1,40	0,08
LAG	0,24	0,14	0,11	0,34	0,83	0,05
POA	0,34	0,14	0,76	0,05	1,29	0,07
BSH	32,76	25,54	23,72	46,66	128,69	7,12
SMA	3,88	1,33	0,76	1,48	7,45	0,41
LMA	5,78	3,87	0,82	2,28	12,75	0,71
TIG	0,16	0,19	0,10	0,17	0,62	0,03
CCS	0,00	0,12	0,00	0,00	0,12	0,01
PLS	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,11	0,13	0,01
MAE	0,00	0,14	0,17	2,12	2,43	0,13
SHX	0,00	0,32	0,88	0,08	1,27	0,07
TOTAL	305,42	440,64	525,06	536,11	1807,23	100,00
ESFUERZO	740.219	969.808	1.393.988	1.584.198	4.688.213	

TABLA 4.- CAPTURA (t) Y ESFUERZO (ANZUELOS) DE LA FLOTA PALANGRERA ATUNERA VENEZOLANA EN EL OCÉANO ATLÁNTICO CENTRO OCCIDENTAL DURANTE EL AÑO 2015.

Tabla 5. Muestreos biológicos de túnidos y especies acompañantes en la pesquería de túnidos en el océano Atlántico centro occidental, año 2015.

ESPECIE	LL	%	BB	%	PS	%	TOTAL	%
YFT	1146	18,95	594	74,91	808	16,27	2548	21,58
ALB	2490	41,18	0	0,00	0	0,00	2490	21,09
SKJ	0	0,00	180	22,70	3634	73,16	3814	32,31
FRI	0	0,00	0	0,00	249	5,01	249	2,11
WHM	703	11,63	0	0,00	0	0,00	703	5,95
BUM	135	2,23	0	0,00	0	0,00	135	1,14
SAI	584	9,66	0	0,00	0	0,00	584	4,95
SPF	278	4,60	0	0,00	0	0,00	278	2,35
SWO	27	0,45	0	0,00	0	0,00	27	0,23
WAHOO	155	2,56	0	0,00	0	0,00	155	1,31
DOL	167	2,76	0	0,00	0	0,00	167	1,41
BSH	174	2,88	0	0,00	0	0,00	174	1,47
BET	9	0,15	2	0,25	154	3,10	165	1,40
BLF	8	0,13	17	2,14	122	2,46	147	1,25
SPG	10	0,17	0	0,00	0	0,00	10	0,08
LMA	151	2,50	0	0,00	0	0,00	151	1,28
TIG	3	0,05	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	0,03
BTH	5	0,08	0	0,00	0	0,00	5	0,04
OCS	1	0,02	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	0,01
TOTAL	6046	100	793	100	4967	100	11806	100,00

TABLA 5.- MUESTREOS BIOLÓGICOS DE TUNIDOS Y ESPECIES ACOMPAÑANTES EN LA PESQUERIA DE TUNIDOS EN EL OCEANO ATLÁNTICO CENTRO OCCIDENTAL, AÑO 2015.

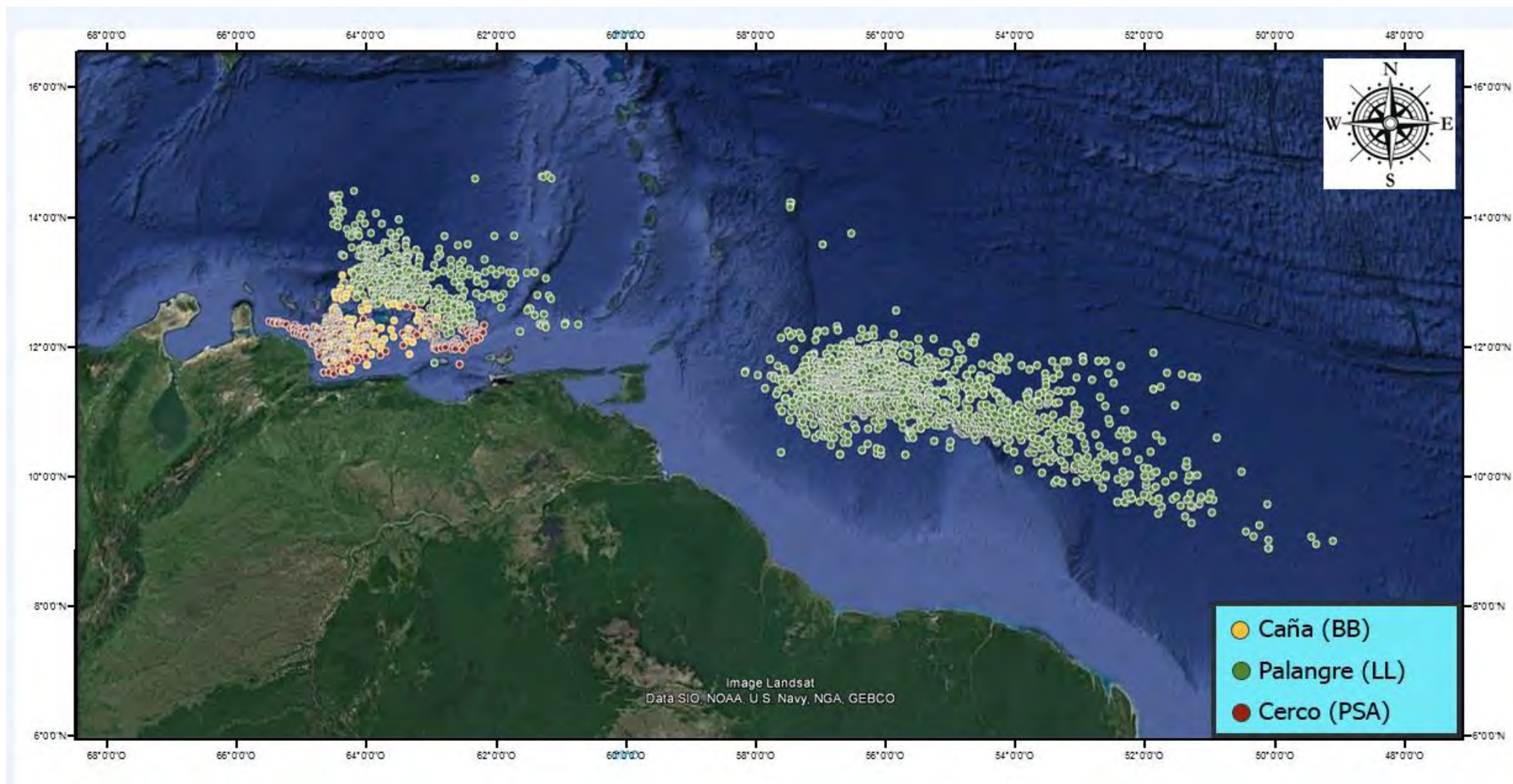


Figura 1. Área de pesca de la flota industrial atunera de Venezuela.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU TAIPEI CHINOIS
INFORME ANUAL DE TAIPEI CHINO

