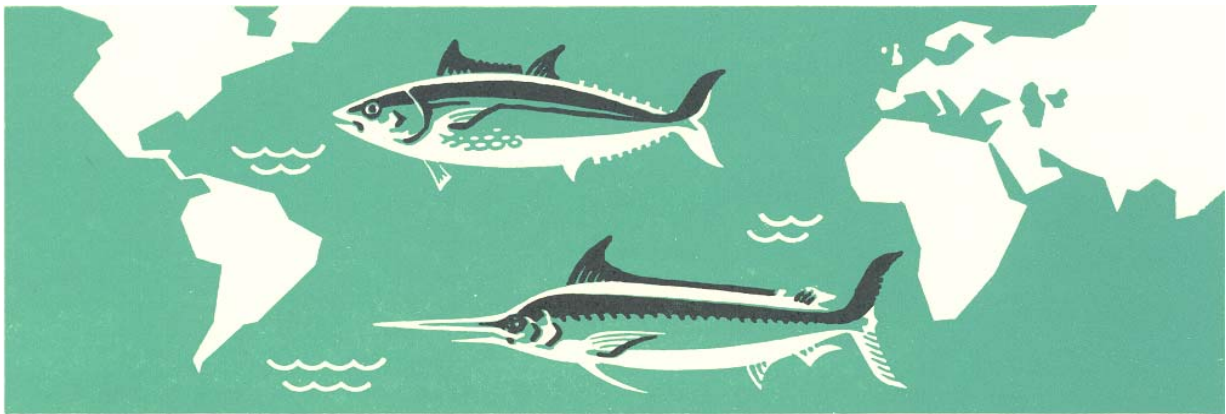

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
for the
CONSERVATION of ATLANTIC TUNAS**

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

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



**R E P O R T
for biennial period, 2012-13
PART II (2013) - Vol. 3
Annual Reports**

**R A P P O R T
de la période biennale, 2012-13
II^e PARTIE (2013) – Vol. 3
Rapports annuels**

**I N F O R M E
del período bienal, 2012-13
II^a PARTE (2013) – Vol. 3
Informes anuales**

FOREWORD

The Chairman of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas presents his compliments to the Contracting Parties of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (signed in Rio de Janeiro, May 14, 1966), as well as to the Delegates and Advisers that represent said Contracting Parties, and has the honor to transmit to them the "*Report for the Biennial Period, 2012-2013, Part II (2013)*", which describes the activities of the Commission during the second half of said biennial period.

This issue of the Biennial Report contains the Report of the 23rd Regular Meeting of the Commission (Cape Town, South Africa, November 18-25, 2013) and the reports of all the meetings of the Panels, Standing Committees and Sub-Committees, as well as some of the Working Groups. It also includes a summary of the activities of the Secretariat and the Annual Reports of the Contracting Parties of the Commission and Observers, relative to their activities in tuna and tuna-like fisheries in the Convention area.

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

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

PRÉSENTATION

Le Président de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique présente ses compliments aux Parties contractantes à la Convention internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (signée à Rio de Janeiro le 14 mai 1966), ainsi qu'aux délégués et conseillers qui représentent ces Parties contractantes, et a l'honneur de leur faire parvenir le « *Rapport de la période biennale 2012-2013, II^e Partie (2013)* », dans lequel sont décrites les activités de la Commission au cours de la deuxième moitié de cette période biennale.

Ce rapport contient le rapport de la 23^e réunion ordinaire de la Commission (Le Cap, Afrique du Sud, 18-25 novembre 2013) et les rapports de toutes les réunions des Sous-commissions, des Comités permanents et des Sous-comités, ainsi que de divers Groupes de travail. Il comprend également un résumé des activités du Secrétariat et les rapports annuels remis par les Parties contractantes à l'ICCAT et les observateurs concernant leurs activités de pêche de thonidés et d'espèces voisines dans la zone de la Convention.

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

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

PRÉSENTACIÓN

El Presidente de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico presenta sus respetos a las Partes contratantes del Convenio Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (firmado en Río de Janeiro, 14 de mayo de 1966), así como a los delegados y consejeros que representan a las mencionadas Partes contratantes, y tiene el honor de transmitirles el “*Informe del Período Bienal, 2012-2013, IIª Parte (2013)*”, en el que se describen las actividades de la Comisión durante la segunda mitad de dicho periodo bienal.

El Informe Bienal contiene el informe de la Vigésimotercera Reunión Ordinaria de la Comisión (Ciudad del Cabo, Sudáfrica, 18-25 de noviembre de 2013), y los informes de todas las reuniones de las Subcomisiones, Comités Permanentes y Subcomités, así como de algunos Grupos de Trabajo. Incluye, además, un resumen de las actividades de la Secretaría y los Informes anuales de las Partes contratantes de la Comisión y de observadores sobre sus actividades en las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines en la zona del Convenio.

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

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

MASANORI MIYAHARA

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

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¹ Reports received and distributed for the 2013 ICCAT annual meetings. Many Reports submitted to the Commission contain detailed information in the appendices. For reasons of economy, these appendices are not included in this publication, but can be requested from the Secretariat in the original language. In addition, Compliance Reporting Tables have been extracted from the Annual Reports and the information contained therein has been assimilated into the Compliance Tables (Appendix 2 to ANNEX 10 of the 2013 Commission Report).

² Rapports reçus et diffusés pour les réunions annuelles de l'ICCAT de 2013. Plusieurs rapports soumis à la Commission joignent des informations détaillées dans les appendices. Aux fins d'économie, ces appendices ne sont pas inclus dans ce volume, mais peuvent être sollicités auprès du Secrétariat dans la langue d'origine. En outre, les tableaux de déclaration d'application ont été extraits de ces Rapports annuels et l'information contenue dans ces tableaux de déclaration a été incorporée aux tableaux d'application (Appendice 2 à l'ANNEXE 10 du Rapport de la Commission de 2013).

³ Informes recibidos y distribuidos para las reuniones anuales de ICCAT de 2013. Muchos informes presentados a la Comisión incluyen información detallada en apéndices. Por razones de economía, dichos apéndices no se incluyen en esta edición, pero pueden solicitarse a la Secretaría en su idioma original. Además, las tablas de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento se han eliminado de los informes anuales y la información de dichas tablas se ha incluido en las tablas de cumplimiento (Apéndice 2 al ANEXO 10 del Informe de la Comisión de 2013).

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

Ministère de la pêche et des ressources halieutiques

SUMMARY

*The reported Algerian catches of tuna and tuna-like species for 2012 are in the order of 387 metric tons (t) for swordfish, 69 t for bluefin tuna, and 1,667 t for small tunas. There has been an increase in swordfish yields in 2012, as compared with 2011. It should also be noted that, in 2012, two national purse seine tuna vessels measuring between 25 and 30 m participated in the bluefin tuna fishing campaign. The catches made in this campaign amounted to 69 t of the 138 t authorized, and were caught by just one vessel. The second vessel's fishing was unsuccessful. Nineteen (19) dead bluefin tuna were sampled for size and sex on board the fishing vessel. With regard to swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), size and weight sampling was carried out at the landing ports on a sample of 307 fish. A coordinated statistical collection and monitoring system is in operation at the national level. Monitoring is carried out through vessel registration, logbooks, catch reports which can be completed by the observers on board, and by the implementation of a VMS system, particularly as regards bluefin tuna fishing. All these tools combined are aimed not only at identifying all the vessel activities but also assessing the quantities landed. In addition, within the framework of the research work of the Centre National de la Recherche et du Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) (National Center for Research and Development of Fishing and Aquaculture), a key research area is the study and monitoring of highly migratory species, in particular, the monitoring of the growth of juvenile bluefin tuna.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Les captures algériennes des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées pour l'année 2012 sont de l'ordre de 387 tonnes pour l'espadon, de 69 tonnes pour le thon rouge et de 1667 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. Nous notons une augmentation des productions de l'espadon pour l'année 2012 si nous la comparons à celle de l'année écoulée 2011. Aussi, il est à signaler que durant l'année 2012, deux thoniers nationaux de type senneurs dont les longueurs varient entre 25 et 30 m ont participé à la campagne de pêche au thon rouge. Les captures réalisées au titre de cette campagne est de 69 tonnes sur 138 tonnes autorisés pêché par un seul navire. Le deuxième navire a fait une pêche infructueuse. Un échantillonnage de dix-neuf (19) spécimens morts de thon rouge a fait l'objet de mensuration de taille et du sexage à bord du navire de pêche. Concernant l'espadon *Xiphias gladius*, des échantillons de taille et de poids ont été effectués au niveau des ports de débarquement sur un échantillon sur 307 individus. Sur le plan statistique un dispositif harmonisé de suivi et de collecte est opérationnel à l'échelle nationale. Le suivi s'effectue à travers les registres de navires, les carnets de bords, déclarations de captures qui peuvent être complétées par des programmes d'observateurs à bord et par la mise en place de système VMS notamment dans le cas de la pêche au thon rouge. L'ensemble de ces outils visent non seulement à identifier l'ensemble des navires en activités mais également à évaluer les quantités débarquées. Par ailleurs, dans le cadre des travaux de recherche du Centre National de la Recherche et du Développement de la pêche et de l'Aquaculture « CNRDPA », un axe de recherche sur l'étude et le suivi des grands migrants halieutiques a été inscrit, notamment en ce qui concerne le suivi de la croissance de juvéniles de thon rouge.*

RESUMEN

*Las capturas argelinas totales de túnidos y especies afines registradas para 2012 se sitúan en 387 t para el pez espada, 69 t para el atún rojo y 1.667 t para los pequeños túnidos. Se ha constatado un aumento en la producción de pez espada en 2012 en comparación con el año anterior, 2011. Además, cabe señalar que durante 2012 dos atuneros nacionales de tipo cerquero con esloras que oscilaban entre 25 y 30 m participaron en la campaña de pesca de atún rojo. Durante dicha campaña se capturaron 69 t frente a las 138 t que estaba autorizado a pescar un solo buque. El segundo buque no logró pescar nada. Se realizó un muestreo de 19 ejemplares muertos de atún rojo. Se midió la talla y se determinó el sexo de estos ejemplares a bordo del buque de pesca. En lo que concierne al pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), se realizaron muestreos de talla y peso en los puertos de desembarque sobre una muestra de 307 ejemplares. En el plan estadístico, está operativo un dispositivo armonizado de seguimiento y recopilación de datos a nivel nacional. El seguimiento se realiza a través de los registros de los buques, los cuadernos de pesca, las declaraciones de captura, que pueden completarse mediante programas de observadores a bordo y la implementación del VMS; sobre todo en el caso de la pesca de atún rojo. El conjunto de estas herramientas tienen como finalidad no sólo identificar el conjunto de los buques activos, sino también evaluar las cantidades desembarcadas. Además, el marco de los trabajos de investigación del Centre National de la Recherche et du Développement de la pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA), se ha creado un eje de investigación centrado en el estudio y seguimiento de los grandes migradores haliéuticos, sobre todo en lo que concierne al seguimiento del crecimiento del atún rojo juvenil.*

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 d'espèces voisines en 2012 se sont élevées à 2.123 tonnes réparties comme suit :

- espadon : 387 t
- thonidés mineurs : 1.667 t
- thon rouge : 69 t

Deux navires senneurs de 30 m de longueur ont participé à la campagne de pêche au thon rouge au titre de l'année 2012, ces derniers ayant opéré une pêche au thon vivant, cependant seul un seul navire a capturé son quota de 69 tonnes qui représente la moitié du quota alloué à l'Algérie qui était à hauteur de 138 t, le second navire ayant pris part à cette campagne n'a enregistré aucune capture (pêche infructueuse).

S'agissant de l'espadon, cette pêcherie tend à se développer, en effet, près de 300 unités de pêche palangrière dont la taille est comprise entre 9 et 12 m, interviennent au niveau des eaux territoriales algériennes. La production enregistrée lors de cette année atteint 387 t, ce qui représente une augmentation par rapport celle de 2011 qui était à hauteur de 216 t.

Il est important de signaler que les tonnages sont réalisés durant les années citées ci-dessus à l'exception des deux périodes de fermeture réglementaire de pêche à l'espadon, du 1^{er} octobre au 30 novembre et celle du mois supplémentaire, du 1^{er} au 31 mars. Signalons qu'un échantillon au débarquement de 307 individus a été prélevé.

Concernant les thonidés mineurs, ce groupe d'espèces est capturé au moyen de différents types d'embarcation de pêche utilisant différents types d'engins, notamment la senne tournante et coulissante, le chalut pélagique et semi pélagique et la palangre.

1.1 Thon rouge

1.1.1 Fréquences de taille

L'étude des fréquences de taille réalisée sur 19 individus capturés morts lors de la campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant à la senne pour l'année 2012 a fait ressortir que les spécimens possèdent des tailles comprise entre 90 et 145 cm. L'interprétation des résultats obtenus sur seulement 19 individus peut être biaisée et peut par conséquent fausser la tendance, l'échantillon n'étant pas représentatif de la quantité pêchée. En effet, les 19 individus représentent un poids total de 789 kg sur une pêche de 69 t de thon rouge capturé vivant. La distribution montre un pic important pour les tailles comprises entre 120 et 125 cm.

La distribution de tailles de *Thunnus thynnus* est représentée à la **Figure 1**.

1.1.2 Fréquence des poids

En ce qui concerne la variation pondérale des prises de thon rouge, la **Figure 2** montre que le poids des individus varie entre 25 et 55 kg avec une prédominance des individus ayant un poids de 45 kg. L'intervalle des prises en poids montre qu'il s'agit de petits spécimens.

1.1.3 Relation taille-poids

La relation taille-poids est comme suit : $Wt = a Lt^b$

La **Figure 3** illustre la relation taille poids obtenue pour l'année 2012.

1.1.4 Sex-ratio global

La répartition des mâles et des femelles du thon rouge, en effectif et en pourcentage, est présentée dans le **Tableau 5**.

Sur 19 individus échantillonnés, 12 sont des femelles, ce qui représente un pourcentage de 63,16 %, les mâles qui sont au nombre de 7 représentent 36,84 %, le sex-ratio est en faveur des femelles. Le pourcentage des femelles est deux fois plus important que celui des mâles. Pour vérifier cette dominance des femelles dans notre distribution, un test de l'écart réduit ϵ (Schwartz, 1983), basé sur la comparaison d'un pourcentage observé (p_0) à un pourcentage théorique ($p=0.5$), a été effectué.

La valeur de ϵ obtenue de 5,66 est supérieure à celle lue dans le tableau de l'écart réduit (= 1,96), le test confirme la différence observée entre l'abondance des deux sexes donc le sex-ratio est bien en faveur des femelles.

1.1.5 Sex-ratio en fonction de taille

Les courbes d'abondance de taille établies à partir de 19 individus de *Thunnus thynnus* dont 12 femelles et 7 mâles, sont représentées dans la **Figure 5**. Les effectifs ainsi que les pourcentages des deux sexes par classe de taille sont portés dans le **Tableau 4**.

La taille moyenne des mâles égale à 119,64 cm, est la même à celle des femelles qui est de 119,58 cm (**Tableau 3**).

Pour confirmer cette observation, un test de comparaison des deux moyennes observées basé sur la valeur de l'écart-réduit ϵ est effectué :

La valeur obtenue est égale à 0,001, elle est inférieure à la valeur lue dans la table de l'écart réduit pour un risque de 5 % (=1,96), elle indique une différence non significative entre les tailles moyennes des deux sexes.

Nos résultats indiquent une répartition différente entre les mâles et les femelles avec une dominance de mâles dans l'intervalle de classe allant de 110 cm à 135 cm, par contre les femelles représente un effectif plus élevé dans la classe de taille allant de 110 cm à 120 cm ; de plus, elles dominent dans les petites tailles de 90 cm et dans les grandes tailles de 140 cm à 145 cm.

1.2 Espadon

1.2.1 Fréquence de tailles

Des mensurations de tailles ont été effectuées au débarquement des ports de pêche nationaux sur un échantillonnage de 307 individus d'espadon au cours de l'année 2012. On note un large intervalle de taille, entre 40 et 205 cm avec une taille moyenne de 126 cm. La distribution de fréquence de tailles de l'espadon est représentée dans la **Figure 6**.

Une grande fluctuation dans la distribution de taille marquée par quelques pics représentant aussi bien les petites que les grandes tailles, cependant la taille la plus représentée se situe entre 135 et 140 cm.

Signalons qu'il n'a pas été possible d'effectuer le sexage des individus échantillonnés ces derniers étant débarqués éviscérés.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Comme précisé dans les précédents rapports, afin de définir une politique d'aménagement et de gestion de la pêche, il s'avère nécessaire de disposer de données chiffrées ainsi que d'informations détaillées sur l'activité de la pêche. C'est donc dans cette optique qu'un dispositif harmonisé de suivi et de collecte a été mis en place à l'échelle nationale.

Le suivi s'effectue à travers les registres de navires, les carnets de bords, déclarations de captures qui peuvent être complétées par des programmes d'observateurs à bord et par la mise en place de système VMS notamment dans le cas de la pêche au thon rouge. L'ensemble de ces outils visent non seulement à identifier l'ensemble des navires en activité et évaluer les quantités débarquées (évaluation indirecte) dans la volonté de mieux gérer les ressources mais aussi de lutter contre la pêche illicite. Le suivi des débarquements se fait à travers des enregistrements systématiques par des agents de collecteurs relevant de l'Administration des pêches (aux points de débarquement) ou par des enquêtes par échantillonnage sur les sites de débarquement. Les informations sur le nombre d'unités de pêche et sur la population de pêcheurs peuvent être obtenues par des enquêtes cadres.

Le fichier national sur toute la flotte de pêche exerçant dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale est en permanence actualisé. Il comporte les informations sur les différents types de navires de pêche : sardiniers, petits métiers, chalutiers, thoniers et plaisanciers, ainsi que les informations se rapportant à l'armateur, à l'autorisation de pêche, au navire, à la pêche, etc.

Par ailleurs, le système VMS installé à bord des navires thoniers est opérationnel. Pour veiller à ce qu'il y ait une traçabilité des produits pêchés destinés à la commercialisation, 12 halles à marrée à l'échelle nationale sont en cours de réalisation et d'aménagement, trois d'entre elles sont en phase d'équipement et prêtes à être fonctionnelles.

Quant à la recherche scientifique se rapportant aux thonidés et aux espèces voisines, des travaux de recherche notamment sur les paramètres biologiques, la croissance et l'exploitation de ces espèces, sont régulièrement effectués.

Aussi, dans le cadre des travaux de recherche du Centre National de la Recherche et du Développement de la pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA), un axe de recherche sur l'étude et le suivi des grands migrateurs halieutiques a été inscrit. À ce titre un plan de recherche sur le suivi de la croissance des petits thons rouges (juvéniles).

En ce qui concerne les informations sur la pêche accessoire et les rejets, le CNRDPA a mis en place un programme de collecte de données sur les prises accessoires.