SUMMARY

In 2015, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 117 with 75 targeting bigeye tuna and 42 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 31,461 t. Bigeye tuna was the most dominant species, which accounts for 52% of the total catch in weight, followed by albacore with catch accounting for 32% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2015. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit a message of vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center. The captain of the fishing vessel was requested to completely and accurately fill in the catch logbook and 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 ICCAT for 2015. 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 2015, there were 18 observers deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage on albacore and bigeye vessels was 7.52% and 11.85% respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2015-2016 included the researches on CPUE standardizations and assessments of yellowfin tuna, albacore, sailfin and sharks; the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; the age and growth of sharks; and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of the SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical information and information required by ICCAT recommendations was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Our tuna longliners commenced operation in the Atlantic Ocean in the early 1960s to target albacore and yellowfin tuna. In the late 1980s, newly built longliners equipped with deep-freezers started operating in tropical areas to target bigeye tuna. At present there are two fleets of the tuna longline fishery operating in the Atlantic Ocean, namely the bigeye tuna fleet and the albacore fleet. In 2015, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 117 with 75 targeting bigeye tuna and 42 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows the annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of hooks) from 2013 to 2015. It was observed that the fishing efforts were distributed from 35°N to 45°S with more concentrated in the Southern Hemisphere. The bigeye tuna fleet mainly operated in tropical areas between 15°N and 15°S. The fishing grounds of the northern albacore fleet were located in the areas around 15°N-35°N/35°W-75°W. The major fishing efforts of the southern albacore fleet were located in the waters off the southwest coast of Africa, as well as the waters off the southeast coast of South America.

Figure 2 shows the catch distributions from 2013 to 2015. 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 88% of the total catch (**Table 1**). In 2015, the total catch of our longline fishery was 31,461 t with 10,014 t of albacore, 16,453 t of bigeye tuna, 1,220 t of yellowfin tuna, 626 t of swordfish, 1,402 t of blue shark, 122 t of shortfin mako and 1,624 t of other fish.

¹ Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, 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 bluefin tuna and no catch has been reported since 2007.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Data collection and processing system

Task I data are compiled based on the data of (1) weekly catch reports; (2) the total catch from the recovered logbooks; (3) statistical documents reported to the Fisheries Agency; (4) monthly traders' sales records; (5) the verification of settlement of fish sales from the Fisheries Agency; and (6) trading data from the Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fishery (OPRT).

As for Task II catch/effort and size data are compiled from logbooks collected from individual fishing vessels. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission have been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe as shown in the scientific table.

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 was launched in 2002. In 2013, 2014 and 2015, there were 22, 21 and 18 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2015, observer coverage on albacore and bigeye vessels was 7.52% and 11.85%, respectively.

2.2 Research

Our scientists carried out a series of research programs, including (1) the CPUE standardizations and assessments of yellowfin tuna, albacore, sailfish and sharks; (2) the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; (3) studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; (4) the age and growth of sharks; and (5) the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of the SCRS as well as scientific journals as follows:

- Distribution patterns of the blue shark, *Prionace glauca*, in the Atlantic Ocean, from observer data of the major fishing fleets (SCRS/2015/039). Datasets included information on geographic location, size and sex. A total of 414,428 blue shark records collected between 1992 and 2014 were compiled, with the sizes ranging from 36 to 394 cm FL (fork length). The results of international collaborating studies showed the distribution of blue sharks in the Atlantic Ocean.
- Standardized CPUE of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) of the Taiwanese longline fisheries operated in the Atlantic Ocean (1967-2014) (SCRS/2015/091). Two datasets, Task II from 1967 to 2014 and logbooks from 1981 to 2014 were used in four separated areas; include the whole, north, tropical and south Atlantic Ocean. It showed the tropical areas are the core areas for Taiwanese fleets. The bigeye CPUE was decreasing from 1967 to 1989, partly due to the fact that the bigeye was bycatch to Taiwanese fleets. It increased in the early 1990s when it became the target and has decreased since 1995. The abundance indices slightly increased in the mid 2000s and fluctuated in 2010s.
- Updated and revised standardized catch rates of blue sharks caught by the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2015/132). It showed the blue shark catch and effort data from observers' records of Taiwanese large longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2004-2013 were analyzed using a two-step delta-lognormal approach. Based on the shark by-catch rate, five areas, namely, A (north of 20°N), B (5°N-20°N), C (5°N-15°S), D (15°S-50°S/west to 20°W) and E (15°S-50°S/20°W-20°E), were categorized. The standardized CPUE of blue sharks peaked in 2006 decreased thereafter and increased after 2011 in the South Atlantic and peaked in 2005, decreased to its lowest in 2008 and increased thereafter for the North Atlantic blue sharks.

- Conservation hotspots for the turtles on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean. (2015). PLOS ONE. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0133614. This paper collected 18,142 bycatch observations and 47.1 million hooks from large-scale Taiwanese longline vessels in the Atlantic Ocean from June 2002 to December 2013. The results showed seven hundred and sixty-seven turtles were caught, and the major species were leatherback (59.8%), olive ridley (27.1%) and loggerhead turtles (8.7%). Most olive ridley (81.7%) and loggerhead (82.1%) turtles were hooked, while the leatherbacks were both hooked (44.0%) and entangled (31.8%). Depending on the species, 21.4% to 57.7% were dead when brought onboard. Most of the turtles were caught in tropical areas, especially in the Gulf of Guinea, but loggerheads were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean. The bycatch rate was the highest at 0.030 per 1000 hooks for leatherbacks in the tropical area. The bycatch rates of olive ridley ranged from 0 to 0.010 per thousand hooks. The loggerhead bycatch rates were higher in the northern and southern Atlantic Ocean and ranged from 0.0128 to 0.0239 per thousand hooks.
- Pan-Atlantic distribution patterns and reproductive biology of the bigeye thresher, *Alopias superciliosus*. (2015). Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries DOI 10.1007/s11160-015-9389-7. This paper integrated the data from Japan, Portugal, Spain, Taiwan, Uruguay and US. Pregnant females were recorded in the tropical northeast and southwest Atlantic, with these regions possibly serving as nursery areas. The biological and distributional patterns presented in this study provide a better understanding of different aspects of this species in the Atlantic, which can help managers adopt more informed and efficient conservation measures.
- Preliminary standardized catch rate of shortfin mako sharks caught by the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/P/2016/019). It described the standardization of shortfin mako shark catch and effort data using observer records of Taiwanese large longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2007 to 2014. Based on the shark by-catch rate, four areas, namely, A (north of 20°N), B (5°N-20°N), C (5°N-15°S), and D (south of 15°S) were categorized. To cope with the large percentage of zero shortfin mako shark catch (90%), the catch per unit effort (CPUE) was standardized using a two-step delta-lognormal approach. Standardized CPUE with 95% bootstrapping confidence intervals are reported. The standardized CPUE of shortfin mako sharks in the North Atlantic peaked in 2009 and decreased thereafter; it showed a slight increasing trend in the South Atlantic.
- Standardized catch rate index for yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) from the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 1970-2014 (SCRS/2016/048). Catch and effort data from the logbook of Taiwanese longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 1970 to 2015 were used to standardize the resources index of yellowfin tuna. Considering the yellowfin tuna is bycatch to Taiwanese fleet, the generalized linear mixed model (GLMM) with delta-lognormal error assumption was applied. Due to the fishing patterns are significant changed in early 1990s, the data is separated to two periods. The first dataset is Task 2 from 1970 to 1992 when yellowfin tuna was bycatch to Taiwanese albacore fleet. The second stage is the logbooks of bigeye tuna fleet from 1993 to 2014 because yellowfin tuna was bycatch to the fleet. Data before 1970 and some yellowfin tuna targeting vessels' logbooks excluded from the analysis. The variables used included year, quarter, area, species impact (ratio rank for albacore and bigeye tuna only for period 1) and interaction of year and quarter. The results showed the yellowfin tuna catch per unit effort (CPUE) was decreasing from 1970 and remained low during mid 1970s to late 1980s. It increased in early 1990s and peaked in 1995. The abundance indices then slightly decreased and varied with high CPUE in 2005 and 2013.
- CPUE standardized on northern Atlantic albacore caught by Taiwanese longliners, 1967 to 2015 (SCRS/2016/078). It showed the Taiwanese longline CPUE in the appropriate albacore sampling subareas was separately standardized into three periods (1967-1987, 1987-1999 and 1999-2015). In the appropriate albacore sampling subareas, the GLM with log-normal error distribution was adopted for the standardization of both yearly and quarterly CPUE trends. The results showed that the yearly standardized CPUE continuously declined up to mid-1980s, highly fluctuated before early 2000s, thereafter, it increased since early 2000s up to 2015. Similar trends were also obtained for the quarterly standardized CPUE series. It was noted that splitting of the series to define the three periods for standardization purposes was based on changes in fishing operations (from traditional to deeper longline), stabilization of the fleet, and the improvement in the data collection system.

- CPUE standardized on southern Atlantic albacore caught by Taiwanese longliners, 1967 to 2015 (SCRS/2016/079). It showed the most appropriate sampling area for South Atlantic albacore was from 10°S to 45°S and from 55°W to 20°E, yet excluding the small block of 10°S-15°S/10°W-15°E. CPUE, both yearly and quarterly, trends obtained indicated that the abundance in number of the most appropriate South Atlantic albacore area declined from the late 1960s to 1990, then increased till the mid 1990s, and leveled off since the early 2000s up to 2015. Quarterly trend, as compared to its respective yearly trend, often appeared a significant peak per year implied a consistent recruitment pattern of this resource.
- CPUE standardization of sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*) for the Taiwanese distant-water longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2016/102). Catch in number observed in logbooks and that estimated using catch ratio of sailfish over the two species (sailfish and spearfish *Tetrapturus pfluegeri*) were used to calculate nominal CPUE, and then CPUE was standardized using GLMs. Two separate eastern and western stocks of sailfish were considered in the standardization, with information on operation type (i.e., hooks per basket) included as a potential effect in the models. All of the main effects were statistically significant in the GLM analyses, except for month and longitude in the standardization of the western stock. However, relative abundance indices showed similar and consistent trends for the two scenarios on catch data. The standardized CPUE of eastern Atlantic sailfish increased from 2009 to a higher level but then dropped in recent two years (2014-2015), while for the western stock the CPUE showed a decreasing trend during 2010 and 2014 with a slightly increase in 2015.

2.3 By-catch and discard information

There were fifteen shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2013-2015. It was observed that 10.6% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 25.3% were retained onboard, and 64.1% were dead discarded. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (94.4%) and shortfin mako (5.4%). The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, cookie cutter shark, crocodile shark, bigeye thresher and longfin mako.

2.4 Incidental catch information

There were five species of 121 sea turtles, including leatherback turtle, olive ridely turtle, loggerhead turtle, green turtle and hawksbill turtle, recorded by our observers of being caught incidentally in the Atlantic Ocean during 2013-2015. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 441 seabirds recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, in which one of them was observed in the Northern Hemisphere and the remainder were observed in the Southern Hemisphere. The regions with higher bycatch rate of seabirds were observed in the areas of 25°S-40°S/15°E-10°W and 35°S-40°S/20°W-55°W. The major bycatch species identified were white-chinned petrel, shearwater, black-browed albatross, yellow-nosed albatross, spectacled petrel and sooty albatross.