Par ailleurs, le secteur des pêches a établi un plan quinquennal pour mener des campagnes d'évaluation des ressources halieutiques le long du littoral algérien et c'est dans ce contexte que deux campagnes d'évaluation des ressources pélagiques et démersales ont déjà été réalisées.

Aussi, un projet relatif à la mise en place d'un plan d'aménagement et de gestion des pêcheries algériennes a été mis en place au niveau des 14 wilayas à façade maritime.

En ce qui concerne les prises accessoires et les rejets, un programme de suivi de ce type de pêche a été mis en place par une équipe du CNRDPA afin de relever l'ampleur de cette activité et son impact sur les ressources halieutiques.

ANNEXE I DE LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Transmis par voie électronique le 20-09-2013.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Transmis par voie électronique le 20-09-2013.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Transmis par voie électronique le 20-09-2013.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Transmis par voie électronique le 20-09-2013.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Transmis par voie électronique le 20-09-2013.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Non applicable .
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Aucune opération de marquage n'a été effectuée.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Aucune prise sportive et récréative de thonidés et espèces apparentées n'a été enregistrée au cours de 2012.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Aucune pêche récréative ne cible le thon rouge.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Formulaire renseigné et transmis par voie électronique le 20-09-2013.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Information transmise par voie électronique le 20-09-2013.
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	Informations transmises par voie électronique en date du 27-06-2013.
THON		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 30-07-2013.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable, aucun élevage de thon n'est effectué en Algérie.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non applicable, aucune activité d'élevage n'est opérée en Algérie.
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable, pas d'élevage de thon rouge en Algérie.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas d'élevage de thon rouge en Algérie.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable, il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Aucun thon rouge n'a fait l'objet de saisi.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable, programme qui concerne le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable, concerne le stock de 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, aucune information n'a été collectée dans le cadre du GBYP.
THONIDÉS		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable, il s'agit des thonidés tropicaux.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable, plan spécifique à une région et un pays défini.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Non applicable, il s'agit du thon rouge du Nord.
ISTIOPHORIDÉ		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable, groupe d'espèce non répertorié en Algérie.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable, groupe d'espèce non répertorié en Algérie.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non applicable, espèces non commercialisées.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable, espèces non commercialisées.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	Non applicable.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable espèces non commercialisées.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable espèces non commercialisées.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable il s'agit d'une espèce océanique.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Aucune information à ce sujet.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non applicable.

S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Information incluse dans formulaire Tâche I Tâche II, transmis en date du 30/07/2013 et rapport scientifique transmis le 20/09/2013.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Une réflexion est développée dans le cadre des travaux du centre national de la recherche et du développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Rapport non encore établi informations en cours de collecte dans le cadre des travaux du Centre national de Recherche et du Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture.

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, DEUXIÈME PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3 (RAPPORT DE GESTION)

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	L'Algérie n'a ménagé aucun effort pour remplir ses obligations en matière de déclaration. Il faut reconnaître que ses exigences deviennent de plus en plus multiples et complexes. Pour respecter les délais en plus de la voie protocolaire, des envois électroniques ont été transmis. Des programmes de collecte d'informations ont été également mis en place au niveau de la centrale et locale. Néanmoins, une assistance technique est sollicitée pour pouvoir améliorer la qualité des notifications.
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 mise en œuvre pour les pêcheries algériennes et notamment celles du thon rouge et de l'espadon. Les requins ne sont pas commercialisés en Algérie.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	12/09/2013.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. Pas d'affrètement de navire. Non autorisé par la réglementation algérienne en vigueur.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. Pas d'affrètement de navire.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non applicable. Transbordement interdit par la réglementation algérienne.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Il y a lieu de signaler que la gestion des ports en Algérie relève de plusieurs départements ministériels (Ministère des Transports, Service

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
			National des garde-côtes). De ce fait la recommandation 12-07 n'est pas encore applicable par l'Algérie. Des contacts avec toutes les parties concernées sont en cours pour examiner l'éventuelle application de cette recommandation.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	La liste des ports désignés pour le débarquement (au nombre de 06) a été transmise à l'ICCAT.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Aucun navire étranger n'a formulé une demande d'accès à un des ports algériens.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Les rapports d'inspection au port pour les 04 navires thoniers ayant participé à la campagne 2013 ont été établis.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Il n'y a pas eu de préemption d'infraction.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Il n'y a pas eu de préemption d'infraction.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Il n'y a pas eu de préemption d'infraction.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Aucun accord bilatéral n'a été conclu par l'Algérie.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	15 navires de plus de 20 mètres sont actuellement autorisés.
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. Les pêcheries sportives et récréatives ne ciblent pas les thonidés.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. Aucune pêche IUU n'a été enregistrée.
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	Données soumises le 12/09/2013.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable. Aucun cas de non application des mesures de l'ICCAT n'a été enregistré.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. Aucun navire n'a été observé.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune madrague de thon rouge.
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2013	Transmis le 14/10/2012 n°717/DPMO/MPRH et le 07/02/2013 (n°264/MPRH/SG).
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable. Pas d'élevage du thon rouge.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Transmis le 04/06/2013 (N°659/MPRH/SG).
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04	Formulaire CP42-Imp10-04 renseigné et transmis le 14 octobre 2013.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2012	Transmis le 1 ^{er} Avril 2013 (N°551/MPRH/SG).
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Transmis -le 14 avril 2013 (N°264/MPRH/DPMO). -18 avril 2013 (N°276/MPRH/DPMO). -30 avril 2013 (N°800/MPRH/SG). -15 mai 2013 (N°598/MPRH/DPMO)/Liste définitive. Le nombre de navire retenu pour la campagne 2013 est de quatre navires.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	- Le 16 mai 2013 (n°2013-023). - Le 28 mai 2013 (n°2013-024).
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	OUI.
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	Transbordement n'ont autorisé par la réglementation en vigueur.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Transmis le 29/02/2012 (N°255 SG/MPRH/2012).
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Trois rapports ont été envoyés à l'ICCAT (16, 24 et 25/06/2013).
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Un (1) rapport mensuel a été transmis /mois de juin. Aucune capture de thon rouge n'a été effectuée durant les autres mois.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Transmis le 19 juin 2013.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30 kg/115 cm.	Aucun programme de marquage et de remise à l'eau de spécimens de –de 30 kg n'est actuellement 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	Trois (03) BCD ont été remis au titre de la campagne 2013.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Transmis le 30/09/2013.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui actualisés et transmis le 28/05/2013.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui transmis en novembre 2012.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Texte réglementaire régissant l'activité de la pêche au thon rouge dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale comportant la disposition relative à l'obligation du BCD ainsi que le

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
			modèle type du BCD a été transmis au Secrétariat de la Commission.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée en Algérie.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	Non applicable.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable.
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	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	1 avril 2013. 30 septembre 2013.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Transmis le 2-08-2005.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre.	Transmise le 16 janvier 2013.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Les navires de pêches sportives et récréatives ne ciblent pas le thon rouge.
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	Transmise le 27 juin 2013.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 12 septembre 2013.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable.
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Non applicable.
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. Espèce non répertoriée dans les eaux algériennes.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Espèce non commercialisée en Algérie et ne fait pas l'objet d'exportation sur le marché international.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taupo bleu	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, 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)	Il est à signaler que les requins, tel que mentionné dans les exigences (7001 à 7004) ne sont pas ciblés et commercialisés en Algérie. Cependant, nous enregistrons quelques prises accidentelles dont le taux n'est pas très important, mais qui reste à déterminer. Une concertation avec nos chercheurs pour faire un état sur ces espèces est en cours.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Des prises accidentelles de tortues marines sont rarement observées par nos pêcheurs qui les rejettent immédiatement à l'eau.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable. Les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer dans les pêcheries nationales sont très rares.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Non applicable.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie à l'encontre des recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission en 2012.

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

Dans le cadre des préparatifs de la campagne de pêche au thon rouge au titre de l'année 2012, l'Administration des pêches algériennes a procédé à partir de la fin de l'année 2011 à la révision du dispositif réglementaire régissant l'exploitation du thon rouge dans les eaux sous juridiction en prenant en considération les problèmes rencontrés par les armateurs thoniers algériens en cours des années 2010 et 2011 et en se basant sur les dispositions de l'ICCAT, notamment la Recommandation 10-04. Ce nouveau dispositif a été également modifié au cours des préparatifs de la campagne 2013 pour l'adapter aux nouvelles dispositions arrêtées dans la Recommandation 12-03 de l'ICCAT. De ce fait, un nouveau arrêté a été adopté et promulgué en mars 2013 (arrêté du 19 mars 2013 modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 instituant des quotas de pêche au thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon national exerçant dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale et fixant les modalités de leur réparation et de leur mise en œuvre)¹.

Aussi, le dispositif réglementaire mis en place réglemente les aspects mentionnés dans le chapitre 3 ci-dessus et prend également en charge les autres mesures adoptées dans les recommandations de l'ICCAT.

¹ Disponible au Secrétariat.

En matière de gestion du quota, l'arrêté suscité prévoit la mise en place d'une Commission ministérielle chargée de répartir les quotas de pêche au thon rouge conformément aux conditions fixées par la législation et la réglementation en vigueur et en se basant sur la base des normes minimales de l'ICCAT.

En matière d'enregistrement des informations, l'Algérie a également exigé des capitaines de navire ce qui suit :

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

Durant la campagne de pêche 2013, en matière de contrôle, un observateur-contrôleur relevant de l'Administration des pêches a été embarqué à bord de chaque navire. L'observateur national avait pour objet de faire le suivi de toutes les opérations de pêche, de veiller au respect de l'application de la réglementation nationale en vigueur et celle de l'ICCAT et de valider les documents relatifs aux demandes d'autorisation de transfert, aux déclarations de transfert et aux BCD.

Aussi, des observateurs régionaux ont été également embarqués à bord de chaque thonier ayant pris part à la campagne de pêche.

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

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

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

En matière de réglementation, cette pêcherie est 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 quel que soit le type et la longueur du navire.

Par ailleurs et conformément à la Recommandation 09-04 de l'ICCAT sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée, un arrêté fixant la période de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale a été promulgué le 21 septembre 2011.

Toutefois, nous soulignons que suite aux doléances des professionnels quant à la période supplémentaire de fermeture de cette pêcherie, la période arrêtée dans le texte suscité a été modifiée pour passer du 15 février au 15 mars au lieu du 1^{er} au 31 mars. Un arrêté ministériel dans ce sens a été promulgué en date du 20 mai 2013².

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

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

Néanmoins, il est à souligner que ces exigences sont de plus en plus nombreuses et complexes et quelques fois leurs mises en œuvre nécessitent l'implication de plusieurs institutions et départements ministériels.

² Disponible au Secrétariat.

Aussi, une difficulté est rencontrée par nos juristes quant à l'interprétation de certaines dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT, ce qui rend difficile leur application et voire même une mauvaise application de certains paragraphes.

Il est à signaler également, qu'étant donné que la pêche au thon rouge vivant à la senne est une nouvelle activité en Algérie, quelques difficultés ont été rencontrées par les capitaines de pêche et les observateurs nationaux en matière de collecte d'informations, notamment celles relatives aux opérations de pêche conjointes qui n'ont pas été reportées dans les carnets de pêche durant la campagne de pêche 2013.

Vu les missions assignées aux observateurs nationaux à bord des navires, bien qu'ils soient désignés parmi les inspecteurs de la pêche et les ingénieurs en halieutiques, une formation est nécessaire, vu les spécificités de cette pêcherie, notamment la pêche au thon vivant.

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. Échantillon.

<i>Poids (WT) en kg</i>	<i>Nombre d'individus</i>
25	1
28	1
32	3
40	3
45	7
48	1
50	1
52	1
55	1
387	19

Tableau 2. Sex ratio en fonction des tailles.

<i>Tailles (cm)</i>	<i>Mâles</i>	<i>Femelle</i>	<i>Effectifs</i>
90-95		1	1
95-100		0	0
100-105		1	1
105-110		1	1
110-115	2	0	2
115-120	2	3	5
120-125	2	4	6
125-130	0	0	0
130-135	1	0	1
135-140		0	0
140-145		1	1
145-150		1	1
Total	7	12	19

Tableau 3. Tailles moyennes par sexe.

<i>Sexes</i>	<i>Mâles</i>	<i>Femelles</i>	<i>Total</i>
Effectifs	7	12	19
Taille maximale (cm)	130	145	145
Taille minimale (cm)	110	90	90
Taille moyenne (cm)	120,36	119,58	120
Variance cm2	14429	14391	14334
Ecart-type	120,12	119,96	120

Tableau 4. Pourcentages par sexe et par classe de taille.

<i>Tailles (cm)</i>	<i>Effectifs</i>			<i>Pourcentages</i>		<i>Précision au risque de 5%</i>
	<i>Mâles</i>	<i>Femelles</i>	<i>Effectifs totaux</i>	<i>Mâles</i>	<i>Femelles</i>	
90		1	1	0	100	0
95		0	0	0	0	0
100		1	1	0	100	0
105		1	1	0	100	0
110	2	0	2	100	0	0
115	2	3	5	40	60	42,94
120	2	4	6	33,33	66,67	37,72
125	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	1	0	1	0	0	0
135		0	0	0	0	0
140		1	1	0	100	0
145		1	1	0	100	0
TOTAL	7	12	19			

Tableau 5. Sex-ratio global de *Thunnus thynnus*.

	<i>Nombre d'individus</i>	<i>Pourcentage avec une précision au risque de 5 %</i>
Effectif global	19	100 %
Mâles (M)	7	36,84 % ± 21,7
Femelles (F)	12	63,16 % ± 21,7

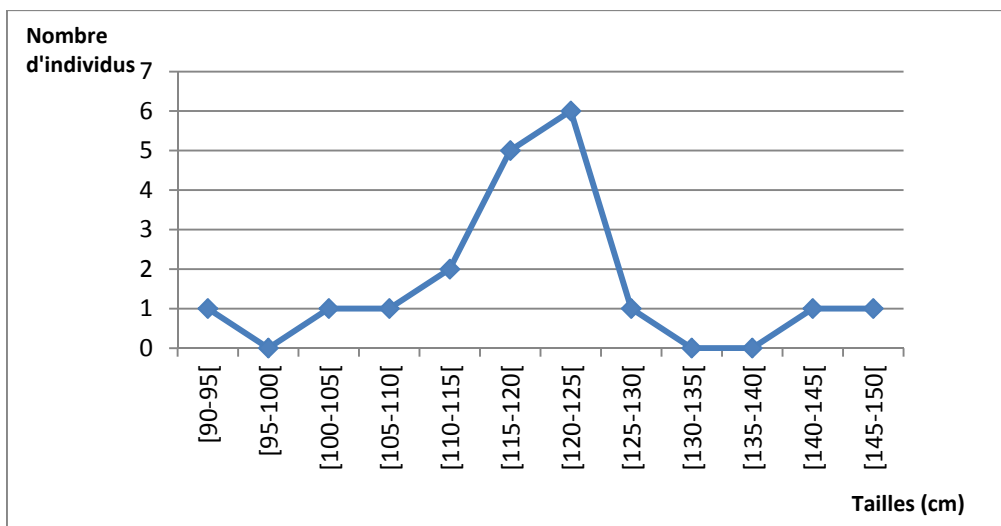


Figure 1. Distribution de fréquence de tailles de *Thunnus thynnus*.

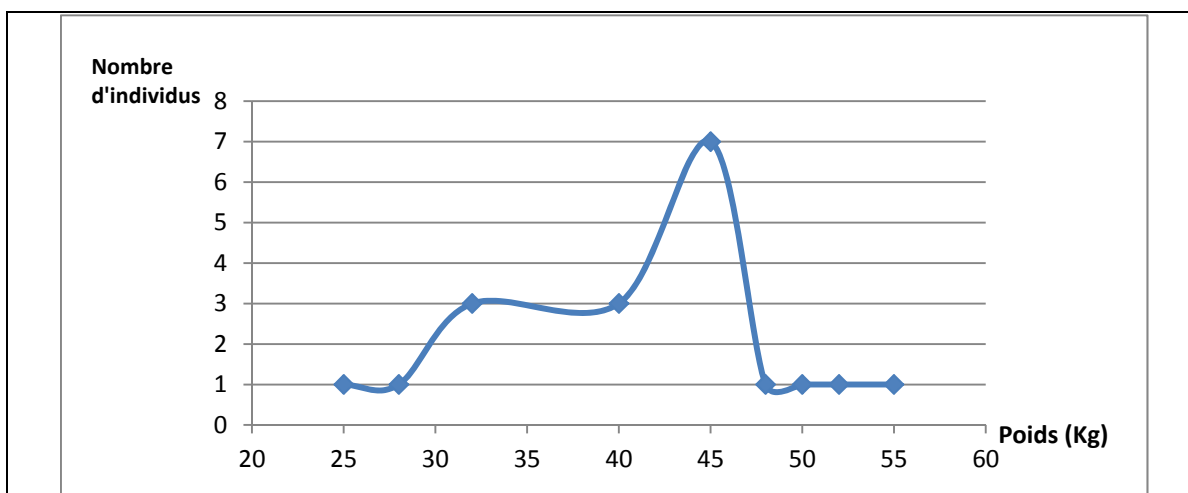


Figure 2. Distribution de fréquence de poids de *Thunnus thynnus*.

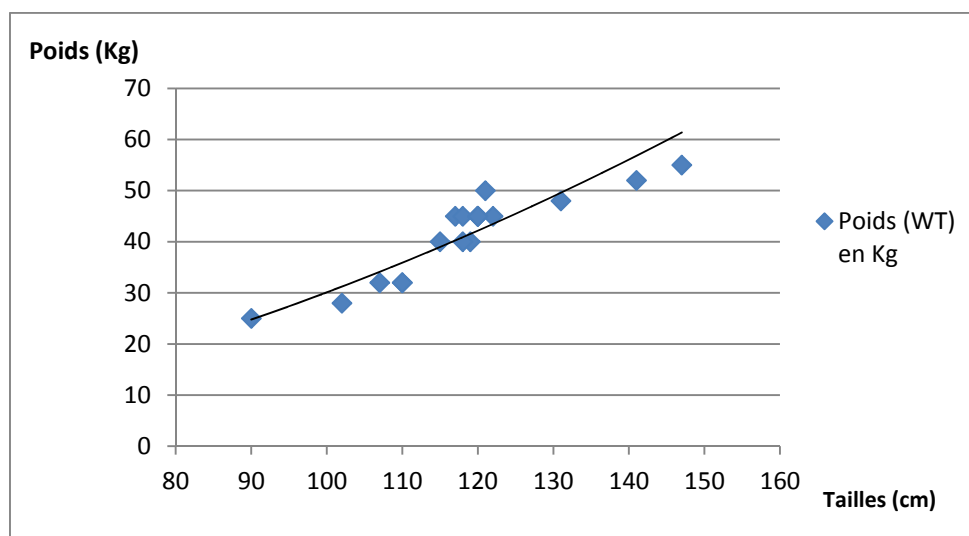


Figure 3. Relation tailles-poids de thon rouge.