There was one pantropical spotted dolphin recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2013-2015.

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

No	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	22/9/2016
S2	Fleet Characteristics	29/7/2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	29/7/2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	29/7/2016
S5	Size samples (Task II)	29/7/2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	29/7/2016
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei retrieved neither conventional nor electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2015 to August 2016.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	29/7/2016
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. The national observer program of Chinese Taipei has collected fisheries data and information.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's vessels did not fish in the area of the 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. 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 bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish 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 bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	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 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 bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	29/7/2016
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels did not use fish aggregation devices.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type; number of beacons / buoys and average number followed and lost	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	29/7/2016

No	Information required	Response
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	29/7/2016
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	SCRS/2016/102
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	31/7/2014
SHARK		
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.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	29/7/2016
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	29/7/2016
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	29/7/2016
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei did not have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The information is included in Chinese Taipei's Annual Report.

Part II (Management implementation)**Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures**

All information required by ICCAT recommendations, if applicable, was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	14/10/2016
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	14/10/2016
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14/09/2016
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was under a Charter Agreement.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Same applies.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	14/09/2016
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Within 24 hrs of the completion of the transshipment (by carrier vessel master).
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	31/12/2015; 22/04//2016; 07/06/2016.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	31/12/2015; 22/04//2016; 07/06/2016.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	24/02/2016
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No change from the previous year.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No change from the previous year.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Same applies.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Same applies.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Same applies
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Same applies
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	25/01/2016; 09/05/2016; 17/06/2016; 30/06/2016.
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	28/12/2015; 15/03/2016. 09/05/2016; 17/05/2016. 20/05/2016; 16/06/2016. 28/06/2016; 05/09/2016. 26/09/2016; 06/10/2016.
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	14/09/2016
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No possible non-compliance data were received.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No non-compliance data were received from the ICCAT Secretariat.

Category	No	Information required	Response
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	Same applies.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Same applies.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Same applies.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Same applies.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No BFT trap was authorized.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	25/01/2016
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	14/10/2016
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT in 2015.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Same applies.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Same applies.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Same applies.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Same applies.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Same applies.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Same applies.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Same applies.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Same applies.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Same applies.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Same applies.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Same applies.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Same applies.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Same applies.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Same applies.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	No change from previous year.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	26/09/2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No change from previous year.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change from previous year.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change from previous year.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Same applies.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. No demand currently.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	15/03/2016; 17/05/2016; 16/06/2016; 28/06/2016.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	29/07/2016
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	30/03/2016; 22/09/2016
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from previous year.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. No fishing activity with FADs in time/area closure.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	22/06/2016; 26/09/2016
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans	Not applicable. No fishing activity with FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/03/2016; 22/09/2016.

Category	No	Information required	Response
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from previous year.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Same applies.
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 2015.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	14/09/2016
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	See Section 4.14.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 /15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See Section 4.14.
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	Same applies.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See Section 4.3.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Section 4.3.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2015 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate 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.14-01)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation 14-01, Chinese Taipei limited the number of fishing vessels for catching of bigeye tuna to 75 in 2015. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

- Northern albacore (ICCAT Rec. 98-058)

In accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Limitation of Fishing Capacity on Northern Albacore* (Rec. 98-08), the number of fishing vessels for catching northern albacore was set at the average number for the period between 1993 and 1995. Following the limitation on the number of fishing vessels, 8 vessels were authorized to fish northern albacore in 2015 and the list of vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

4.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes (ICCAT Recs. 00-14, 12-04, 13-02, 13-03, 13-05, 13-06, 14-01, 14-04)

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, catch limits were set for northern and southern albacore, bigeye tuna, northern and southern swordfish, blue marlin and white marlin. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized fish for swordfish were also enforced.

As for the *Recommendation by ICCAT regarding compliance with management measures which define quotas and/or catch limits* (Rec. 00-14), Chinese Taipei has taken into account the requirement of the adjustment of underage/overages in the management of its tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. Catch estimates together with the status of overages/underages in 2015 have been provided in the compliance table.

4.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks (ICCAT Recs. 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)

– Education:

- a) To disseminate the information on conservation of incidental catch species, in recent years pamphlets and leaflets were distributed to fishermen, fishery industries and domestic conservation groups for promoting the concept of conservation of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks.
- b) To ensure the people in the industry sector better understand the recommendations on management and conservation adopted by ICCAT, the Fisheries Agency convened seminars on propagandas for introducing new measures and explaining the way to effectively implement such measures, including measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks.
- c) Fishermen on longliners were trained in using specific equipment for safe handling and techniques to release sea turtles and seabirds to maximize the probability of their survival.

– Mandatory measure:

- a) For consideration of the safety of crew members and conservation of shark species, fishermen are required to release all live sharks incidentally caught to reduce the mortality of shark species.
- b) Fishing vessels shall carry such tools as line cutter, de-hooker and scoop/dip net to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles, for maximizing the probability of their survival.
- c) Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S shall use tori line (of a length of at least 150 meters and 5 to 7 meters apart between streamers, and streamer be made of bright colored and durable material) during operation, and shall maintain at least one spare set on board. In 2012, the Fisheries Agency encouraged the fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S to use either night setting with minimum deck lighting or line weighting. Since 2013, all longline vessels operating in the area south of 25°S were requested to use bird-scaring line and line weighting for the mitigation of any incidental catch of seabirds.
- d) Ban on specific sharks: Fishermen were required to prohibit catching and possessing bigeye thresher sharks (since 2010), hammerhead shark (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011) and silky sharks (since 2012). Any by-catch of such shark species shall be released and recorded in the catch logbook.
- e) On a voluntary basis, we adopted the policy on “fins attached” aimed at tuna-fishing vessels to further carry out the full utilization of shark.

– Data collection:

- a) Observers were placed on distant water tuna longline vessels since 2002 to record:
 - i. the length, species and related information of incidental catch
 - ii. the number of discards and releases of specific sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)
 - iii. interactions by sea turtle species, and the nature of the hooking, bait type, hook size and type, and the size of the animal.