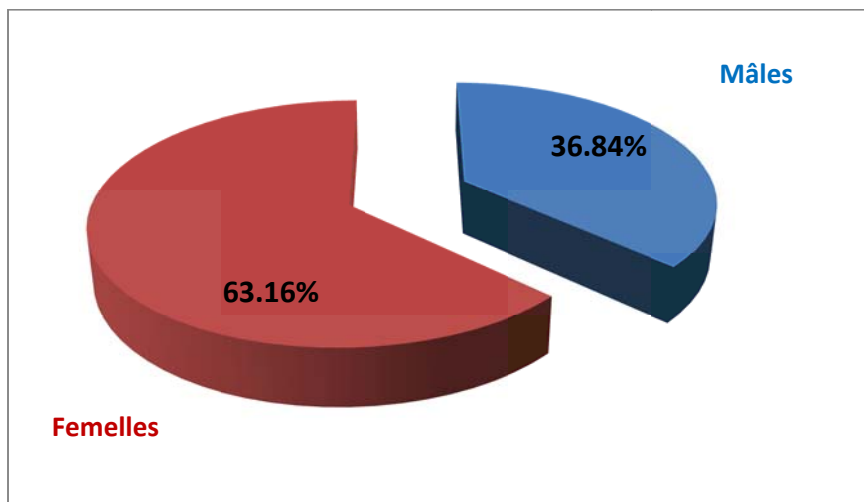


Figure 4. Sex-ratio global de *Thunnus thynnus*

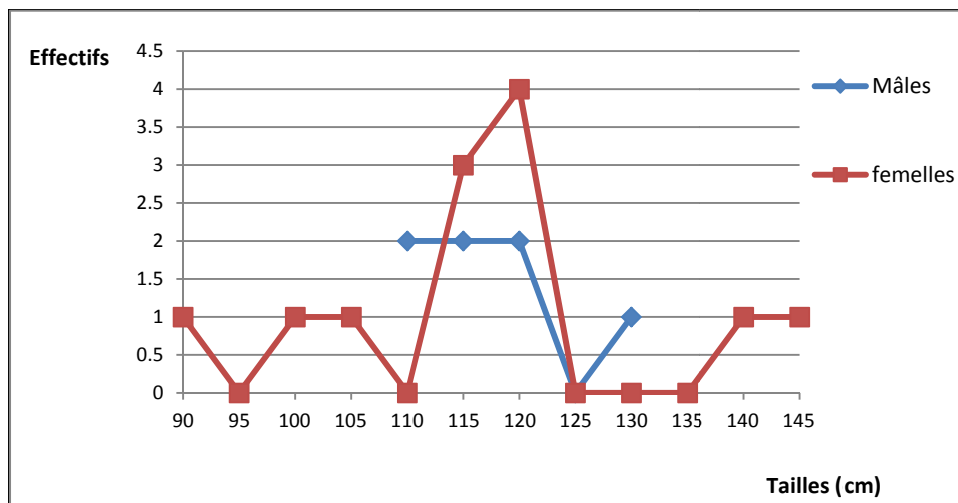


Figure 5. Courbes d'abondance de taille des femelles et des mâles en fonction de la taille.

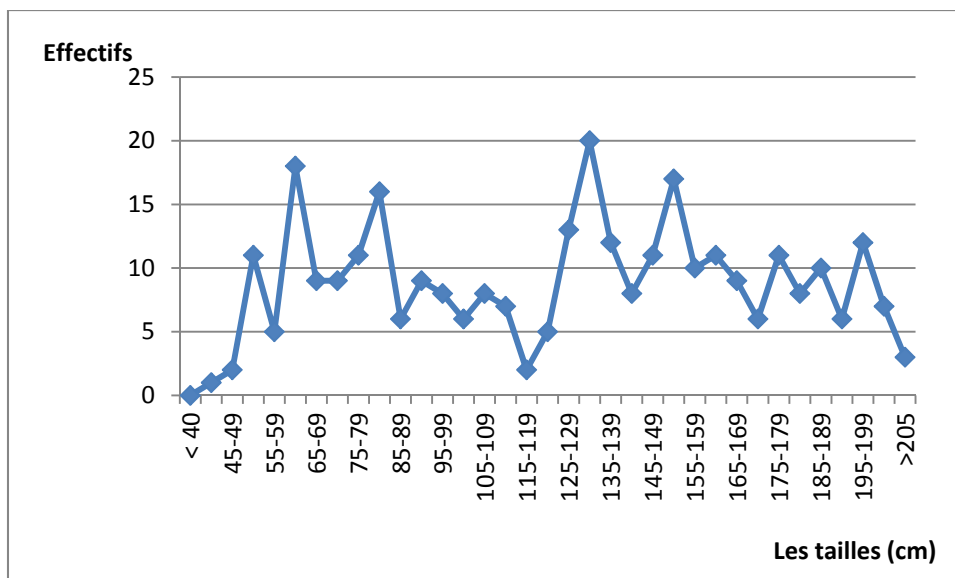


Figure 6. Distribution de fréquence de tailles de l'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*)

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ANGOLA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ANGOLA
INFORME ANUAL DE ANGOLA**

Kumbi Kilongo¹, Tânia Mandiga², Júlia Airoso³ and Pedro Kingombo⁴

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 Thunnus albacares (yellowfin tuna) and the small tunas, that includes Katsuwonus pelamis (skipjack), 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 the longline, operating under a joint venture regime with the Angolan companies. The artisanal fishery also makes an important contribution to the catches, using the gillnet, line and hook and traps. Insignificant catches are also made by the industrial and semi-industrial fisheries, using the bottom trawl and purse-seine. From 2009 to 2012, the highest catches of tuna species were registered in 2010 (10,353 t) and the lowest in 2011 (6,448 t). Important catches are made by the artisanal fishery, but an important increase was registered in the catches from the industrial fishery in 2012 (4,689 tons), dominated by Thunnus obesus (4,069 t). During this year, the lowest catches of tuna were registered in the time-series from the artisanal fishery (3,656 t), dominated by Euthynnus alletteratus (1,903 t). The catches of tuna registered as by-catch were insignificant (<20 tons per year). Two species are mainly caught as by-catch: Euthynnus alletteratus and Katsuwonus pelamis. The biological samplings of small tunas are done at the Fisheries Research Centre of Benguela when the catches are recorded by the National Directorate of Fisheries, the National Institute of Fisheries Research and the Institute of the Artisanal Fisheries.

RÉSUMÉ

Les espèces du groupe scombridés pêchées le long de la côte angolaise sont divisées en deux groupes principaux qui incluent les grands thons comme Thunnus alalunga (germon), Thunnus obesus (thon obèse) et Thunnus albacares (albacore) et les thons mineurs, qui regroupent Katsuwonus pelamis (listao), Euthynnus alletteratus (thonine), Scomberomorus tritor (chinchard Espagnol), Sarda sarda (bonite à dos rayé) et Auxis thazard (auxide). Elles sont pêchées en tant qu'espèces cibles par le secteur industriel, en utilisant comme engin de pêche la palangre, opérant en régime de « joint-venture » avec les compagnies nationales. Le secteur artisanal contribue en grande mesure aux captures, en utilisant comme engin de pêche le filet maillant, ligne et hameçon et matraque. Les captures accessoires provenant des secteurs industriel et semi-industriel qui utilisent le chalutage au fond et la senne sont insignifiantes. De 2009 à 2012, les captures des thonidés les plus élevées ont été enregistrées en 2010 (10.353 tonnes) et les plus basses en 2011 (6.448 tonnes). Le secteur artisanal représente les captures les plus élevées les trois premières années, suivi d'une importante augmentation des captures provenant du secteur industriel qui cible les thonidés (4.689 tonnes), dominées par l'espèce Thunnus obesus (4.069 tonnes). Les captures les plus basses provenant du secteur artisanal ont été enregistrées durant cette année (3.656 tonnes), dominées par l'espèce Euthynnus alletteratus (1.903 tonnes). Les captures des thonidés enregistrées comme accessoires par les chalutiers et senneurs sont insignifiantes (< 20 tonnes par an). Euthynnus alletteratus et Katsuwonus pelamis sont les espèces les plus capturées comme accessoires. Les échantillonnages biologiques sont faits par le Centre des Recherches Halieutiques de Benguela, au moment où les captures sont enregistrées par la Direction Nationale de Pêche, l'Institut National des Recherches Halieutiques et l'Institut de la Pêche Artisanale.

RESUMEN

Las especies de escómbridos capturados en la costa angoleña se dividen en dos grupos principales, el de grandes túnidos, que incluye Thunnus alalunga (atún blanco), Thunnus obesus (patudo) y Thunnus albacares (rabil) y el de los túnidos pequeños, que incluye Katsuwonus pelamis (listados), Euthynnus alletteratus (bacoreta), Scomberomorus tritor (carita oeste africano), Sarda sarda (bonito) y Auxis thazard (melva). Como especie objetivo, son capturadas

por los buques industriales palangreros, que operan en régimen de empresas conjuntas con las empresas angoleñas. La pesquería artesanal realiza también una importante contribución a las capturas, utilizando redes de enmalle, liña y anzuelo y almadrabas. También realizan capturas insignificantes las pesquerías industriales y semiindustriales, utilizando el arrastre de fondo y el cerco. Entre 2009 y 2012, las mayores capturas de túnidos se registraron en 2010 (10.353 t) y las menores en 2011 (6.448 t). La pesquería artesanal realiza capturas importantes, pero en 2012 se registró un aumento importante en las capturas de la pesquería industrial (4.689 t) en las que predominaba el *Thunnus obesus* (4.069 t). Durante este año, en la serie temporal de la pesquería artesanal se registraron las capturas más bajas de túnidos (3.656 t), en las que predominaba *Euthynnus alletteratus* (1.903 t). Las capturas de túnidos consignadas como captura fortuita fueron insignificantes (<20 t por año). Principalmente, dos especies son capturadas como captura fortuita: *Euthynnus alletteratus* y *Katsuwonus pelamis*. Los muestreos biológicos de pequeños túnidos se realizan en el Centro de Investigaciones Pesqueras de Benguela, mientras que las capturas se consiguan en el Departamento Nacional de Pesca, el Instituto Nacional de Investigación pesquera y el Instituto de Pesquerías Artesanales.

¹Instituto Nacional de InvestigaçãO Pesqueira

²DirecçãO Nacional das Pescas

³Gabinete de Plano

⁴Instituto de Pesca Artesanal

Introduction

The Angolan coast represents an extension of 1,650 km, from 5°S (northern border) to 17°15' S, the mouth of the Cunene river (southern border). The abundance and distribution of tuna resources, as other marine resources along this coast, are highly influenced by the presence of the warm water current of Angola in the north area and the cold water current of Benguela in the south area, creating the Angola-Benguela Front with the seasonal shift between 14°S-16°S. The wide specific biodiversity found in the southern area is associated with the favorable distribution influenced by the cold waters, very rich in nutrients. The most common species found are *Sarda sarda* (Atlantic bonito), *Euthynnus alletteratus* (little tunny), *Auxis thazard* (frigate tuna), *Scomberomorus tritor* (West African Spanish mackerel), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (skipjack), *Thunnus albacares* (yellowfin tuna), *Thunnus obesus* (bigeye tuna) and *Thunnus alalunga* (albacore). The high concentrations are related to a defined period of the year, mainly between June and December, which is the period when the highest catches are made.

Economically, the fishery sector ranks third in terms of the income of the country, after the oil and diamond sectors. This sector is the principal source of job opportunity for the communities living along the coast. The majority of this population practices subsistence artisanal activities, but the commercial activities of this sector have increased since the distribution of fishing material (small boats and gears) by the Ministry of Fishery from 2008.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Along the Angolan coast, tuna resources are divided into two main groups, namely the small and big tunas.

The small tunas are principally represented by:

<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	(skipjack)
<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	(little tunny)
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	(Spanish mackerel)
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	(Atlantic bonito)
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	(frigate tuna)

The big tuna are represented by:

<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	(albacore)
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	(patudo)
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	(yellowfin tuna)

The small tunas are coastal species and are mainly caught by the artisanal fishery and as by-catch by the commercial trawlers and purse-seiners. The species of big tunas are found at high sea and are caught as target by the licensed industrial vessels. This fleet is owned by foreigner companies, which fishing under a joint venture regime with the Angolan companies. Actually, the registered vessels mainly represent the Spanish and French flags.

Gear type

Industrially, big tunas are caught using as gear the longline. The small tunas are mainly caught by the artisanal fishery, using as gear gillnets, traps and line and hook. An insignificant amount of small tunas is also found in the by-catch from the industrial trawlers and purse-seiners.

Catches

In 2009, 8,300 t of tuna species were caught, of which 2,093 t were caught by the licensed industrial fishery, 6,191 t by the artisanal fishery and 16 t of by-catch from the industrial trawlers and purse-seiners (**Table 1**). The catches of the licensed fleet were dominated by *Katsuwonus pelamis* (940 t), followed by *Thunnus albacares* (701 t) and *Thunnus obesus* (452 t). The catches of the artisanal fishery were dominated by non-identified tunas (3,914 t), followed by *Sarda sarda* (1,962 t) and *Euthynnus alletteratus* (126 t). The remaining species were less represented in the catches. *Katsuwonus pelamis* dominated the catches from the by-catch of demersal trawlers and purse-seiners (14 t), followed by *Euthynnus alletteratus* (2 t). The non-identified tuna represented 4 t.

In 2010, 10,353 t of tuna species were caught, of which 1,772 t were caught by the licensed industrial fishery, 8,568 by the artisanal fishery and 13 of by-catch from the industrial trawlers and purse-seiners (**Table 1**). The catches of the licensed fleet were dominated by *Katsuwonus pelamis* (842 t), followed by *Thunnus albacares* (520 t) and *Thunnus obesus* (410 t). The catches of the artisanal fishery were dominated by non-identified tunas (2,517 t), followed by *Sarda sarda* (1,997 t), *Euthynnus alletteratus* (1,757 t), *Scomberomorus tritor* (1,650 t), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (628 t) and *Auxis thazard* (19 t). *Katsuwonus pelamis* dominated the catches from the by-catch of demersal trawlers and purse-seiners (14 t), followed by *Euthynnus alletteratus* (2 t). The non-identified tuna represented 4 t.

In 2011, 6,448 t of tuna species were caught, of which 2,098 t were caught by the licensed industrial fleet, 4,332 t by the artisanal fishery and 19 t by the industrial trawlers and purse-seiners (**Table 1**). The catches of the licensed fleet were dominated by *Katsuwonus pelamis* (1,292 t), followed by *Thunnus albacares* (485 t) and *Thunnus obesus* (320 t). The catches of the artisanal fishery were dominated by *Euthynnus alletteratus* (3,453 t), followed by *Scomberomorus tritor* (249 t), *Sarda sarda* (131 t), *Auxis thazard* (59 t) and *Katsuwonus pelamis* (30 t). The non-identified tuna represented 410 t. *Katsuwonus pelamis* dominated the catches from the by-catch of demersal trawlers and purse-seiners (8 t), followed by *Euthynnus alletteratus* (2 t). The non-identified tuna represented 3 t.

In 2012, 8,354 t of tuna species were caught, of which 4,689 t were caught by the licensed industrial fleet, 3,656 t by the artisanal fishery and 12 t by the industrial trawlers and purse-seiners (**Table 1**). The catches of the licensed fleet were dominated by *Thunnus obesus* (4,069 t), followed by *Katsuwonus pelamis* (261 t), *Thunnus albacares* (191 t) and *Thunnus alalunga* (168 t). The catches of the artisanal fishery were dominated by *Euthynnus alletteratus* (1,903 t), followed by *Sarda sarda* (267 t), *Scomberomorus tritor* (221 t), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (84 t) and *Auxis thazard* (39 t). The non-identified tuna represented 1,143 t. *Katsuwonus pelamis* dominated the catches from the by-catch of demersal trawlers and purse-seiners (7 t), followed by *Euthynnus alletteratus* (2 t). The non-identified tuna represented 3 t.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The National Program of Biological Sampling has been implemented by the National Institute of Fisheries Research (INIP) since 2002, but the activities related to the biological sampling of tuna species are carried out by the Fisheries Research Centre of Benguela (CIP-Benguela). Data are collected on a weekly basis, with incidence in the catches from the traps located in Baía Farta (South Benguela).

In 2011, the size of *Auxis thazard* caught ranged from 25 cm to 44 cm, with two different modes, while the size of *Euthynnus alletteratus* ranged between 23 cm and 71 cm, with three modes, dominated by the intermediate one, with individuals between 40 cm and 54 cm (**Figure 1**). Both species are caught less during the cold season (June-September) (**Tables 2 and 3**).

In 2012, the size of *Auxis thazard* caught ranged from 22 cm to 44 cm, with two different modes, while the size of *Euthynnus alletteratus* ranged between 24 cm and 65 cm, with only one defined mode (**Figure 2**). As in 2011, both species were caught less during the cold season (June-September) (**Tables 4 and 5**).

In relation to the sport and recreational fishery, the catches have more incidences in the swordfish species. In Angola, data on these activities are controlled by the respective association that organizes the periodic competitions and necessary information is found on the website www.ipescas.nexus.ao.

The statistical data of the catches of tuna species are provided by the National Directorate of Fisheries (targeted catches and by-catches from the trawlers and purse-seiners) and the Institute of the Artisanal Fishery. This information is also registered in the database of the National Institute of Fisheries Research.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

The institutions of the Ministry of Fisheries of Angola such as the National Institute of Fisheries Research, the National Directorate of Fisheries, the Institute of the Artisanal Fishery and others are improving the quality of data collected to be forwarded to ICCAT and assessed according to the methodology of this organization. TACs are controlled by the National Directorate of Fisheries of the Ministry of Fisheries.

Table 1: Tuna species catches (tons) from 2009 to 2012.

a) Targeted by licenced industrial fleet

<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>English name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore	Atum branco				168
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Patudo	Patudo	452	410	320	4,069
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack	Gaiado, listado	940	842	1,292	261
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin	Albacora	701	520	485	191
Total			2,093	1,772	2,098	4,689

b) Catches from the artisanal fleet

<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>English name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	2009	2010	2011	2012
Non ident. tuna	Tuna	Atum	3,914	2,517	410	1,143
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack	Gaiado, listado, bonito	40	628	30	84
<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	Little tunny	Merma	126	1,757	3,453	1,903
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	Spanish mackerel	Serra	86	1,650	249	221
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	Atlantic bonito	Serrajão	1,962	1,997	131	267
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	Judeu	63	19	59	39
Total			6,191	8,568	4,332	3,656

c) Bycatch from demersal trawlers

<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>English name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	2009	2010	2011	2012
Non ident. tuna	Tuna	Atum	4	3	4	3
<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	Little tunny	Merma	2	2	2	2
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack	Gaiado	10	8	14	7
Total			16	13	19	12
Grand total			8,300	10,353	6,448	8,357

Table 2: Length frequencies (cm) distribution of *Auxis thazard* by month during 2011.