- b) Fishermen were required to duly record the following data in the catch logbook:
 - i. incidental catches of sharks as well as live releases, and
 - ii. the number of seabirds, sea turtles and cetaceans, incidentally caught by the fishing vessels and released when caught alive or discarded dead.
- Adopted NPOA: In 2006, Chinese Taipei established the National Plans of Actions (NPOA) for reducing catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and for the betterment of management and conservation of sharks. And Chinese Taipei has already been renewing these two NPOAs since 2013. One of them (NPOA-Seabirds) has been revised and published in 2014.

4.4 Closed seasons (ICCAT Rec. 14-04)

In its efforts to conserve bluefin tuna stocks, Chinese Taipei voluntarily implemented domestic regulations to prohibit all longline vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the Atlantic and Mediterranean for the entire year since 2009.

4.5 Ban on imports (ICCAT Recs. 02-17, 03-18)

In accordance with ICCAT Recs. 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, its effective date being June 7, 2012.

4.6 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (Recs. 13-13, 14-09)

Pursuant to *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* (Rec. 13-13) and *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* (Rec. 14-09), 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 (Rec. 14-09)

In accordance with the *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* (Rec. 14-09), all large-scale tuna fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area were required to install a satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS) and report their position every 4 hours.

To ensure uninterrupted reporting of their positions and to prevent malfunction of fishing vessels' VMS, all fishing vessels and transport vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been required to possess a spare set of VMS since 2005, and to make immediate replacement in case of machine breakdown. Staff at the land based monitoring center were instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS reporting.

4.8 Observer Program (ICCAT Rec. 10-10)

In 2015, Chinese Taipei dispatched 18 observers on board the LSTLVs to achieve a minimum 5% observer coverage based on the policy of the Fisheries Agency and the requirement of ICCAT, the coverage of observers on albacore and bigeye vessels was 7.52% and 11.85%, respectively. They collected fishery data and size measurements on major target and bycatch species. Biological samples of bigeye, albacore, swordfish and bycatch/incidental catch species were also collected.

4.9 Recommendation by ICCAT Further Amending Recommendation 09-10 Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried out Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 11-18)

To prevent illicit activities from happening again, the Fisheries Agency has been exerting its greatest efforts in cracking down on any violation under the applicable legal framework. In 2015, no IUU fishing activities were detected or reported to have been conducted by Chinese Taipei flagged vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.

– Restriction on the export of fishing vessels

Chinese Taipei promulgated “Regulations on Permission for the Export of Fishing Vessels” in 2005 and the regulations were amended in 2007. According to the said Regulations, it is required to have consultations with the authority of the country which plans for the importation of the fishing vessel, and to provide information of the fishing activities of the vessel if the investment for the building of the vessel is derived from a national of Chinese Taipei. The objective of the Regulation is primarily to prevent the expansion of fishing capacity with Chinese Taipei beneficiary. Export of newly built fishing vessel in Chinese Taipei will not be permitted where the country planning for the importation of the fishing vessel refuses to consult with Chinese Taipei, or such export will be in contravention to the conservation measures adopted by the RFMOs, or the vessel will be destined to countries under sanction by RFMOs, or to non-members or non cooperating non-members of RFMOs. In the spirit of the said regulations, exports of fishing vessels built in Chinese Taipei will in no way be in contravention of the conservation and management measures adopted by the relevant RFMOs.

– Prior approval for operation of foreign flag vessels by CT nationals

To show the determination of the Government in eliminating IUU fishing activities, through tremendous efforts, the Ordinance to Govern Investment in the Operation of Foreign Flag Vessels was enacted and promulgated on 17 December 2008. The essence of the legislation is to have both the beneficial owner State (the State whose national owns the vessel) and the flag State assume the responsibility of fisheries management. This legislation is a major breakthrough, instead of focusing on the location of crime as appeared traditionally in the legislation of Chinese Taipei, it takes into account the person who commits the crime, that is to say, IUU fishing activities in a foreign country by any Chinese Taipei national who is the beneficial owner of the vessel will be subject to criminal prosecution, and when convicted the offender will be liable to imprisonment.

4.10 Transshipment (ICCAT Recs. 06-11, 12-06)

Since the establishment of the Program for Transshipment by ICCAT in May 2007 in accordance with Rec. 06-11, Chinese Taipei's vessels have been conducting at-sea transshipment in compliance with the measure adopted. In 2015, 51 vessels were authorized to transship at-sea and 39 vessels were authorized to conduct in-port transshipment. In-port transshipment was conducted in accordance with the regulations applied by the port States concerned. The detailed report on the implementation of Regional Observer Program of ICCAT in 2015 by Chinese Taipei was duly submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.11 Statistical Document (ICCAT Recs. 01-21, 01-22, 03-19)

In accordance with the ICCAT recommendation, the system for issuing the “ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document” and the “ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document” has been conducted since 1 July 2002 and 1 January 2003, respectively. In 2015, 598 Statistical Documents were issued for the trading of bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 72.2% were issued for bigeye tuna, 27.8% for swordfish. Most of the catch was exported to Japan.

4.12 Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (ICCAT Recs. 11-20, 13-16)

In accordance with the ICCAT recommendation, Chinese Taipei established a domestic regulation for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation in 2008. In fact, as no fishing of bluefin tuna was authorized, no Atlantic Bluefin tuna Catch Documentation (BCDs) was issued by Chinese Taipei in 2015.

4.13 Summary of Access Agreements (ICCAT Rec. 11-16)

In 2015, 3 vessels of Chinese Taipei have fished in waters under the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone. The catches include bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, albacore, swordfish, billfish and by-catch species by longliners, except for bluefin tuna and specific shark species prohibited by ICCAT.

4.14 Steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 12-04, Chinese Taipei's catch of Atlantic white marlin/spearfish and blue marlin was, respectively, limited to 50 t and 150 t in 2015. To ensure the catch of white marlin/spearfish and blue marlin did not exceed the limit, and to minimize the chances of overuse of such limit, the Fisheries Agency provided each vessel with an individual catch limit. Once the individual vessel catch limit is exhausted, the fishermen must release live or discard dead the abovementioned species.