<i>Class (cm)</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>
25											15		15
26				20							7		27
27				90	12						52		154
28				390	19						120		529
29				440	80						108		628
30				190	275						127		592
31	2			80	271					43	212		608
32	2			10	364					100	140		616
33	6	3		10	393					139	100		651
34	7	6			105					304	190		612
35	37	4								113	167		321
36	26	9								103	70		208
37	20	6								174	145		345
38	13	1								185	169		368
39	8	7								138	47		200
40	1	3								65	11		80
41		5								27	11		43
42		1								3			4
44		1											1
45										1			1
Total	122	46		1,230	1,519					1,395	1,691		6,003
Sampling N°	1	1		1	1					3	2		7
Sample weight	50	30		50	300					700	120		1,170
Landed weight	60	30		500	700					1,000	700		2,900
Raising factor	1.2	1.0		10.0	2.3					1.4	5.8		19.6

Table 3: Length frequencies (cm) distribution of *Euthynnus alletteratus* by month during 2011.

<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>												
Class (cm)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mai	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total
23				13								13
24				13								13
25				13								13
26				133								133
27				280								280
28				520								520
29				253								253
30				13								13
31				13	1							14
32					1							1
34				26	5							31
35			4	13	2							19
36			2		3							5
37	1		5	3		12						21
38						8				6		14
39	25					6				6		37
40	110		7	3		7						127
41	198		16			5				12		231
42	346		31	1		17				30		425
43	292		29	21		22				36		400
44	351		48	50		42				96		587
45	277		70	88		55				126		616
46	271		78	107		51				84		591
47	270		97	91		84				78		620
48	207		66	117		64				24		478
49	129		36	57	6	69				24		321
50	78		52	27		42				42		241
51	85		17	19		38						159
52	21		20	13	6	46						106
53	10		10	4	33	24						81
54	20		1			43						64
55	23				33	50						106
56	8		6			54						68
57	4				26	36						66
58					46	52						98
59					40	13						53
60			3		120	18						141
61					73							73
62					80	1						81
63					93	3						96
64					133							133
65					53							53
66					33							33
67					13							13
68					6							6
69					13							13
70					6							6
75					6							6
Total	2,726	598	601	2,109	874					564		7,472
Total	4	2	1	2	2					1		5
Sampling N°	250	245	120	150	276					100		526
Sample weight	900	600	300	1,000	400					600		2,000
Landed weight	3.6	2.4	2.5	6.7	1.4					6.0		14.1

Table 4: Length frequencies (cm) distribution of *Auxis thazard* by month during 2012.

<i>Auxis thazard</i>													
<i>Class (cm)</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>
22					4								4
25			8	27									35
26			105	216	4					4			329
27			70	333	72					4			479
28			26	153	78					9			266
29			17	72	418								507
30			140	90	724					55			1,009
31			196	135	653					55			1,039
32			26	54	862					64			1,006
33			8	36	432					83			559
34				18	270					115			403
35			8		120					106			234
36										74			74
37					8					27			35
38				9	16					18			43
39					4					27			31
40										32			32
41										4			4
42										13			13
44										4			4
Total			604	1,143	3,665					694			6,106
Sampling N°			1	1	1					1			4
Sample weight			80	50	52					108			290
Landed weight			350	450	1,500					500			2,800
Raising factor			4.4	9.0	28.8					4.6			46.9

Table 5: Length frequencies (cm) distribution of *Euthynnus alletteratus* by month during 2012.

<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>												
Class (cm)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun				Oct	Nov	Total
24						8						8
25						5						5
26						5						5
27						8						8
28						16						16
29						45						45
30						21						21
31						41						41
32						58						58
33						27						27
34						27						27
35	10					48						58
36	10		7			59						76
37	5					39						44
38	15		30			52						97
39	5	14	50			40						109
40	20	5	101	3		186						315
41	31	9	123			90						253
42	78	17	182	10		132				20		439
43	67	28	97	25		48						265
44	78	29	157	54		12				84		414
45	94	64	205	62		6				103		534
46	83	71	255	97						142		648
47	57	73	126	172						278		706
48	10	46	181	166						267		670
49	78	17	109	178		6				189		577
50	57	24	112	114						506		813
51	31	9	67	101						364		572
52	15	12	69	45						630		771
53	26	4	48	36						725		839
54		3	95	9						546		653
55	26	2	53							546		627
56	36		58							163		257
57	5	2	30	4						101		142
58			37							84		121
59	15									60		75
60			4							40		44
61	5	4										9
62	5		9							20		34
63		1										1
64										20		20
65										20		20
70			2									2
75			2									2
Total	862	434	2,209	1,076		979				4,908		1,0468
Sampling N°	1	1	2	2		2				2		10
Sample weight	312	206	300	315		150				340		1,623
Landed weight	1,630	500	1,000	1,500		420				2,000		7,050
Raising factor	5.2	2.4	3.3	4.8		2.8				5.9		24.4

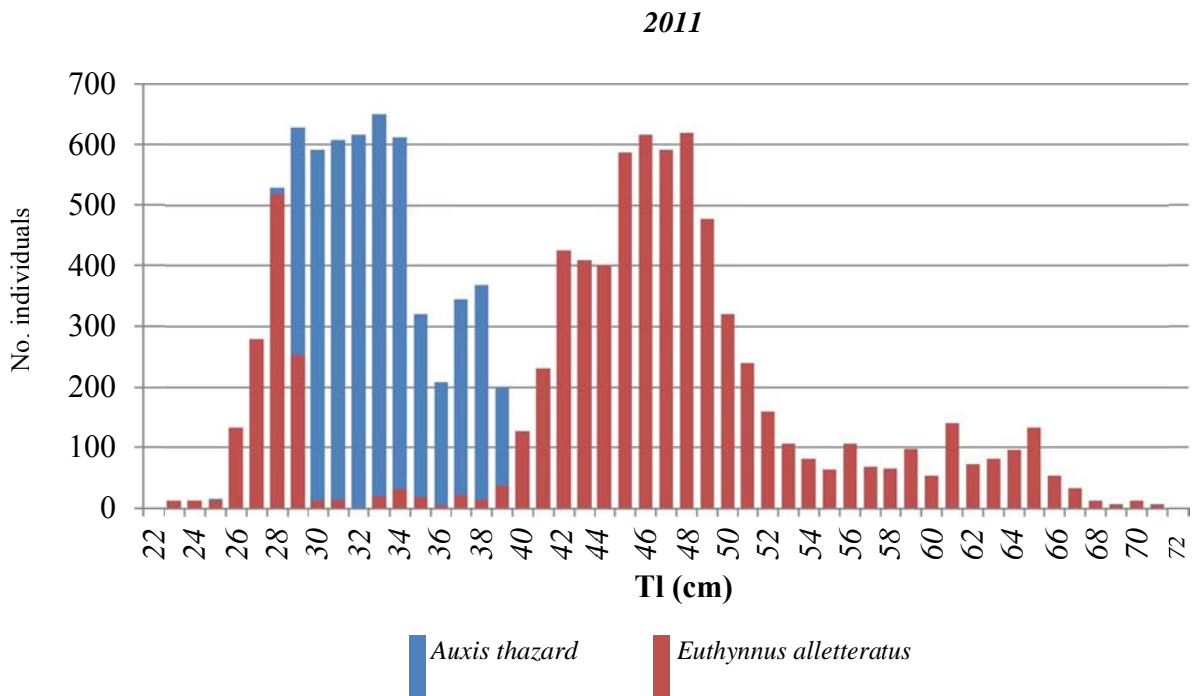


Figure 1: Length frequencies distribution of *Auxis thazard* and *Euthynnus alletteratus* in 2011.

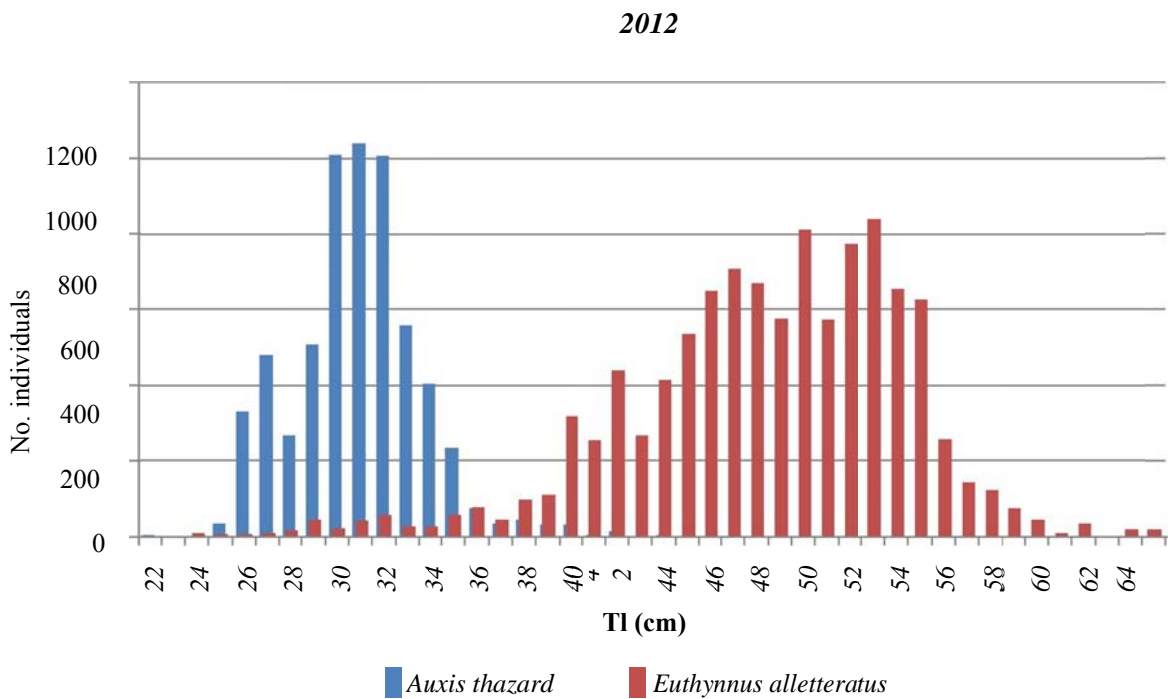


Figure 2: Length frequencies (cm) distribution of *Auxis thazard* and *Euthynnus alletteratus* in 2012.

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

Christopher Parker³

SUMMARY

The Barbados total catch of tuna and tuna-like species under the management purview of ICCAT was estimated at around 340 metric tons (t) for 2012. Of the 42 longline vessels registered in the local fleet, 20 were active during the year. No vessels larger than 24m LOA are registered in the Barbados fishing fleet. However, two (2) longline vessels greater than 20m LOA remain with a dormant registration and have neither put to sea nor actively fished for a number of years. With support under an ACP Fish II agreement funded by the EU, a draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic resources in Barbados was formulated in 2013. In the context of improvements in the collection of fisheries statistics and information the plan includes inter alia the use of catch logbooks initially by the longline fleet. Once a workable logbook format that both captures the suite of required information for the fishing trip, and is usable under the working conditions of the vessels, the use of the approved logbooks will be made mandatory. The plan also promotes the formation of a stakeholder advisory group that would facilitate stakeholder involvement in the management decision and implementation processes as well as serve as a conduit of information between the fishing community and government. The plan also addresses species-specific management issues such as the use of circle hooks in the longline fishery to reduce billfish capture rates as a means to keep catches of marlins within the quotas set by ICCAT. It must be noted that these fishing methods are novel to the local fishing community and some experimentation will first be necessary to test their efficacy in meeting the intended objectives under local conditions, followed by training of local fishermen. At the time of reporting, the final draft of a suite of new fisheries management regulations is being reviewed by government. It is hoped that these new regulations and adjunct legislation will be in force shortly.

RÉSUMÉ

Il a été estimé que la prise totale de la Barbade de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées relevant du mandat de gestion de l'ICCAT avoisine 340 tonnes au titre de 2012. Seuls 20 des 42 palangriers enregistrés de la flottille locale ont été actifs pendant l'année. Aucun bateau de plus de 24 m de longueur hors tout n'est immatriculé dans la flottille de pêche de la Barbade. Or, deux palangriers de plus de 20 mètres de longueur hors-tout demeurent sur un registre inactif et ne sont pas mis à l'eau ni ne pêchent activement depuis un certain nombre d'années. Avec l'appui de l'accord ACP Poissons II financé par l'UE, un projet de plan des pêcheries pour la gestion des grandes ressources pélagiques à la Barbade a été formulé en 2013. Dans le cadre des améliorations apportées à la collecte des statistiques et des informations halieutiques, le plan prévoit entre autres l'emploi de carnets de pêche initialement par la flottille palangrière. Une fois que sera établi un format de carnet de pêche fonctionnel qui reproduise la séquence des informations requises pour la sortie de pêche et qui soit utilisable dans les conditions de fonctionnement des navires, l'emploi des carnets de pêche approuvés sera rendu obligatoire. Le plan promeut également la formation d'un groupe consultatif de parties intéressées qui faciliterait la participation des parties intéressées aux décisions de gestion et aux processus de mise en œuvre et qui servirait en outre de canal d'information entre la communauté de pêcheurs et le gouvernement. Le plan prévoit également des questions de gestion spécifiques aux espèces, telles que l'emploi des hameçons circulaires dans la pêcherie palangrière visant à réduire les taux de capture des istiophoridés de façon à maintenir les captures de makaires dans les limites des quotas établis par l'ICCAT. Il convient de noter que ces méthodes de pêche sont nouvelles pour la communauté de pêcheurs locaux et il faudra d'abord les tester afin de découvrir si elles permettent de réaliser les objectifs fixés dans les conditions locales, avant de former ensuite les pêcheurs locaux. Au moment de la rédaction du présent document, le Gouvernement est en train d'étudier le projet final d'un ensemble de nouvelles réglementations de gestion des pêcheries. Nous espérons

³ Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Princess Alice Highway, Bridgetown, Barbados. Fishbarbados.fb@caribsurf.com.

que ces nouvelles réglementations et la législation complémentaire entreront rapidement en vigueur.

RESUMEN

La captura total de Barbados de túnidos y especies afines bajo la supervisión de ordenación de ICCAT se estimó en aproximadamente 340 t para 2012. De los 42 palangreros con registro en la flota local sólo 20 estuvieron activos durante el año. No hay buques de más de 24 m de eslora total registrados en la flota pesquera de Barbados. Sin embargo, dos (2) palangreros de más de 20 m de LOA continúan con un registro inactivo y no han entrado en el mar ni han pescado activamente durante varios años. Con el apoyo del Acuerdo ACP Fish II financiado por la UE, en 2013 se ha elaborado un Plan pesquero para la ordenación de los recursos de grandes pelágicos en Barbados. En el contexto de mejoras en la recopilación de estadísticas pesqueras e información, el plan incluye, entre otras cosas, el uso inicial de cuadernos de pesca por parte de la flota palangrera. Una vez que se logre un formato de cuaderno de pesca práctico que pueda consignar el conjunto de información requerida de la marea y que pueda usarse en las condiciones de trabajo existentes en los buques, será obligatorio el uso de cuadernos de pesca aprobados. El plan fomenta también la formación de un grupo asesor de partes interesadas que facilitaría la implicación de las partes interesadas en las decisiones de ordenación y en los procesos de implementación, además de servir como canal de información entre la comunidad pesquera y el gobierno. El plan aborda también temas relacionados con la ordenación específica de cada especie, como el uso de anzuelos circulares en la pesquería de palangre para reducir las tasas de captura de istiofóridos para ayudar a que las capturas de marlines se mantengan dentro de las cuotas establecidas por ICCAT. Cabe señalar que estos métodos de pesca son nuevos para la comunidad pesquera local y será necesario experimentar antes para probar su eficacia a la hora de lograr los objetivos previstos en las condiciones locales, y a continuación se formará a los pescadores locales. En el momento de esta comunicación, el gobierno está revisando el borrador final de un conjunto de nuevas reglamentaciones pesqueras. Esperamos que estas nuevas reglamentaciones y la legislación adjunta entre en vigor en un plazo breve.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2012 a total of 340 t of the tuna and tuna-like species managed by ICCAT were landed in Barbados. As is typical, the majority (73%) of the catches of tunas, billfishes and swordfish but less than 1% of the catches of wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) and small tunas (such as skipjack) was taken by the longline fleet. The remainder of these catches were taken by smaller vessels using single hook lines and usually during fishing trips that primarily targeted flying fish (*Hirundichthys affinis*) and associated large pelagics (please refer to Barbados Annual Report 2010 for a detailed description of vessel types comprising the local fishing fleet). In 2012 the longliners landed around 32% of the island's catches of sharks.

Of the 42 longline vessels currently registered in the local fishing fleet, only 20 were active during the year. There are no vessels larger than 24m LOA registered in the Barbados fishing fleet but there are two longline vessels greater than 20m LOA which 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 2012.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The collection of detailed information on sampled fishing trips (around 23% of total number in 2012) *inter alia* fishing effort (e.g. no. of hooks and sets), fishing location and species composition via post-trip interviews of vessel captains continued throughout most of the year but, due to unexpected unavailability of data collectors trained in this area, this information was not collected from September through December. In addition, length and weight measurements were taken primarily for yellowfin tuna and a limited number of blue marlin from some of these sampled trips.

As noted in previous Annual Reports for Barbados the carcasses of all billfish species are dressed at sea, making it impossible to accurately identify the landed animals to the species level. In addition, the removal of fins that

can be used as standard morphometric reference points used by ICCAT for trunk measurements renders many carcasses unusable for routine size sampling work. In 2012, trunk measurements were taken between the anterior limit of the pectoral fin joint and the anterior limit of the second dorsal fin, as both of these fins are typically only clipped in the dressed form and as such were discernible on more specimens. Even so, few specimens were successfully measured in 2012 in part due to the overall small numbers of marlins landed during the year. However, measurement data was successfully collected for over 1100 yellowfin tuna.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	31/July/2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	31/July/2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/July/2013.
S4	Catch & effort (Task II)	31/July/2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/July/2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	See section 5.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Barbados has neither tagged nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Barbados does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	See section 5.
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 Sargassum	No reports received of pelagic Sargassum during the year.
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		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for 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.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	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	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT	Not applicable. Barbados plans to mandate the use

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
	vessels	of logbooks.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Effort statistics submitted per Task II submissions on 31/July/2013.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Barbados has not participated in any scientific programmes for billfish this year.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	See section 5.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/July/2013.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	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	See section 5.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	See section 5.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	See section 5.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. No hammerhead sharks were landed in Barbados during the reporting period. Note that this assertion can be made for this species due to the ease with which it can be identified.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. No hammerhead sharks were landed in Barbados during the reporting period. Note that this assertion can be made for this species due to the ease with which it can be identified.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Local fishers do not discard catches other than in exceptional circumstances.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	See section 5.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	See section 5.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	See Task I data submitted on 31/July/2013.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	See section 5.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Local fishers do not discard catches other than in exceptional circumstances.

Part II (Management implementation)**Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures****ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)**

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	16/10/2013.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section 5.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/09/2013.
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	Not applicable. No transshipments of ICCAT species passed through Barbados ports.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments are allowed in Barbadian 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 at sea transshipments are allowed in Barbadian waters.
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 Barbadian waters.
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 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. Also see section 5.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fishing fleet.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	See section 5.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	See section 5.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No reports received.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 10-04	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors (and agencies)	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna 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 Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. No Barbadian vessels greater than 20m LOA are currently sea-worthy or actively fishing.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable. No Barbadian vessels greater than 20m LOA are currently sea-worthy or actively fishing.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No reports of IUU fishing received.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. The area of interest here is far beyond the range of Barbadian fishing vessels.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. No Barbadian vessels greater than 20m LOA are currently either at sea or actively fishing.
TRO (SDP)	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. No blue fin tuna is landed at Barbados nor did any transshipment occur through its port. No applications were made to the Fisheries Division for permission to export big-eye tuna or swordfish during the reporting period. Also see section 5.
TRO (SDP)	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No. See section 5.
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. Also see section 5.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No. See section 5.
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.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. There is no directed fishery for Albacore in Barbados.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish southern albacore stocks.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Other than under very extraordinary circumstances, all fish captured are retained and none discarded by local fishermen, there is presently no domestic legislation prohibiting the discarding of catches.
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	Barbados does not export sharks or shark products. See section 5.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Barbados does not export sharks or shark products. See section 5.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	See section 5.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See section 5.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with	See section 5.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See section 5.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	See section 5.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See section 5.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. The feasibility of adopting such a system has not yet been explored.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

With support under the ACP-EU Fish II agreement, a draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic Resources in Barbados was formulated in 2013. The final approved plan will be duly shared with ICCAT. Nevertheless, the key recommendations in the plan that will redound to improved data collection and subsequent reporting to ICCAT on the Barbados large pelagic fisheries include *inter alia* the mandatory use of trip logbooks by large pelagic fishing vessels. In this context, a draft format for the logbook sheets has already been developed and will be further developed with input from the captains of the fishing vessels before distribution and voluntary trials. Once a suitable format of the logbooks has been found both in relation to the appropriateness in the nature and quality of the information being collected and practical use of the books under the real working conditions of the fishing vessel at sea, completion of the logbooks will be made mandatory for all Barbadian longline vessels.

Another key component of the draft management plan is the formation of a stakeholder advisory body to the Chief Fisheries Officer that would facilitate stakeholder involvement in all management issues including ICCAT recommendations and serve a liaison role between the management authorities and the wider fishing community. There are also several obvious advantages of this advisory group in the context of collecting pertinent information on the fishery that would otherwise not be captured via standard data collection programmes.

A critical component of effective implementation of management is, of course, an effective legislative framework. To this end and as noted in previous national reports to ICCAT, Barbados undertook the task of amending the existing suite of Fisheries Management Regulations (1998) to improve the management of its fisheries. This process is now very near complete and the final draft regulations along with the associated framework that would afford faster incorporation of new regulations into legislation are now being reviewed by government. ICCAT will be duly informed of the specific legislation relevant to the management of species under its purview.

The management plan also addresses more specific issues relating to the management of individual species or species groups. For example, restricting marlin catches to meet the existing quota restrictions. To this end the management plan suggests the use of circle hooks in its longline fisheries to reduce the capture rate of billfish. However, before the use of these types of hooks is made mandatory, sea trials will first be conducted to test the efficiency of this gear in selectively reducing billfish catches while not impairing the catch rates of other large pelagic species. In addition to this, the plan also promotes increased fishing effort for other less sensitive large pelagic species to make up for the expected reduction in the contribution of billfish to catches. To this end the use of available technologies that would facilitate targeting these other less sensitive species will also be explored.

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

GEN 0002 and S6: The proposed use of logbooks will be the primary method used to capture more detailed information on catch composition at the species level, fishing effort and other trip parameters such as fishing location. However, until the use of logbooks becomes mandatory and customary, this information will be

collected via the existing sample dockside interview programme. Collectively, these systems will address the existing reporting deficiencies.

GEN 0020 and GEN 0021: As explained in previous national reports, there are two vessels greater than 20m LOA with a dormant registration status with the Fisheries Division, as these vessels have not been put to sea nor have engaged in fishing for a number of years. ICCAT will be duly informed in the event that they return to active fishing status.

GEN 0023 and S8: The suite of new fisheries regulations will include the necessary legal instruments to properly manage the operations of recreational fishing vessels, including the mandatory supply of catch information.

GEN 0026, TRO 2006 and SWO 3001: The Fisheries Division is currently working with the Customs Department to effect the provisions of Rec. 11-18, Res. 94-09, Rec. 01-21 and Rec. 01-22, including the timely reporting of required importation information for ICCAT-managed species to ICCAT, congruent with Barbados domestic laws.

TRO (SDP) 2006 and SWO 3002: Authorized forms, validation stamps and signatures for the Statistical Data Programs will be submitted to ICCAT in due course.

SWO 2007: A historical review and management and development plan for the Barbados swordfish fishery for the period 2011 to 2013 was submitted to ICCT in 2011. A plan for the management of the swordfish fishery is included in the 2013 draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic Resources in Barbados, which will be submitted to ICCAT in due course.

BIL 5002: The use of circle hooks in the longline fishery is proposed to reduce the capture rate of billfish and thereby keep landings of marlins within respective quotas. In addition, the use of available technologies that would facilitate targeting other less sensitive species to make up for the shortfall in billfish landings will also be explored.

SHK 7001 through SHK 7005 and S29 through S36: It is appreciated that tighter monitoring of shark landings is required by Barbados and, in this context, and in addition to the foregoing approaches to improve catch composition information, commencing in October 2013, a system was put in place at the Bridgetown Public Market, the main fish landing site on the island, to have each shark landed identified and reported to the species level. It should be noted that sharks are only captured incidentally and there is no targeted shark fishery. All sharks are landed whole and consumed locally. Furthermore neither shark carcasses nor other parts of the sharks such as fins are exported.

BYC 8001 and S38: It is believed that the instances of sea turtle interactions with the fishing gear of local vessels are rare. However, it should be noted that the capture, possession or sale of marine turtles, turtle eggs and turtle parts has been prohibited by law in Barbados since 1998. Since the law makes no allowances for accidental or incidental capture of these animals, fishermen are likely to be reticent to report any capture or harming of turtles for fear of running afoul of the existing laws. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip logbook records.

BYC 8002 and S39: Fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip logbook records. In addition, the use of tori lines to reduce such occurrences will be promoted.

BYC 8003 and S28: In the context of the local fisheries, especially for the ICCAT-managed species, it is difficult to define what are to be construed as true "by-catch" species as the fishing methods currently used are not sophisticated enough to target any particular species and all species in the range of the gear are just as likely to be caught. In addition, other than under very extraordinary circumstances, all fish captured are retained and none discarded. Nevertheless, fishers will be required to report any catch discards in logbook records when implemented.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF BELIZE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BELIZE
INFORME ANUAL DE BELICE**

SUMMARY

As a Member of several major RFMOs, including ICCAT, Belize has continued to maintain a compliant fleet in all the areas where our vessels operate. Belize's fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT area comprises mostly long-liners which are licensed to target tuna and tuna-like species. We also have 5 purse seiners and 3 carrier vessels actively operating in the area. The total number of tuna long liners operating in the ICCAT Convention area has increased over the past several years, from 11 in 2006 to 12 in 2007, 14 in 2008, 20 in 2009, 22 in 2010, 26 in 2011 and 19 in 2012 and 27 in 2013. Our purse seine fleet was 1 in 2010 and has increased to 5 in 2011 to 2013. Over the last five years our total catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks amounted to 1,676.18 metric tons (t) in 2007, 1,431 t in 2008, 1,664 t in 2009 to 6,851.59 t in 2010 and 14,409 t in 2011 and 22,265 t inclusive of tunas, billfishes and sharks. Yellowfin has been our dominant catch for the past several years amounting to 71% of the total catch in 2006, 69% in 2007, 81% in 2008 and 59% in 2009. However, in 2010, 2011 and 2012 our dominant catch has been skipjack, amounting to 39%, 51% and 57% respectively of our overall catches. The average size of our vessels in 2006 and 2007 was 116 gross tons (gt), 133 gt in 2008, 359 gt in 2009, 397 gt in 2010, 583 in 2011 and 629 in 2012. Blue shark and mako shark continue 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 2012 and the list of authorized vessels have been reported to ICCAT. Subsequent updates have also been sent to the Secretariat. Belize continues to monitor, control and surveil its high seas fishing fleet to ensure that the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with our national laws and international Regulations, the FAO "Compliance Agreement", the "Fish Stocks Agreement", the "IPOA- IUU" as well as the Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by ICCAT and other relevant RFMOs.

RÉSUMÉ

En sa qualité de membre de plusieurs ORGP importantes, dont l'ICCAT, le Belize n'a cessé de maintenir une flottille respectueuse dans toutes les zones où ses navires opèrent. La flottille de pêche du Belize opérant dans la zone de la Convention ICCAT est composée principalement de palangriers munis d'une licence pour cibler les thonidés et les espèces apparentées. Nous disposons également de cinq senneurs et de trois navires de charge opérant activement dans la région. Le nombre total de palangriers thoniers opérant dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT a augmenté au cours de ces dernières années, passant de 11 en 2006 à 12 en 2007, puis de 14 en 2008, à 20 en 2009, 22 en 2010, 26 en 2011, 19 en 2012 pour s'établir à 27 unités en 2013. Notre flottille de senneurs ne comptait qu'une unité en 2010 et a augmenté entre 2011 et 2013, passant à cinq unités. Au cours des cinq dernières années, nos prises totales de thons et d'espèces apparentées et de requins s'élevaient à 1.676,18 t en 2007, 1.431 t en 2008, 1.664 t en 2009, 6.851,59 t en 2010, 14.409 t en 2011 et 22.265 t en 2012, comprenant des thonidés, des istiophoridés et des requins. L'albacore constitue la prise dominante au cours des dernières années, représentant 71% de la capture totale en 2006, 69% en 2007, 81% en 2008 et 59% en 2009. Néanmoins, en 2010, 2011 et 2012, notre prise dominante était le listao, représentant 39%, 51% et 57% respectivement de nos prises globales. La taille moyenne de nos navires en 2006 et 2007 était de 116 TJB, de 133 TJB en 2008, de 359 TJB en 2009, 397 TJB en 2010, 583 TJB en 2011 et de 629 TJB en 2012. Le requin peau bleue et l'Isurus spp. demeurent les espèces non-thonières les plus communes au sein de notre pêcherie palangrière, suivies du makaire bleu. Les données compilées incluant les données de la Tâche I et de la Tâche II au titre de 2012 et la liste des navires autorisés ont été déclarées à l'ICCAT. Des actualisations ultérieures ont également été envoyées au Secrétariat. Le Belize continue de suivre, contrôler et surveiller sa flottille de pêche hauturière afin de garantir que les activités de ces navires respectent rigoureusement ses lois nationales et réglementations internationales : l'Accord d'application de la FAO, l'Accord sur les stocks de poissons, l'IPOA-IUU, ainsi que les résolutions et recommandations adoptées par l'ICCAT et d'autres ORGP pertinentes.

RESUMEN

En su calidad de miembro de varias OROP, incluida ICCAT, Belice ha seguido manteniendo una flota que cumple las normas en todas las zonas en las que operan nuestros buques. La flota pesquera de Belice que opera en la zona de ICCAT está compuesta por palangreros que tienen licencia para dirigirse a túnidos y especies afines. Actualmente, contamos también con cinco cerqueros y tres buques de transporte que operan activamente en la zona. El número total de palangreros atuneros que operan en la zona de ICCAT se ha incrementado en los últimos años pasando de 11 en 2006 a 12 en 2007, 14 en 2008, 20 en 2009, 22 en 2010, 26 en 2011, 19 en 2012 y 27 en 2013. Nuestra flota de cerco contaba con 1 unidad en 2010 y se ha incrementado hasta cinco unidades en 2011 y 2013. Durante los cinco últimos años las capturas totales de túnidos y especies afines y tiburones han sido las siguientes: 1.676,18 t en 2007, 1.431 t en 2008, 1.664 t en 2009, 6.851.59 t en 2010 y 14.409 t en 2011 y 22.265 t en 2012, incluidos túnidos, istiofóridos y tiburones. El rabil ha sido nuestra captura predominante en los últimos años, respondiendo del 71% de la captura total en 2006, del 69% en 2007, del 81% en 2008 y del 59% en 2009. Sin embargo, en 2010, 2011 y 2012, la especie predominante en nuestras capturas ha sido el listado, que respondió, respectivamente, del 39%, el 51% y del 57% de las capturas totales. El tamaño medio de nuestros buques en 2006 y 2007 fue de 116 TB, de 133 TB en 2008, de 359 TB en 2009, de 397 TB en 2010, de 583 TB en 2011 y de 629 TB en 2012. La tintorera y el marrajo siguen siendo las especies más comunes, al margen de los túnidos, en nuestra pesquería de palangre, seguidas por la aguja azul. Se comunicaron a ICCAT los datos recopilados, lo que incluye la Tarea I y Tarea II para 2012 y la lista de buques autorizados. También se han enviado a la Secretaría actualizaciones posteriores. Belice sigue realizando actividades de seguimiento, control y vigilancia de su flota pesquera de altura para garantizar que las actividades de estos buques cumplen plenamente su legislación nacional, así como las reglamentaciones internacionales: el Acuerdo de cumplimiento de la FAO, el Acuerdo sobre poblaciones de peces, el PAI-IUU, así como las Resoluciones y Recomendaciones adoptadas por ICCAT y otras OROP pertinentes.

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

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

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

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

Our fleet in 2012 consisted of 27 vessels of > 24 meters in LOA, all of which were licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT area. **Table 2** shows the number of active vessels which operated within in the Convention area by year, gear and size.

Table 3 shows the longline vessels authorized to operate in the ICCAT area. **Table 4** shows the purse seine vessels authorized to operate in the ICCAT area.

1.3 Fishing patterns (Catch by area)

Table 5 shows the area of operation of vessels.

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

Table 6 shows the catches of non-target, associated and dependent species in t.

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 Fisheries Department. Matters of policies are determined jointly by the Ministry of Fisheries, Forestry and Sustainable Development and the Senior Deputy Registrar of IMMARBE.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programs

For the purpose of compliance, surveillance is conducted on a regular basis or as a result of an investigation: at port inspections for catch and safety and requesting the assistance of other Government organizations as necessary. We do not currently have an at sea Observer Program. However, we are in negotiations with an established provider for observer services as an outsource supplier. This will serve as a platform for the development of Belize's own national program. We are currently working with other governments on the implementation of a port observer program at the major port where our vessels discharge. With funding from ICCAT, we have engaged in a port sampling program in Trinidad which commenced in early 2013.

2.2 Research activities

We do not conduct research activities in the Convention area.

2.3 Statistical data collection system in use

Fishing vessels owners/operators are required to submit data on their fishing operations based on our format for such reporting, which includes a detailed Fishing Log and Fishing Vessel Voyage Report, discharge reports, mate's receipts, invoices, purchase agreements. We also implemented in 2011 a logbook system in which all our vessels are required to keep on board manual logbooks to be completed daily. Operators are also now required to provide us with, in addition to the above, monthly estimates of their catches prior to discharge. We are also finalizing works with our VMS providers on the configuration of a new platform within our system for electronic data reporting which will be fully implemented in mid-2014.

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

Our operational effort level is verified by VMS. The coverage was 100% from 2007 to 2012. Our operational catch level for 2007 was verified by mate's receipts and sales invoices and/or purchase contract. This included species and size by weight in 2007 and weight and length in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. The length measurements are based on a 25% ratio of the daily catches of each species.

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.

Recommendations and Resolutions on closed seasons

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

- With regard to Recommendation 09-04 on Mediterranean Swordfish, paragraph 1, we are not engaged in this fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target Mediterranean swordfish in the Convention area.

Recommendations and Resolutions on data and minimum size

- With regard to Recommendation 96-14 Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries, paragraph 1; we are not engaged in this fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target bluefin tuna in the Convention area. With respect to North Atlantic swordfish, we have registered and licensed two vessels to target this species in 2012 in accordance with the quotas which we have been allocated for this species.
- With regard to Recommendation 97-01 to Improve Compliance with the Minimum Size Regulations, paragraph 2, during 2007 and prior years, our fishing vessels are required to report size by weight. However, in 2008 we introduced the requirement for measurement by length for 25% of our vessel's daily catches for each species. Also, in regard to paragraphs 2 and 3, we are not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target this species.
- With regard to Recommendation 98-14 on the Application of Three Compliance Recommendations, we have already submitted our ICCAT reporting table.
- With regard to Resolution 01-16 on the Deadlines and Procedures for Data Submission and in accordance with Paragraph 1, our Task I and Task II as well as our listing of vessels licensed to operate in the Convention area have all been submitted on or before the required deadline. Our compliance table was also submitted before the required deadline.
- With regard to Recommendation 03-13 Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention area, our fishing vessel owners/operators are required to submit data on their fishing operations based on our format for such reports, which includes a detailed fishing log and fishing vessel voyage report. We have also recently implemented a bonded logbook that all vessels must carry on board at all times. We are also currently finalizing the implementation of an e-log system for our vessels to be provided through our vessel monitoring system.

Resolutions and Recommendations on capacity limits

- With regard to Recommendation 93-04 on Supplemental Regulatory Measures for the Management of Atlantic Yellowfin Tuna, all our vessels which are currently licensed to target yellowfin tuna in the Convention area have fished within the catch limits allocated to each vessel and in compliance with this Recommendation.
- With regard to Recommendation 98-03 on the Bigeye Tuna Conservation Measures for Fishing Vessels larger than 24 meters overall, paragraph 1 of this Recommendation does not apply to Belize flagged vessels because in accordance with paragraph 3 our catches are below 2,000 t per annum.
- With regard to Recommendation 04-01 on Multi-Year Conservation and Management Program for Bigeye Tuna, we caught less than 2,100 t in 2,000 t and consequently, in accordance with paragraph 7, paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Recommendation do not apply to us.

Resolutions and Recommendations on statistical documents

- With regard to Recommendation 01-21 Concerning the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program, we have issued several statistical documents during 2012 for bigeye tuna caught in the ICCAT Convention area for export to Japan. Our report on this data has already been submitted to the Secretariat.
- With regard to Recommendation 01-22 on Establishing a Swordfish Statistical Document Program, we issued several swordfish statistical documents in 2012 for swordfish caught in the ICCAT Convention area for export to Spain and Japan. Our report on this data has already been submitted to the Secretariat.