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 the *Recommendation by ICCAT 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, there are some difficulties of measuring physical details, such as weight and length of the bycatch or discards, because part of the bycatch was released alive or discarded dead without being taken on board. Therefore, the crews or observer on board could only record the number of the bycatch.

Table 1. The catch statistics (in round weight, t) for Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 2003-2015.

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 ¹	10,014	2,857	7,157	16,453	1,220	0	9	626	115	511	10	61	196	25	1,295	1,402	122	0	0	28	31,461

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 2015.

a. Management in the fishing grounds

	<i>Scientific Observer boarding</i>	<i>Satellite-based vessel monitoring system</i>	<i>Daily or required periodic catch report</i>	<i>Entry/Exit report</i>
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> More than 10% coverage on bigeye tuna fishing vessels More than 5% coverage on albacore fishing vessels 	100%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Logbook report (catch record for every fishing operation) for every trip Monthly/weekly/ reports via fax E-logbook report (daily catch report through VMS or facsimile by all vessels) 	<p>Prior authorization by area and group</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All vessels shall fish in fishing areas designated to the group they belong, and shall not fish in non-designated areas without prior authorization Changing fishing areas/oceans should be approved by project application

b. Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports)

	<i>Transshipment report</i>	<i>Port inspection</i>	<i>Statistical document program</i>
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Report of transshipment items is required for each transshipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application and permission are required for fishing vessels that are intended to access the foreign fishing ports The fishing vessels shall accept inspector dispatched by the Fisheries Agency boarding and inspection, if necessary 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 July 2002 Domestic regulations for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation was established in 2008

c. Management at landing ports

	<i>Landing inspection</i>	<i>Landing reporting</i>
Yes, No	Yes	Yes
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inspecting catch landings according to ICCAT Resolutions/Recommendations at domestic ports if their presumed connection to IUU fishing has been confirmed All exported frozen catch were required to be transshipped at sea or landed at authorized foreign ports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting landing data from boat owners and trade agents Import/trade data provided by Japan. Collecting landing data at domestic ports

Table 3. Chinese Taipei contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2015.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Contribution to ICCAT</i>	<i>Note</i>
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

*¹The 20,000 Euros for the Albacore Research Programme had been transferred to AOTTP in June 9, 2015 (refer to letter No.15/13 of Chinese Taipei and letter No. S15-0350-AF of Secretariat.).

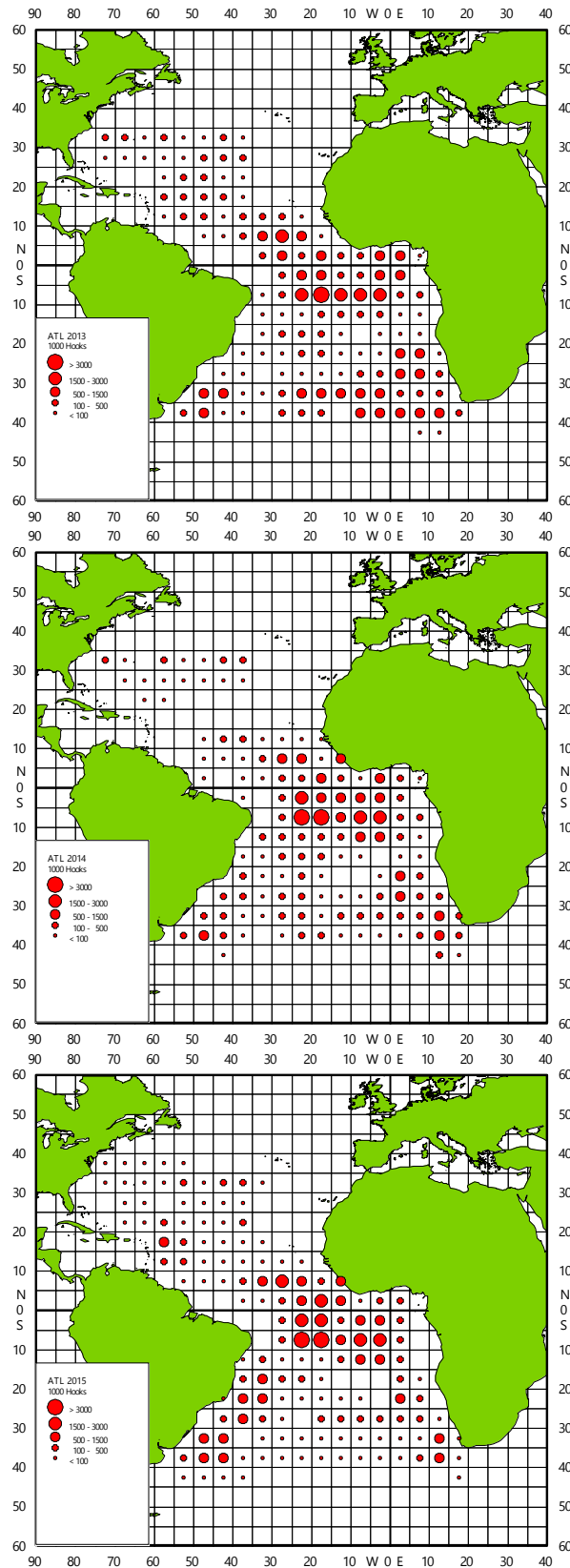


Figure 1. The fishing effort distributions (number of hooks) of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2013 (top), 2014 (middle, preliminary data) and 2015 (lower, preliminary data).

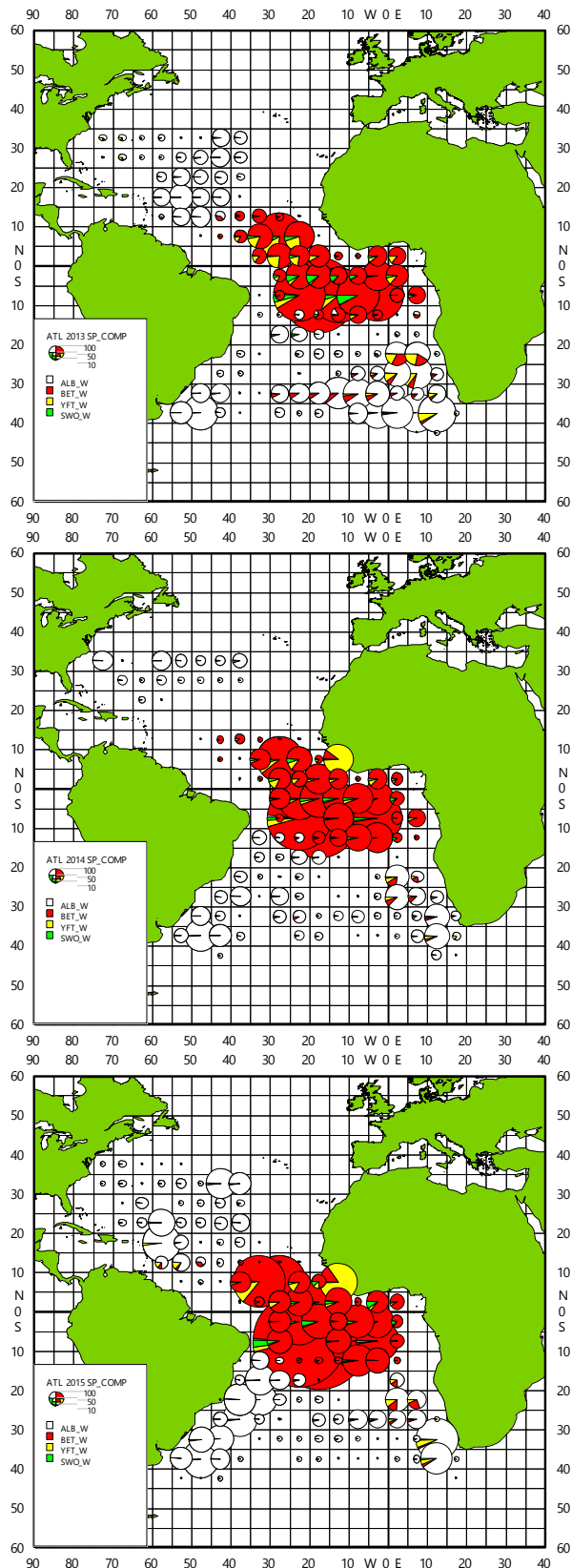


Figure 2. The catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei’s tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2013 (top), 2014 (middle, preliminary data) and 2015 (lower, preliminary data).

ANNUAL REPORT OF GUYANA¹

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 2015 a total of 569,548 kg of shark and 745,160 kg of scombrids were harvested. Sharks continue to be landed dressed, which poses a real problem for recording shark catches by individual species.

Part I (Annual fisheries information)***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

In 2015, there was an overall three percent decreased in production of seafood when compared with 2014. One of the many factors that contributed to the decline in production was climate change. Robbery at sea continues to be an issue for artisanal fishers, however it is difficult to combat as most of the attacks occur in neighbouring countries and it is difficult for the Coast Guard to respond as they cannot enter in foreign waters. It is hoped in the near future that closer collaboration will be achieved between neighbouring states.

With the aim of reducing conflict between the shrimp fleet and artisanal fishers, the Fisheries Department has demarcated fishing zones where the shrimp fleet cannot enter the artisanal zones. This is expected to reduce accidents and allow artisanal fishers a relative level of security and space to fish.

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 to 18 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 8 cm at the mouth to 1 cm at the funnel end.

Cadell or demersal longline fishing vessels ranged in size from 6.71 to 9.15 m (22-30 ft) in length. A caddell line consists of a horizontal/ground line anchored at each end, with a series of about 800 dangling/vertical lines, set with baited hooks at 2 m outwards. Each vessel carries between 4-5 wooden trays with each tray having 2-6 main lines.

Nylon gillnet boats are v-bottom boats ranging in size from 7.63 to 9.15 m (25 – 30 ft) in length. These boats have no cabin but are equipped with an icebox and are usually powered by 48-hp outboard engines. These fishers 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 normally have a cabin and utilize diesel-powered inboard engines. The length of the trip for a gillnet vessel is usually 10-21 days.

Approximately 60% of the artisanal vessels use gillnets and fishing is done in coastal / shallow waters. The fishers would normally harvest all available species of fish in season for example, snappers and trout, with sharks comprising the main portion of the by-catch. The gillnet gear is responsible for capturing 90% of the sharks landed in Guyana.

¹Fisheries Department, Guyana.

For a normal fishing trip, a vessel would spend 7-15 days at sea. Sharks are harvested all year round, with a peak in landings usually during May – December. Notably is the use of mixed gears on vessels including gauges of gillnets.

1.1.2 Catches

Sharks and scombrids are exploited in Guyana mainly with the gillnet gears. This gear type is non-specific and catches all species of fish. The main target resources, however, are the smaller ground fish species (*Macrodon ancylodon*, *Nebris microps* and *Micropogonias furnieri*). Due to the incidental nature of the shark catches, this makes it difficult to control the harvest of juvenile sharks caught in the shallower waters and also to record shark catches by individual species. Other gear types that catch sharks are the caddell lines (manual longline), handline, trawl nets and pin seine.

All the landings data for sharks and scombrids are reported to ICCAT, together with the numbers of fishing vessels involved in these fisheries (**Tables 1 and 2**). At present effective fishing effort is not recorded, and hence only Task I data have been reported this year. Notably, 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\$ 1.5 m for 2015, and decrease of fifty seven percent when compared to the previous year. Notably, the value of the fins and glue is of significance rather than the carcass.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Sharks are landed dressed, i.e. headless and gutted. Only the juvenile sharks (caught by either caddell, Chinese seine or gillnet nylon), which account for 4% of the total catch are 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 identified when landed whole are hammerhead, tiger, blacktip, sand and Caribbean sharpnose what is known locally as waterbelly shark.

Moreso, the department is working continuously on improving its database and statistical reports and has used data from the monthly sampling program. Fishers were encouraged through a sensitization program to fill logs accurately on each trip. The Fisheries Department has made it mandatory for owners of licenced processing plants to fill logbooks and submit to the department every month.