Resolutions and Recommendations on other measures relating to individual species

- With regard to Recommendation 06-09 to Further Strengthen the Plan to Rebuild Blue Marlin and White Marlin Populations, none of our vessels target these species as their main target species; however, it is caught in small quantities as a by-catch.
- With regard to Resolution 03-10 on the Sharks Fishery, paragraph 2, we do minimize waste and discards from shark catches in accordance with Article 7.2.2(g) of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Tuna Fisheries. Furthermore, we only have two vessels targeting shortfin mako and blue shark. Our draft NPOA-Shark complies with the Standards of the FAO-IPOA.
- With regard to Resolution 03-11 on Sea Turtles, we do encourage the release of marine turtles that are incidentally caught alive in our fishing activities generally and have commenced requiring specific data for the incidental by-catch of sea turtles. We have not received any reports in 2012 from any of our fishing vessels of any interaction with sea turtles.
- With regard to Resolution 03-04 relating to Mediterranean Swordfish, we are not engaged in this fishery and have not licensed any of our fishing vessels to target Mediterranean swordfish in the Convention area.
- With regard to Recommendation 05-05 Concerning the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT, the historical catches of Atlantic shortfin mako and blue shark caught by our vessels in previous years are indicated in Part 1 of our Annual Report.
- With regard to Resolution 05-08 on Circle Hooks, currently, none of our vessels licensed to operate in the Convention area utilize circle hooks.
- With regard to Resolution 06-08 on Fishing Bluefin Tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, we are not engaged in this fishery.
- With regard to Recommendation 07-06 Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Sharks, paragraph 3, we do not conduct any scientific research for North Atlantic shortfin mako and porbeagle shark in the Convention area; neither do we catch these species in that area.
- With regard to Recommendation 08-07 – Conservation of Bigeye Thresher Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT, we are not engaged in this fishery, nor do we encourage this type of fishery or by-catch of same.

Resolutions and Recommendations concerning trade sanctions

- Recommendation by ICCAT 02-17 and 03-18 regarding Bolivia and Georgia are respected.
- Recommendation by ICCAT for Bigeye Tuna Trade Restrictive Measures on Georgia is respected.

Resolutions and Recommendations concerning VMS

- With regard to Recommendation 03-14/04-11 Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention area we wish to re-state that we have successfully implemented and maintained VMS reporting on all fishing vessels which operate on the high seas, irrespective of their length. It is based on Inmarsat, utilizing Inmarsat C, Inmarsat Mini C and Inmarsat D+ equipment. Our provider is Polestar Space Applications Limited who utilizes an automatic, real-time internet-based service called Purplefinder Vessel Management Solutions. This reporting system complies with the aforementioned Recommendation. We are presently in the process of finalizing the upgrade of our system to include new features such as geo zones, e-logs, alerts for unrestricted zones etc.

General Recommendations and Resolutions

- With regard to Recommendation 07-10, paragraph 7, we conduct port inspections for the purpose of ensuring compliance, surveillance on a regular basis or as a result of an investigation by: port inspectors for catch and safety as well as requesting the assistance of other Governments/Organizations as necessary.

- With regard to Resolution 99-07 to Improve Recreational Fishery Statistics, this is practiced in our national waters. All fishing boats engaged in such activities are obliged to respect all our national fisheries regulations. The catches in any annual tournaments are reported by the organizers to the Fisheries Department. Belize is currently cooperating with OSPESCA in the production of a report on sports fishing. Also, as reported last year, we introduced our Yachting Codes which contain guidelines for recreational fishing both in national waters and on the high seas.
- With regard to Resolution 01-18 Further Defining the scope of IUU Fishing, we have instructed all our vessel owners and operators and other concerned parties to refrain from engaging in transactions and transshipments of tunas and tuna-like species caught by vessels carrying out illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities, which include, inter alia, any fishing not in compliance with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures in the Convention area or in other areas. Furthermore, this is expressed as a condition in all our licenses and authorizations.
- With regard to Recommendation 03-12 Concerning the Duties of Flag States in Relation to their Vessels Fishing in the ICCAT Convention area, we are fully compliant with the requirement in this Recommendation.
- With regard to Recommendation 03-16 by ICCAT to adopt Additional Measures against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, these are contained in our ISO 9001-2000 compliant Quality Management System and will be reflected in our National Plan of Action for IUU. Attached is a draft of our NPOA-IUU which will be adopted shortly after the adoption of our new legislation for high seas fishery.
- With regard to Recommendation 06-11- Establishing a Program for Transshipment, in 2012 we had four vessels which engaged in authorized transshipment at sea. All vessels were over 24 meters LOA. We have implemented a program to control transshipment at sea from fishing vessels to authorized carrier vessels. We have notified the Commission of our interest to participate in the Regional Observer Program for transshipment at sea and have submitted our transshipment reports to the Secretariat. Similarly, in 2013, we issued a moratorium on transshipment at sea, with the exception of those vessels that are part of a regional observer program within an established regional fisheries organization body.
- With regard to Recommendation 06-16 on an Electronic Statistical Document Pilot Program, we have not yet developed any such programs.
- With regard to Recommendation 11-15 on the Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT Recommendations – Belize has already submitted this report to the Secretariat. Belize has adhered to all relevant reporting requirements.
- With regard to Recommendation 11-08 on the Conservation of Silky Sharks, Belize has issued a fishing circular to all vessel owners and operators regarding the harvesting of silky shark consistent with this Recommendation. All fishing vessel circulars are considered legally binding in accordance with Belize legislation. Monitoring will be done at port when discharge takes place.
- With regard to supplemental recommendation 11-09 on Reducing Incidental Bycatch of Seabirds in ICCAT Longline Fisheries, Belize has issued a fishing vessel circular to all concerned Parties consistent with this Recommendation. As a legally binding document, owners and operators are required to adhere to whatever instructions are contained therein. The drafting of our National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries is in its infancy as we are currently gathering the relevant information required to be contained in this document.

In accordance with ICCAT Circular 2927/2012 we wish to report on the following:

Swordfish – Mediterranean (Rec. 11-03)

- We do not have any vessels which target Med-SWO in the ICCAT Convention area.
- We do not have any sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Mediterranean swordfish.
- We have not issued any special fishing permits for harpoons and longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.

- With respect to reporting on the effectiveness of SWO-MED closures, we do not have any vessels targeting this species in the ICCAT Convention area.

Swordfish – North Atlantic (Rec. 11-02)

- Our North Atlantic swordfish management plan was combined with our southern swordfish plan, submitted last year.

Chartering arrangements (Rec. 02-21)

- Belize did not engage in any chartering arrangements in 2012.

IUU vessels activities (Rec. 11-18)

- We have no data to report on any alleged IUU activities conducted by vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.

Bluefin (Rec. 06-07)

- Belize has not licensed any vessels to target bluefin tuna in the ICCAT Convention area.

Data on non-compliance (Rec. 08-09)

- We have no data to report on suspected non-compliance measures in the ICCAT Convention area.

Trade measures data (Rec. 06-13)

- Belize is not an importer of tuna or tuna like species or fish products nor do we receive landings of such species in our ports.

Data collected under the national BFT observer program (Rec. 10-04)

- Not applicable. Our vessels do not target BFT.

Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks (Rec. 10-08)

- We have received no data on any interaction with hammerhead sharks by our vessels which fish in the ICCAT Convention area.

Results of sampling program and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging (Rec. 10-04)

- Not applicable. We do not harvest BFT.

By-catch and discard data

- We are currently in the process of implementing new reporting requirements for our fishing vessels in the ICCAT area with respect to data submission of by-catch and discards.

Data on sea birds incidental catch by species (Rec. 11-09)

- We have received no data from our fishing fleet of incidental catches of seabirds. We are currently working on the drafting of our NPOA for Seabirds.

General reports

1. Summary of Access Agreement – Belize has not entered into any access agreements in 2012.
2. Reply to letter of concern – Our response to ICCAT's letter of concern was submitted to the Secretariat.

3. In-port transshipment reports – Belize has not authorized any in-port transshipments in 2012.
4. Bluefin tuna – Belize has no vessels engaged in this fishery.
5. By-catch – Belize has received no data on catches of silky sharks in the ICCAT area, nor of any seabird interaction.
6. Ad-hoc information – Belize has received one report of IUU allegations by our vessel of which we have submitted a report to the Secretariat. There has been no change to our previous internal actions report submitted.
7. Annual list of northern albacore vessels – this data has been submitted to the Secretariat.

Section 4: Implementation of other 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.

Recommendations and Resolutions on closed seasons

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

Recommendations and Resolutions on data and minimum size

- With regard to Recommendation 96-14 on the topic of Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries, paragraph 1; we are not engaged in this fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target bluefin tuna in the Convention area. With respect to North Atlantic swordfish, we have registered and licensed 2 vessels to target this species in 2012 in accordance with the quotas which we have been allocated for this species.
- With regard to Recommendation 97-01 to Improve Compliance with the Minimum Size Regulation, paragraph 2, during 2007 and prior years, our fishing vessels are required to report size by weight. However, in 2008 we introduced the requirement for measurement by length for 25% of our vessel's daily catches for each species. Also, in regard to paragraph 2 and 3, we are not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target this species.
- With regard to Recommendation 98-14 on the Application of Three Compliance Recommendations, we have already submitted our ICCAT reporting table.
- With regard to Resolution 01-16 on the Deadlines and Procedures for Data Submission and in accordance with Paragraph 1, our Task I and Task II as well as our listing of vessels licensed to operate in the Convention area have all been submitted on or before the required deadline. Our compliance table was also submitted before the required deadline.
- With regard to Recommendation 03-13 Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area, our fishing vessel Owners/Operators are required to submit data on their fishing operations based on our format for such reports, which includes a detailed Fishing Log and Fishing Vessel Voyage Report. We have also recently implemented a bonded logbook that all vessels must carry on board at all times. We are also currently finalizing the implementation of an e-log system for our vessels to be provided through our vessel monitoring system.

Resolutions and Recommendations on capacity limits

- With regard to Recommendation 93-04 on Supplementary Regulatory Measures for the Management of Atlantic Yellowfin Tuna, all our vessels which are currently licensed to target yellowfin tuna in the Convention area have fished within the catch limits allocated to each vessel and in compliance with this Recommendation.
- With regard to Recommendation 98-03 on the Bigeye Tuna Conservation Measures for Fishing Vessels larger than 24 meters overall, paragraph 1 of this Recommendation does not apply to Belize flagged vessels because in accordance with paragraph 3 our catches are below 2,000 t per annum.
- With regard to Recommendation 04-01 on Multi-Year Conservation and Management Program for Bigeye Tuna, we caught less than 2,100 t in 2000 and consequently, in accordance with paragraph 7, paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Recommendation do not apply to us.

Resolutions and Recommendations on statistical documents

- With regard to Recommendation 01-21 Concerning the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program, we have issued several statistical document during 2012 for bigeye tuna caught in the ICCAT Convention area for export to Japan. Our report on this data has already been submitted to the Secretariat.
- With regard to Recommendation 01-22 on Establishing a Swordfish Statistical Document Program, we issued several Swordfish Statistical Documents in 2012 for swordfish caught in the ICCAT Convention area for export to Spain and Japan. Our report on this data has already been submitted to the Secretariat.

Resolutions and Recommendations on other measures relating to individual species

- With regard to Recommendation 06-09 to Further Strengthen the Plan to Rebuild Blue Marlin and White Marlin Populations, none of our vessels target these species as their main target species; however, it is caught in small quantities as by-catch.
- With regard to Resolution 03-10 on the Sharks Fishery, paragraph 2, we do minimize waste and discards from shark catches in accordance with Article 7.2.2(g) of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Tuna Fisheries. Furthermore, we only have two vessels targeting shortfin mako and blue shark. Our draft NPOA-Shark complies with the Standards of the FAO-IPOA.
- With regard to Resolution 03-11 on Sea Turtles, we do encourage the release of marine turtles that are incidentally caught alive in our fishing activities generally and have commenced requiring specific data for the incidental by-catch of sea turtles. We have not received any reports in 2012 from any of our fishing vessels of any interaction with sea turtles.
- With regard to Resolution 03-04 relating to Mediterranean swordfish, we are not engaged in this fishery and have not licensed any of our fishing vessels to target Mediterranean swordfish in the Convention area.
- With regard to Recommendation 05-05 Concerning the Conservation of Sharks caught in association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT, the historical catches of Atlantic shortfin mako and blue shark caught by our vessels in previous years are indicated in Part 1 of our Annual Report.
- With regard to Resolution 05-08 on Circle Hooks, currently, none of our vessels licensed to operate in the Convention area utilize circle hooks.
- With regard to Resolution 06-08 on Fishing Bluefin Tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, we are not engaged in this fishery.
- With regard to Recommendation 07-06 – Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Sharks, paragraph 3, we do not conduct any scientific research for North Atlantic shortfin mako and porbeagle shark in the Convention area; neither do we catch these species in that area.

- With regard to Recommendation 08-07 – Conservation of Bigeye Thresher Sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT, we are not engaged in this fishery, nor do we encourage this type of fishery or by-catch of same.

Resolutions and Recommendations concerning trade sanctions

- Recommendation by ICCAT 02-17 and 03-18 regarding Bolivia and Georgia are respected.
- Recommendation by ICCAT for Bigeye Tuna Trade Restrictive Measures on Georgia is respected.

Resolutions and Recommendations concerning VMS

- With regard to Recommendation 03-14/04-11 Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area we wish to re-state that we have successfully implemented and maintained VMS Reporting on all fishing vessels which operate on the high seas, irrespective of their length. It is based on Inmarsat, utilizing Inmarsat C, Inmarsat Mini C and Inmarsat D+ equipment. Our provider is Polestar Space Applications Limited who utilizes an automatic, real time internet based service called Purplefinder Vessel Management Solutions. This reporting system complies with the aforementioned Recommendation. We are presently in the process of finalizing the upgrade of our system to include new features such as geo zones, e-logs, alerts for unrestricted zones etc.

General Recommendations and Resolutions

- With regard to Recommendation 07-10, paragraph 7, we conduct Port Inspections for the purpose of ensuring compliance, surveillance on a regular basis or as a result of an investigation by: port inspectors for catch and safety as well as requesting the assistance of other Governments/Organizations as necessary.
- With regard to Resolution 99-07 on Improving Recreational Fishery Statistics, this is practiced in our national waters. All fishing boats engaged in such activities are obliged to respect all our national fisheries regulations. The catches in any annual tournaments are reported by the organizers to the Fisheries Department. Belize is currently cooperating with OSPESCA in the production of a report on sports fishing. Also, as reported last year, we introduced our Yachting Codes which contain guidelines for recreational fishing both in national waters and on the high seas.
- With regard to Resolution 01-18 Further Defining the Scope of IUU Fishing, we have instructed all our vessel owners and operators and other concerned parties to refrain from engaging in transactions and transshipments of tunas and tuna-like species caught by vessels carrying out illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities, which include, inter alia, any fishing not in compliance with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures in the Convention area or in other areas. Furthermore, this is expressed as a condition in all our licenses and authorizations.
- With regard to Recommendation 03-12 Concerning the Duties of Flag States in relation to their Vessels Fishing in the ICCAT Convention area, we are fully compliant with the requirement in this Recommendation.
- With regard to Recommendation 03-16 by ICCAT to Adopt Additional Measures Against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, these are contained in our ISO 9001-2000 compliant Quality Management System and will be reflected in our National Plan of Action for IUU. Attached is a draft of our NPOA-IUU which will be adopted shortly after the adoption of our new legislation for high seas fishery.
- With regard to Recommendation 06-11 Establishing a Program for Transshipment, in 2012 we had four vessels which engaged in authorized transshipment at sea. All vessels were over 24 meters LOA. We have implemented a program to control transshipment at sea from fishing vessels to authorized carrier vessels. We have notified the Commission of our interest to participate in the Regional Observer program for transshipment at sea and have submitted our transshipment reports to the Secretariat. Similarly, in 2013, we issued a moratorium on transshipment at sea, with the exception of those vessels that are part of a regional observer program within an established regional fisheries organization body.

- With regard to Recommendation 06-16 on an Electronic Statistical Document Pilot Program, we have not yet developed any such programs.
- With regard to Recommendation 11-15 on the Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT Recommendations – Belize has already submitted this report to the Secretariat. Belize has adhered to all relevant reporting requirements.
- With regard to Recommendation 11-08 on the Conservation of Silky Sharks, Belize has issued fishing circular to all vessel owners and operators regarding the harvesting of silky shark consistent with this Recommendation. All fishing vessel circulars are considered legally binding in accordance with Belize legislation. Monitoring will be done at port when discharge takes place.
- With regard to supplemental recommendation 11-09 on Reducing Incidental Bycatch of Seabirds in ICCAT Longline Fisheries, Belize has issued a Fishing Vessel Circular to all concerned parties consistent with this Recommendation. As a legally binding document, owners and operators are required to adhere to whatever instructions are contained therein. The drafting of our National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries is in its infancy as we are currently gathering the relevant information required to be contained in this document.

In accordance with ICCAT Circular 2927/2012 we wish to report on the following:

Swordfish – Mediterranean (Rec. 11-03)

- We do not have any vessels which target Med-SWO in the ICCAT Convention area.
- We do not have any sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWD.
- We have not issued any special fishing permits for harpoons and longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.
- With respect to report on effectiveness of SWO-MED closures, we do not have any vessels targeting this species in the ICCAT Convention area.

Swordfish – North Atlantic (Rec. 11-02)

- Our North Atlantic Swordfish Management Plan was combined with our Southern Swordfish Plan, submitted last year.

Chartering arrangements (Rec. 02-21)

- Belize did not engage in any chartering arrangements in 2012.

IUU vessels activities (Rec. 11-18)

- We have no data to report on any alleged IUU activities conducted by vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.

Bluefin (Rec. 06-07)

- Belize has not licensed any vessels to target bluefin tuna in the ICCAT Convention area.

Data on non-compliance (Rec. 08-09)

- We have no data to report on suspected non-compliance measures in the ICCAT Convention area.

Trade measures data (Rec. 06-13)

- Belize is not an importer of tuna or tuna-like species or fish products, nor do we receive landings of such species in our ports.

Data collected under the national bluefin tuna observer program (Rec. 10-04)

- Not applicable. Our vessels do not target bluefin tuna.

Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks (Rec. 10-08)

- We have received no data on any interaction with hammerhead sharks by our vessels which fish in the ICCAT Convention area.

Results of sampling program and/or alternative at the time of bluefin tuna caging (Rec. 10-04)

- Not applicable. We do not harvest bluefin tuna.

By-catch and discard data

- We are currently in the process of implementing new reporting requirements for our fishing vessels in the ICCAT area with respect to data submission of by-catch and discards.

Data on sea birds incidental catch by species (Rec. 11-09)

- We have received no data from our fishing fleet on incidental catches of seabirds. We are currently working on the drafting of our NPOA for Seabirds.

General reports

- Summary of Access Agreement – Belize has not entered into any access agreements in 2012.
- Reply to letter of concern – Our response to ICCAT’s letter of concern was submitted to the Secretariat.
- In-port transshipment reports – Belize has not authorized any in-port transshipments in 2012.
- Bluefin tuna – Belize has no vessels engaged in this fishery.
- By-catch – Belize has received no data on catches of silky sharks in the ICCAT area, nor of any seabird interaction.
- Ad-hoc information – Belize has received one report of IUU allegations by our vessel of which we have submitted a report to the Secretariat. There has been no change to our previous internal actions report submitted.
- Annual List of Northern Albacore Vessels – this data has been submitted to the Secretariat.

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (Hooks)</i>	<i>N. ALB</i>	<i>S. ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>N. SWD</i>	<i>S. SWD</i>	<i>Total</i>
2008	218,412	26.23	31.11	1,160.42	70.146	.976	31.95	1,319.66
2009	272,834	38.70	213.45	988.35	59.70	112.25	111.36	1,523.81
2010	249,230	365.601	302.635	288.268	48.046	106.400	120.871	1,231.82
2011	391,140	351.182	334.934	320.839	557.07	184.008	206.617	1,954.65
2012	328,690	155	171	40.989	11.603	141	197	716.00

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (fishing days)</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>N.ALB</i>	<i>S.ALB</i>	<i>Total</i>
2010	116	1770	200.54	2714.36	50		4734.90
2011	478	2893	661	7428.5		30	11,012.5
2012		5861	1230	12816			19,907

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

Year	Base port	LOA		GT	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2008	TTO	12		12	
	URY		2		2
2009	TTO	12		12	
	URY	1	2	1	2
	ESP	1	1	1	1
2010	TTO	12		12	
	URY	1	2	1	2
	ESP	1	1	1	1
2011	TTO	11		11	
	URY	1	3	2	2
	ESP	1	1	1	1
2012	TTO	10		10	
	URY	1	3	2	2
	GHA		6	2	4
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1

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

Year	Base Port	LOA		GT	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2010	CIV		1		1
2011	CIV		5		5
2011	GHA		4		4
	CIV		1		1

Table 5. Area of operation of vessels.

Year	Quadrant	Latitude positions	Longitude positions
2008	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2009	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2010	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2011	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2012	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W

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

Year	BSH	MAK	SAI	BUM	BLM	SPF
2007	236.45	17.44	12.07	3.78		
2008	109.03	1.600				
2009	113.82	23.08				
2010	733.00	59.86	75.82	3.379		11.83
2011	1,282.11	128.19	8.059			
2012	1,388.97	191.65			10.22	7.239

**ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAZIL
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BRÉSIL
INFORME ANUAL DE BRASIL**

SUMMARY

In 2012, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tuna and tuna-like fishes consisted of 229 vessels, registered in 10 different ports. The chartered vessels, which numbered 5, represented 2.2% of the fleet. The Brazilian catch of tuna and tuna-like fishes, including billfishes, sharks, and other species of minor importance (e.g. wahoo and dolphin fish), was 45,180 t (live weight), representing a decrease of more than 13% if compared with the catches of 2011, when more than 52,000 t was produced. The majority of the catch was taken by baitboats (33,111 t, or 73.3% of total catch), with skipjack tuna being the most abundant species (30,872.23 t), representing 68.3% of the total Brazilian tuna and tuna-like fishes production and 93.2 % of the baitboat catches. Catches from longline reached 9,288.08 t, the second largest catch, representing 20.6% of the total catches, with swordfish, blue shark and yellowfin tuna representing more than 78% of longline catches, and that for handline reached 1,259.03 t, which represented 2.8% of the total catches. About 4% of the Brazilian catches, around 1,900 t, resulted from the fishing activities of small-scale fishing boats from 10 to 20 m (LOA), that had been previously annotated in 2011, as a result of a revision of the Brazilian Registry of fishing vessels, carried out in conjunction with the extension of vessel monitoring system to all vessels equal or larger than 15m (LOA). The fleet is based mainly on the southeast coast, targeting a variety of species with different fishing gears, including longline, handline, trolling and other surface gears. The main target species of this fleet in 2012 was, as usual, the dolphin fish, which accounted for about a third of the catches. Data collection aiming at catch-at-size and catch-at-age analysis continues to be carried out, although the number of fishes measured decreased sharply. Research on monitoring of incidental catches of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fisheries was continued, as well as research on mitigation measures to avoid catches of these species.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2012, la flottille de pêche du Brésil ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées se composait de 229 navires immatriculés dans dix ports différents. Les cinq navires affrétés composaient 2,2% de la flottille. La prise brésilienne de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées, incluant les istiophoridés, les requins et d'autres espèces d'importance secondaire (par ex. thazard bâtard et coryphène commune) s'élevait à 45.180 t (poids vif), soit une baisse de plus de 13% par rapport aux prises de plus de 52.000 t réalisées en 2011. La majorité des captures a été réalisée par les canneurs (33.111 t, ou 73,3 % de la prise totale), le listao étant l'espèce la plus abondante (30.872,23 t), représentant 68,3% de la production totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées du Brésil et 93,2 % des prises des canneurs. Les prises réalisées à la palangre se sont élevées à 9.288,08 t, s'inscrivant au deuxième rang des prises les plus importantes et représentant 20,6% du total des prises. L'espadon, le requin peau bleu et l'albacore représentaient plus de 78% des captures palangrières. Les captures à la ligne à main se sont élevées à 1.259,03 t, soit 2,8% du total des captures. Environ 4% des prises brésiennes, 1.900 t approximativement, sont réalisées dans le cadre d'activités de pêche de petits bateaux mesurant entre 10 et 20 m (longueur hors-tout), qui avaient été inscrits préalablement en 2011, à la suite d'une révision du registre brésilien des navires de pêche, réalisée parallèlement à l'extension du système de surveillance des navires à l'ensemble des navires de 15 m ou plus de longueur hors-tout. La flottille est principalement basée sur la côte Sud-Est et cible plusieurs espèces avec différents engins de pêche, dont la palangre, la ligne à main, la ligne traînante et d'autres engins de surface. En 2012, cette flottille ciblait principalement, comme de coutume, la coryphène, qui représentait environ un tiers des captures. La collecte de données destinées aux analyses de la prise par taille et de la prise par âge se poursuit, bien que le nombre de poissons mesurés ait fortement diminué. Des travaux de recherche ont été réalisés sur le suivi des prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer et de tortues marines dans la pêcherie palangrière, ainsi que des travaux de recherche sur des mesures d'atténuation destinées à éviter les prises de ces espèces.

RESUMEN

En 2012, la flota pesquera brasileña dirigida a los túnidos y especies afines estaba compuesta por 229 buques registrados en 10 puertos diferentes. Los buques fletados, que fueron cinco, representaban el 2,2% de la flota. La captura brasileña de túnidos y especies afines, incluidos istiofóridos, tiburones y otras especies de menor importancia (por ejemplo, peto y dorado) ascendió a 45.180 t (peso en vivo), lo que supone un descenso de más del 13% si se compara con las capturas de 2011, que fueron de más de 52.000 t. La mayoría de las capturas las realizaron barcos de cebo vivo (33.111 t o 73,3% de la captura total) y el listado fue la especie más abundante (30.872,23 t), lo que supone el 68,3% de la producción total brasileña de túnidos y especies afines y el 93,2 % de las capturas de cebo vivo. Las capturas de palangre alcanzaron las 9.288,08 t la segunda captura más elevada, respondiendo del 20,6% de las capturas totales, y el pez espada, la tintorera y el rabil respondieron del 78% de las capturas de palangre. Las capturas de liña de mano ascendieron a 1.259,03 t, lo que supone el 2,8% de las capturas totales. Aproximadamente el 4% de las capturas brasileñas, en torno a 1.900 t, procedieron de las actividades pesqueras de barcos pequeños, de 10 a 20 m de eslora total, que se habían registrado previamente en 2011, como resultado de la revisión del registro brasileño de buques pesqueros, realizado junto con la ampliación del sistema de seguimiento de buques a todos los buques con una eslora de 15 m o superior. La flota tiene su base sobre todo en el costa suroriental, y se dirige a una variedad de especies con diferentes artes de pesca, lo que incluye palangre, liña de mano, curricán y otros artes de superficie. En 2012, la principal especie objetivo de esta flota fue, como suele serlo habitualmente, el dorado, que respondió de aproximadamente un tercio de las capturas. Prosigue la recopilación de datos para análisis de captura por talla y captura por edad, aunque el número de peces medidos ha descendido considerablemente. Se llevaron a cabo trabajos de investigación para el seguimiento de las capturas incidentales de aves marinas y tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de palangre, así como investigaciones sobre medidas de mitigación para evitar que se capturen estas especies.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Tuna fleet and ports

In 2012, the Brazilian tuna fleet consisted of 229 vessels registered in the following ports: Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul State (13); Itajaí, Santa Catarina State (59); Santos, São Paulo State (5); Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro State (93); Salvador, Bahia State (1); Recife, Pernambuco State (9); Natal, Rio Grande do Norte State (41); Belém, Pará State (5); Cabedelo, Paraíba State (2); and São Luís, Maranhão State (1). Of these 229 boats, 224 were national and 5 were foreign chartered vessels. A highly differentiated fleet is based at Itaipava, Espírito Santo State, south-eastern Brazil, comprising 423 small-scale boats. It warrants better characterization and, to some extent, different methodological data analysis treatment. This fleet targets a variety of species with different fishing gears, such as, longline, handline, trolling and other surface gears. In this respect, it is worth noting that it is not possible to provide further information or to conduct any analysis of the fleet, and its fisheries.

The longline tuna fleet is composed of 176 fishing vessels, based at: Santos, São Paulo State (5); Natal, Rio Grande do Norte State (36); Itajaí, Santa Catarina State (29); Belém, Pará State (5); Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul State (7); Recife, Pernambuco State (8); Cabedelo, Paraíba State (1); and Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro State (85). These vessels are mainly small-scale, with 119 (67.6%) less than 20 LOA and 112 (63.6%) less than 50 GRT. The distribution shows that 49.3% (85) of the boats are based at Rio de Janeiro; yet 90 (51.1%) longline fishing vessels are based at south-eastern Brazilian ports; 45 (25.6%) at north-eastern Brazilian ports; 36 (20.5%) at southern Brazilian ports; and 5 (2.8%) at a northern port. Four longline foreign vessels were based at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte State. The fleet applied a total fishing effort of 4,925,175 hooks, in 306 fishing operations.

The baitboat tuna fleet is composed of 41 fishing vessels, based at: Itajaí, Santa Catarina State (25); Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro State (7); Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul State (7); and Itaipava, Espírito Santo State (3). Twenty-four (58.5%) are baitboat fishing vessels ranging between 20 and 30 LOA, and from 100 to 200 GRT; of them, 14 range from 100 to 150 GRT, and 10 from 150 GRT to 200 GRT. From the distribution shown, 34

vessels (82.9%) are based at south-eastern Brazilian ports, and 7 (17.1%) in southern Brazil. The fishing effort applied by the baitboat fleet was 3,692 days, comprising 349 fishing operations.

Total catches and composition

The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes, including billfishes, sharks, and other species of minor importance (e.g. wahoo and dolphin fish) was 45,179.98 t (live weight) in 2012 (**Table 1**), representing a decrease of more than 13% if compared with the 2011 yield of 52,014.97 t. The main species caught were skipjack tuna with 30,872.23 t, or 68.3% of the total Brazilian tuna catches, followed by yellowfin tuna (2,836.47 t, or 6.3%); swordfish (2,832.69 t, or 6.2 %); albacore (1,856.58 t, or 4.1%); southern blue shark (1,607.26 t, or 3.6%); and bigeye tuna (1,399.70 t, or 3.1 %), which all together represent 91.6% of the total catches.

By groups of species, the total catch of tropical tunas, which comprises skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna, was 35,108.40 t, representing 77.7% of the catches, while skipjack represented 87.9% of the group catches. Catches of sharks reached 2,471.00 t, which represented 5.5% of the total catches, while the most caught species for the group was the southern blue shark, representing 65.0% of the group catches. Billfish catches reached 306.20 t, which represented 0.7% of the catches and the most caught species was sailfish (107.96 t), representing 35.2% in the group. And the catches for white marlin and blue marlin by longline were 70.79 t and 48.37 t, respectively.

Table 1 also shows a new approach in grouping species of tuna and tuna-like fishes where it can be seen that the total catch of the major tuna species was 40,029.24 t, the majority of the species being caught by baitboat (32,330.32 t, or 80.8%), and skipjack representing 77.1% of the catches. The second group of species is small tunas with 1,910.42 t, which accounts for 4.23% of the Brazilian catches, dolphin fish being the most caught species in the group (640.78 t, or 33.5%); followed by others tunas (692.16 t, or 1.5%); major sharks (1,802.77, or 4.0%), blue shark being the most caught species in the group (1,607.26, or 89.2 %); others sharks (668.23 t, or 1.5%); and others species (77.16 t, or 0.2 %).

In 2012, as in the previous year, the majority of the catch was taken by baitboats, which was 33,110.54 t, representing 73.3% of the total catch of the Brazilian tuna fleet. Skipjack tuna was the most caught species, as above mentioned, with 30,872.23 t, or 93.2% of the total baitboat catches.

The total catch of the tuna longline fishery was 9,288.08 t, which accounted for 20.5% of the total catches, representing a decrease of 2,385.64 t in relation to 2011, when a total of 11,673.72 t of tuna was caught, a decrease of 20.4%. Swordfish was the most abundant species in this fishery, with 2,793.18 t, representing 30.1%, followed by yellowfin (1,781.06 t, or 19.2%) and blue shark (1,603.52 t, or 17.3%). These three species represented 66.6% of the longline catches.

Brazilian total tuna catches also takes into account the fishing activities of small-scale fishing boats based mainly in Itaipava, Espírito Santo State (south-eastern coast of Brazil). Although comprised of relatively small boats, this fleet is highly mobile, operating along most of the Brazilian coast and targeting a variety of species with different gears like longline, handline, trolling and other surface gears. In 2012, this fleet was composed of 423 vessels and landings at base port of this fleet reached 1,853.63 t, representing more than 4% of the catches, but it should be noted that landings also took place at others ports.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Several institutions directly assisted the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA) in processing and analyzing data from 2012. 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-UFRN (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte), located in the north-eastern region of Brazil; Universidade Veiga de Almeida (Veiga de Almeida University), Instituto de Pesca de São Paulo (São Paulo Fisheries Institute), located in the south-east 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 and statistics activities on tuna and by-catch species caught by Brazilian boats.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

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

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

In 2013, new rules will be published concerning:

- Establishment of conservation measures for shark species (*Alopias superciliosus*, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, *Carcharhinus longimanus*, and hammerhead sharks of the Family Sphyrnidae) caught by longline fleet. This rule will replace the Interministerial Rule No. 05, 15 April 2011;
- Establishment of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch – this rule will replace Interministerial Rule No. 04, 15 April 2011.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

Through Normative No. 05, of December 21, 2009, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture established the National Regime of Certification of Catches (*Regime Nacional de Certificação de Capturas – RCC*) to guide companies exporting fish products from Brazil to the European Union, for the purposes of compliance with EU Regulation No. 1005/2008.

In order to obtain this certification, the exporting company that processes the product for export and the fishing vessels must request it from the Ministry, based on the normative.

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

Section 5: Other activities

In 2012, Brazil registered through PROBORDO the release of four alive and the discards of two dead silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*); the releases of seven alive and six discards of dead hammerhead sharks; and seven released alive and two discards of dead oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*).

Besides the cruises that were monitored, the PROBORDO has registered the release (alive) of 316 seabirds, 849 turtles, and 3 mammals; while there were dead discards of 22 seabirds, 34 turtles and 1 mammal.

Table 1. Total catch (kg) by species and fishing gear for Brazilian tuna fishing vessels in 2012.

Species	Scientific Name	BB	HAND	LL	LL-B	LL-surf	PSFS	UNCL	TOTAL
ALB	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	968,784.23	63,890.20	820,069.89	51.98	3,558.37		226.00	1,856,580.67
BET	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	472,917.62	61,833.60	835,830.91	1,582.00	8,703.26		18,832.00	1,399,699.39
BFT	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>		470.00						470.00
BUM	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>		696.54	45,579.80		1,004.34		1,086.90	48,367.58
SAI	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>		1,346.34	89,023.56		17,268.72	11.40	313.98	107,964.00
SKJ	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	30,568,853.00	201,435.60	35,273.88	24,044.00	27,342.00	9,149.00	6,132.10	30,872,229.58
SPF	<i>Tetrapturus pfluegeri</i>			3,973.20					3,973.20
SWO	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>		1,238.04	2,793,175.00	19.38	37,846.86		412.68	2,832,691.96
WHM	<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>		3,253.56	60,987.40		5,581.44		969.60	70,792.00
YFT	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	319,770.30	383,950.61	1,781,065.08	4,453.33	29,024.62	1,243.00	316,964.31	2,836,471.25
1. Tuna (major sp.) total		32,330,325.15	718,114.49	6,464,978.72	30,150.69	130,329.61	10,403.40	344,937.57	40,029,239.63
FRI	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	178,525.00	924.00		262.00		79,471.00	60.00	259,242.00
BLF	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i>	55,930.00		67,759.32					123,689.32
BLT	<i>Auxis rochei</i>	73,714.00	14,820.00	3,683.00	150.00	1,150.00		68.00	93,585.00
DOL	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	9,285.00	35,125.10	240,066.50	7,306.00	330,883.00		18,114.50	640,780.10
LTA	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	235,161.00	18,088.00			1,130.00	322,652.00	3,596.00	580,627.00
WAH	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	43,616.00	45,372.89	31,618.27	6,963.06	12,035.86		72,896.02	212,502.10
2. Tuna (small sp.) total		596,231.00	114,329.99	343,127.09	14,681.06	345,198.86	402,123.00	94,734.52	1,910,425.52
BIL	<i>Istiophoridae</i>	1,026.00	6,768.18	8,391.54	2,327.88	59,022.36	161.88	1,375.98	79,073.82
SBF	<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>			1,480.86					1,480.86
TUN	<i>Thunnini</i>	182,957.17	410,061.33	1,715.49	2,579.79	9,116.84		5,170.88	611,601.50
3. Tuna (other sp.) total		183,983.17	416,829.51	11,587.89	4,907.67	68,139.20	161.88	6,546.86	692,156.18
BSH	<i>Prionace glauca</i>		99.18	1,603,516.48		3,442.80		201.78	1,607,260.24
SMA	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>		491.34	186,961.66	717.06	5,174.46	0	2,166.00	195,510.52
4. Sharks (major sp.) total			590.52	1,790,478.14	717.06	8,617.26	0	2,367.78	1,802,770.76
BTH	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>			1,096.20					1,096.20