Part 11 (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Deep sea fishing

There are plans to begin fishing of tuna and tuna-like species in deep sea. One local company was granted a one year exploratory licence to catch tunas. The vessel is equipped with longline gears, uses # 4 hooks and squid as bait to conduct the research. Four trips were made between August to December and no sharks were landed (**Table 3**).

The department has received several applications from both local and foreign companies/individuals for deep sea fishing in Guyana’s waters. These applications are currently being considered.

Venezuelan vessels targeting red snapper use handlines with # 7 hooks have caught tunas and tuna-like species as by-catch. Guyana is a signatory to CITES and has received the list of shark species in Appendix II of CITES. The Fisheries Department is collaborating with FAO to develop a National Plan of Action for Sharks.

Guyana has signed on to the Port State Measures Agreement and subsequently the Fisheries Staff received training on “Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal Unreported Unregulated Fishing” (PSMA). Currently the department is working to include IUU in its regulations.

Section 4: Inspection schemes / activities

Guyana Coast Guard (GCG) and Marine Police are responsible for monitoring all of the fishing activities within Guyana's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). During the year GCG has conducted several aerial surveillances, responded to several reports on piracy and assisted in locating missing artisanal fishers and vessels.

Table 1. Boat count for artisanal vessel by gear types 2015.

<i>Gear Type</i>	<i>#Vessels</i>
Gillnet Polyethylene 5 –6” mesh size	296
Gillnet Polyethylene 7- 8” mesh size	64
Gillnet nylon 2-4” mesh size	448
Caddell # 5 – 9 hooks	87
Chinese Seine 4 –5 bundles (25 –30 lbs each)	307
Pin Seine	32
Total	1234

Industrial and semi-industrial

<i>Gears type</i>	<i># of vessels</i>
Trawlers Nets	113
Handline	18
Traps	38

Table 2. Scombrids and shark production by species (kg) 2015.

<i>Scombrids</i>		<i>Sharks</i>	<i>Tuna & Tuna – like species (caught by red snapper vessels)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Scomberomorus brasiliensis</i>	<i>Scomberomorus Cavalla</i>	Unidentified shark species	Unidentified	
387,400	357,760	569,548	3,000	1,317,708

Table 3. Tuna and tuna-like species (kg).

<i>Species</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Swordfish</i>	<i>Total</i>
Weight	13,620	5,970	282	19,872

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME¹

SUMMARY

Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna or tuna-like species in 2015. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed only by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname. These vessels are from Panama, the type of gear is longline with boatlength between 18 - 24m. The main species that are been landed are yellowfin tuna, albacore, blue shark and other species such as mahi mahi and wahoo. 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 2015 up to December 2015 the Panamanian longline fleet landed approximately 5301 ton of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks at the port of Suriname.

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 and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname.

Section 2: Research and statistics

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 the master of each vessels to regularly submit landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department. These forms include quantities of landing by species and effective fishing effort. Fishing effort can be limited by restricting the number of issued fishing licenses.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2015.
S2	Fleet characteristics	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2015. Send to ICCAT on 21 July 2016.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	21 July 2016 sent to ICCAT.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2015.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2015.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2015.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a tagging programme.

¹ Tania Tong Sang. Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Cornelis Jongbawstraat 50, tareva@hotmail.com.

S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a national observer program yet.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	See section 5.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved with 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.
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 stereoscopic 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.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT 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 has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels operating in the Gulf of Guinea.
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. 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	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a national observer program yet.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a sampling programme.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. Suriname did not do any research on shortfin mako.

OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 1010 and report these data annually	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.

Part II (management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	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	<p>The foreign fishing vessels must fulfil the following obligations in order to land their fish, caught in the ICCAT Convention area, in Suriname:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a valid fishing license Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system Strictly follow all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery Submit a monthly report of catches to the fishing Authorities in Suriname. <p>In compliance with shark conservation and management measures all foreign flagged vessels have to land their sharks with the fins attached to the bodies or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard. The Masters of these vessels are also been provided with a card with pictures of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.</p>
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species. Information send on 21 July 2016.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Suriname does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Suriname does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea or in port)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment activities.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment activities.

GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorized to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Suriname has no carrier vessels.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorized to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	17 October 2013 sent to ICCAT and 4 February 2016.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17 October 2013 sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	17 October 2013 sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	See section 5.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	See section 5.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	See section 5.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	See section 5.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	See section 5.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Sent to ICCAT on May 6, 2014. Suriname has no access agreement with Panama, however we allow Panamanian flagged vessels to fish in waters under Surinamese jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through our national licensing scheme.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	According to national legislation all foreign vessels must land their fish only at the central fishery harbour which is called the port of Cevihas N.V. and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. 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 20 meters or greater	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2015.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2015.
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 has no information on presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 meters or greater LOA or have sighted vessels engaged in such activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. 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 does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 1404, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.

BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1024	BFT-E fishery closures	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT-E fishing vessels and presumed to have fished BFT-E	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2015	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
TRO	2003	Report on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
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 2015.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
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 SWO-MED, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Suriname does not fish swordfish in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MED	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 SWOMED 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 has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species. Suriname has no domestic legislation that prohibit dead discards of marlins.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species. The Masters of foreign 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 has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	In compliance with shark conservation and management measures all foreign flagged vessels have to land their sharks with the fins attached, they may also slice the fins half-off and attached it to the body of the shark or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard. The Masters of these vessels are also been provided with a card with pictures of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 1009, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Suriname has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).
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 central fishing port.

All the foreign vessels are required to inform the central fishery port and the Maritieme Authorities Suriname (MAS) 3 days before entering the port, along with information on the total catch (species and weight).

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

Suriname has certainly plans for implementing a Fisheries National Observer program.

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 for example, financial and human capacity and legal framework.

Almost all tuna and especially sharks are landed dressed, i.e. headless, tailless and gutted. In view of this, it continues to be difficult to record some tuna and shark catches by individual species.

With a view to 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 seeking for assistance to train our inspectors. On January 25, 2013 we have send relevant information of Suriname regarding our need for training/assistance to comply with recommendation 12-07.a letter to the ICCAT Secretariat with ref.no.080, requesting for assistance and on May 11, 2016 we send relevant information of Suriname 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.