BRAZIL

FAL	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>			21,404.60					21,404.60
LMA	<i>Isurus paucus</i>			23.80					23.80
MSK	<i>Lamnidae</i>			55.86					55.86
OCS	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>			95.20					95.20
RSK	<i>Carcharhinidae</i>		4.56	123,738.24		3,366.42		2,397.06	129,506.28
SHX	<i>Squaliformes</i>	3.42	7,513.97	348,244.91	9,342.30	25,116.48	1,589.16	12,759.79	404,570.03
SPN	<i>Sphyrna spp.</i>		1,576.62	98,604.20	251.94	1,598.28		1,462.58	103,493.62
TIG	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>		28.50	7,850.80		103.74			7,983.04
5. Sharks (other sp.) total		3.42	9,123.65	601,113.81	9,594.24	30,184.92	1,589.16	16,619.43	668,228.63
LAG	<i>Lampris guttatus</i>			8,941.80					8,941.80
LEC	<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>			5,059.60					5,059.60
OIL	<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i>		40.00	62,797.00		311.00		13.00	63,161.00
6. Other species total			40.00	76,798.40	0.00	311.00	0.00	13.00	77,162.40
TOTAL		33,110,542.74	1,259,028.16	9,288,084.05	60,050.72	582,780.85	414,277.44	465,219.16	45,179,983.12

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CANADA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CANADA
INFORME ANUAL DE CANADÁ**

SUMMARY

Bluefin tuna are harvested in Canadian waters from July through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Bay of Fundy, and off Newfoundland. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2012 was 488.8 t which includes an 86.5 t transfer from Mexico. A total of 659 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 428.3 t. An additional 48.2 t was harvested as bycatch by the pelagic longline fleet in the swordfish and other tunas fishery. There was also 7.8 t from assumed mortalities in tagging studies and in the charter boat and catch and release fisheries and observed dead discards of 3.1 t. Each fish harvested in the directed fishery or as an incidental bycatch is individually tagged with a unique number and it is mandatory to have every fish weighed out at dockside. The swordfish fishery in Canadian waters takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted swordfish quota for 2012 was 1,548.1 t with landings reaching 1,488.5t. The tonnage taken by longline was 1,391.1 t while 97.3 t were taken by harpoon. Of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen, 47 were active in 2012 with a number of these vessels (17) fishing with harpoon or harpoon and trolling gear only. Only 34 of 1,203 harpoon licenses reported swordfish landings in 2012. The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and are harvested from May through October. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2012, other tunas accounted for approximately 13% of the commercial large pelagic species landed. All commercial vessels fishing pelagic species are required to hail out their intention to fish prior to a trip and hail in harvests from sea. The Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips on 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 log record data must be submitted by each fisherman whether a fish is harvested on a trip or not. There were no landings of tuna or tuna like species at Canadian ports by foreign vessels in 2012. Canada continues to support and is active in research that improves the basic inputs and approaches of the Atlantic bluefin and shark stock assessments. Canadian scientists continue studies on the age determination and natal origin of bluefin tuna caught by the rod and reel fisheries conducted in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off Nova Scotia's Atlantic coast. Additional studies are comparing trends in primary productivity and ocean climate with the abundance and distribution of bluefin tuna and forage species in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence. Efforts are also being made to improve the length-weight and dressed to round conversions that allow landed dressed weights to be identified with an age through the use of a length based age slicing routine. For sharks, research has focused on PSAT tagging, with focus in recent years on shortfin mako and porbeagle shark movements and post-release mortality.

RÉSUMÉ

Le thon rouge est pêché dans les eaux canadiennes de juillet à décembre sur le plateau néo-écossais, dans le Golfe du St Laurent, dans la Baie de Fundy et au large de Terre-Neuve. Le quota ajusté du Canada au titre de 2012 s'élevait à 488,8 t, ce qui inclut un transfert de 86,5 t du Mexique. Au total, 659 pêcheurs titulaires de permis (permis permettant des débarquements) ont participé à la pêche dirigée sur le thon rouge en utilisant la canne et moulinet, la ligne à main, la ligne tendue, le harpon électrique et les filets de madrague, avec une capture de 428,3 t. Un volume supplémentaire de 48,2 t a été capturé en tant que prise accessoire par la flottille pélagique palangrière dans le cadre de la pêche ciblant l'espadon et d'autres pêcheries thonières. Un volume de 7,8 t correspondant à des mortalités postulées dans les études de marquage, le navire affrété et dans les pêcheries de capture et remise à l'eau a également été capturé et 3,1 t de rejets morts ont été observées. Chaque poisson, pêché dans la pêche dirigée ou comme prise accessoire, est marqué individuellement avec un numéro unique et chaque poisson est obligatoirement pesé sur le quai. La pêche d'espadon a lieu à partir du mois d'avril jusqu'à décembre dans les eaux canadiennes. Le quota ajusté d'espadon du Canada était de 1.548,1 t au titre de 2012, avec des débarquements atteignant 1.488,5 t. Le tonnage capturé à la palangre se chiffrait à 1.391,1 t, tandis qu'un volume de 97,3 t était capturé au harpon. Sur les 77 pêcheurs

titulaires de permis de pêche d'espadon à la palangre, 47 étaient actifs en 2012 et 17 de ces navires opéraient avec des harpons ou des harpons et des lignes traînantes uniquement. Seuls 34 des 1.203 pêcheurs titulaires de permis de pêche au harpon ont déclaré des débarquements d'espadon en 2012. Les autres thonidés (germon, thon obèse et albacore) se trouvent à la limite septentrionale de leur aire de répartition au Canada et sont capturés de mai à octobre. Les prises canadiennes de ces autres espèces de grands pélagiques font partie intégrante de la pêche canadienne. En 2012, les autres thonidés constituaient près de 13% des débarquements commerciaux de grands pélagiques. Tous les navires commerciaux pêchant des espèces pélagiques sont tenus d'annoncer leur intention de pêcher avant une sortie et de communiquer les captures réalisées en mer. Les systèmes statistiques atlantiques du Canada fournissent un suivi en temps réel des données de prise et d'effort pour toutes les sorties de pêche visant les espèces pélagiques. A la fin de chaque sortie de pêche, des observateurs de quai indépendants et agréés doivent être présents lors du déchargement afin de peser le poisson débarqué, et chaque pêcheur doit soumettre les données des carnets de bord, qu'un poisson ait été ou non capturé lors d'une sortie. En 2012, aucun débarquement de thonidés ou d'espèces apparentées n'a été réalisé dans les ports canadiens par des navires étrangers. Le Canada continue à soutenir la recherche qui améliore les données de base et les stratégies d'évaluation des stocks de thon rouge et de requins de l'Atlantique. Les scientifiques canadiens poursuivent les études sur la détermination de l'âge et l'origine natale du thon rouge capturé dans les pêcheries à la canne et moulinet réalisées dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent et au large de la côte atlantique de la Nouvelle Écosse. Des études supplémentaires comparent les tendances de la productivité primaire et du climat océanique par rapport à l'abondance et la distribution du thon rouge et des espèces fourragères dans le Sud du golfe du Saint-Laurent. Des efforts sont également déployés afin d'améliorer les conversions longueurs-poids et poids manipulé en poids vif qui permettent de déterminer l'âge des poids manipulés débarqués au moyen de l'utilisation d'une routine de découpage des âges en se basant sur la taille. Dans le cas des requins, les travaux de recherche se sont concentrés sur le marquage PSAT, en accordant la priorité ces dernières années aux déplacements et à la mortalité après la remise à l'eau du requin-taupe bleu et du requin-taupe commun.

RESUMEN

El atún rojo se captura en aguas canadienses de julio a diciembre, en la plataforma continental, en el golfo de San Lorenzo, en la bahía de Fundy y en las aguas frente a Terranova. La cuota ajustada de Canadá para 2012 se estableció en 488,8 t, que incluye una transferencia de 86,5 t de México. Un total de 659 pescadores con licencia (a saber, licencias para desembarques) participaron en la pesquería dirigida al atún rojo con caña y carrete, liña de mano, barrilete, arpón eléctrico y almadrabas y capturaron 428,3 t. Además, la flota de palangre pelágico capturó 48,2 t adicionales de forma fortuita en la pesquería de pez espada y otros túnidos. También se registraron 7,8 t debidas a mortalidades en estudios de marcado, en los buques fletados y en las pesquerías de captura y liberación y se observaron 3,1 t de descartes muertos. Cada pez capturado en la pesquería dirigida o de forma incidental se marca individualmente con un número único y se tiene que pesar cada ejemplar a pie de muelle. La pesquería de pez espada en las aguas canadienses se desarrolla de abril a diciembre. La cuota ajustada de pez espada canadiense para 2012 fue de 1.548,1 t y los desembarques ascendieron a 1.488,5 t. Se capturaron 1391,1 t con palangre y 97,3 t con arpón. De los 77 pescadores con licencia para pescar pez espada con palangre, 47 estuvieron activos en 2012, y parte de estos buques (17) pescaron con arpón o arpón y curricán únicamente. Sólo 34 de las 1.203 licencias de arpón comunicaron desembarques de pez espada en 2012. El resto de túnidos (atún blanco, patudo y rabil) se encuentran en el límite septentrional de su rango de distribución en Canadá y se capturan de mayo a octubre. Las capturas canadienses de estas especies de grandes pelágicos forman parte de la pesquería canadiense. En 2012, los otros túnidos respondieron de casi el 13% de los desembarques de especies comerciales de grandes pelágicos. Todos los buques comerciales que pescan especies pelágicas deben notificar su intención de pescar antes de una marea y notificar cualquier captura desde el mar. El sistema estadístico atlántico canadiense proporciona un seguimiento en tiempo real de la captura y el esfuerzo para todas las mareas de pesca dirigidas a especies pelágicas. Al final de cada marea, durante el desembarque, deben estar presentes los controladores a pie de muelle, independientes y certificados, para pesar los desembarques y cada pescador debe presentar los datos consignados en sus cuadernos de pesca, con independencia de que se haya producido o no captura durante la marea. En 2012, no se registraron desembarques de túnidos o especies afines en los puertos canadienses realizados por buques extranjeros. Canadá continúa

respaldando y participando activamente en los trabajos de investigación para mejorar los datos básicos y los enfoques de las evaluaciones de los stocks de tiburones y atún rojo del Atlántico. Los científicos canadienses prosiguen con los estudios de determinación de la edad y origen natal del atún rojo capturado por las pesquerías de caña y carrete realizadas en el golfo de San Lorenzo y en aguas frente a la costa atlántica de Nueva Escocia. Estudios adicionales comparan tendencias en la productividad primaria y en el clima oceánico con la abundancia y distribución del atún rojo y especies de forraje en el sur del golfo de San Lorenzo. También se realizaron esfuerzos para mejorar las conversiones de talla-peso y peso canal a peso en vivo, que permitan asignar una edad a los ejemplares desembarcados en peso canal mediante el uso de rutinas de determinación de la edad basadas en la talla. Para los tiburones, la investigación se ha centrado en las marcas PSAT, y en años recientes en los movimientos y mortalidad tras la liberación del marrajo dientuso y marrajo sardinero.

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 2012 calendar year was 488.8 t which includes an 86.5 t transfer from Mexico's under-harvest from 2011. The Canadian nominal landings (directed and bycatch) of Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2012 were 476.6 t (**Table 1**) made up of 428.3 t in the directed fishery, 48.2 t as an incidental bycatch by the pelagic longline fleet in the swordfish and other tunas fishery. There was also 7.8 t from assumed mortalities in tagging studies/charter boat catch and release fisheries and 3.1 t from observed dead discards. Total of landings including assumed mortality was 487.4 t in 2012. The 1.4 t shortfall from the 2012 fishery will be carried over in deriving the 2013 Canadian quota.

All traditional bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in 2012 (**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. The Gulf of St. Lawrence rod and reel fishery produced the largest fraction of the total Canadian landings in 2012 (223 t, or 47% of total quota caught). In 2012, the average weight of bluefin in the Gulf of St. Lawrence fish was about 276 kg and in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery 204 kg; bluefin caught in the Newfoundland fishery had an average weight of 345 kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

In 2012, 662 licensed fishermen participated in the directed bluefin fishery with rod and reel or tended line, and four 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 in recent years.

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 are 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. Assumed mortalities from tagging studies and the catch and release charter boat fishery are accounted for against a 10 t quota allocated specifically to catch and release activities.

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 2012 was 1,348 t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2012 was 1,548.1t which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei and a 100 t transfer from Senegal. Canadian nominal landings in 2012 were 1,488.5t (**Table 1**), resulting in an underage of 59.6 t. The 2011 dead discards were 7.8 t which will be deducted from the initial catch limit in 2013.

The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1,391.1 t (or 93.5% of the catch), while 97.3 t were taken by harpoon (**Table 4**). The mean round weight of fish caught by longline and harpoon was 81 kg and 105 kg, respectively (**Table 4**). Only 47 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen were active in the 2012 fishery (**Table 4**), with a number of these vessels (17) fishing with harpoon or harpoon and trolling gear only. This number is lower than in the mid-1990's when all, or nearly all, of the swordfish longline licenses were active (**Table 4**) annually, given the greater quota available to Canada. Although a total of 1,203 fishermen are eligible for harpoon licences, only 184 are eligible to direct for swordfish (Harpoon Group A), based on their historical participation in this fishery in the 1990s and early 2000s. The remaining licence holders (Harpoon Group B) are limited to fishing opportunistically during other fisheries. This restriction on Group B is in place to limit effort in the fishery. In 2012, 34 licence holders from the Harpoon A (directed) fleet had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.

1.3 Other tunas

One Canadian offshore longline vessel is authorized to direct for other tuna species with a bluefin tuna bycatch. The 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is also permitted to direct for other tunas and retain bluefin tuna bycatch under certain conditions in order to reduce dead discards. In addition, bluefin tuna vessels are authorized to catch and retain an incidental bycatch of other tuna 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 2012, other tunas accounted for approximately 13% of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Bigeye tuna (166.4 t) was the most important other tuna species landed, followed by yellowfin tuna (92.7 t) and albacore (34.0 t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tunas was 17.3 kg, 36.8 kg and 36.3 kg, respectively. Approximately 42 of 78 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2012.

1.4 Sharks

Porbeagle is the only shark species for which there has been a directed longline fishery with the majority of Canadian landings in recent years being a result of bycatches. There were no landings in a directed porbeagle fishery in 2012. 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 harvests and some suspected unreported dead discards. A Management Plan for all shark species was first implemented in 1995. 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 similar to the previous year with harvests of 33.3 t in 2012. Blue shark and shortfin mako landings in 2012, were 1.2 t and 28.7 t respectively (**Table 1**) as a bycatch mainly in other directed pelagic fisheries.

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. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT-related fisheries (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada also monitors all landings at dockside to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks on board any vessel.

In 2012, 12 (the number excludes two blue shark-only exploratory licences) exploratory shark fishing licences were authorized to fish porbeagle and/or blue shark, with all other sharks, including shortfin mako restricted to a bycatch (**Table 3**). White sharks can no longer be retained as bycatch by Canadian fishermen due to their listing under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*. The swordfish fleet has adopted the practice of retaining only dead shortfin mako sharks, which has reduced landings in recent years. A reduction of porbeagle shark licences from a high of 55 licences in 2001 to the current 12 has been achieved mainly through the attrition of inactive licences. In addition, approximately 882 recreational shark licences were authorized in 2012 (**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 (including sharks), 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. Prior to the implementation of the Dockside Monitoring Program, even though the submission of logbooks was compulsory, less than 50% of trips were represented by useable log records and information on individual sizes of fish (see **Table 4** for swordfish). 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 has been funding a three-year biological sampling program scheduled to end after the 2013 field season. This work has been providing the GBYP with better estimates of the occurrence of eastern bluefin tuna in the Canadian EEZ and will improve the length at age determination for the older components of the population. In addition to the work in support of the GBYP, the stationarity of the length at age by decade will be addressed through the examination of archived otoliths. The applicability of the dressed to round conversions is being tested for both swordfish and bluefin tuna and work has been initiated to improve the monthly weight to length conversion of bluefin tuna.

For sharks, research has focused on PSAT tagging, with focus in recent years on shortfin mako and porbeagle shark movements and post-release mortality.

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 Bycatch 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. As part of this work plan, Canada increased observer coverage on the swordfish/other tunas longline fleet in 2010 to gather additional information on incidentally caught species. A RAP (Fisheries and Oceans Canada Regional Advisory Process) meeting was held in July, 2011 to review progress towards the long term research goals in the bycatch work plan (http://www2.mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/rap/internet/SAR_2011_057_E.pdf).

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

All effort, fish size and area of catch data was provided through the submission of Task I and II data in July 2013.

2.1 Bluefin tuna research

Highlights of the 2012 scientific research program at the Biological Station (St. Andrews) included the following activities:

1. In collaboration with UPEI, a student completed an honors project that examined the potential for using the logbook data from the charter boat catch and release bluefin tuna fishery to index stock abundance.

2. A team led by Dr. Molly Lutcavage (University of Massachusetts) applied 10 prototype Desert Star PSAT tags to bluefin tuna ranging in size from 400-800 lbs. Tags were funded by the Guy Harvey Foundation. Additionally, in collaboration with Dr. Lutcavage, the FV Fin Seeker tagged and released 68 bluefin tuna estimated to weigh between 180 to 900 lbs (lengths: 178-292 cm).
3. Canada continues to investigate possible environmental influences in its commercial fisheries. Catch statistics from the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence (sGSL) are being related to remote sensing data for the period of 2002 to 2011. The catch data are being used to define the ocean conditions favourable to bluefin catches while the remote sensing data will define the plausible spatial extent of bluefin habitat in the sGSL on a weekly basis. Indicators of productivity in the sGSL such as the duration, frequency, timing and extent of plankton blooms have been related to time trends in bluefin catch rates while oceanographic features such as temperature and chlorophyll-a fronts will be compared to the distribution of the catch. This work was extended to examine the relationship between the catch of forage fish and the characteristics of primary productivity.
4. Work on environmental influences on the bluefin tuna CPUE in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence was completed by post-doctoral fellow Dr. A. Vanderlaan. It was shown how fluctuations in the cold intermediate layer relate to bluefin tuna habitat and catch.
5. As a contribution towards the Grande Bluefin Year Program, Canada initiated a program of biological sampling of the catch. In 2011, 309 samples were obtained and 294 in 2012. To date 359 of the 603 samples have been analyzed for natal origin and age determination. This work is continuing in 2013.
6. An analysis examining how changing selectivity patterns in the western bluefin tuna fishery would impact management targets was conducted (SCRS/2012/119).
7. An analysis of the observer coverage needed to detect predetermined increases or decreases in discarding of bycatch species was completed (SCRS/2012/081).
8. Canada continues to collaborate with US colleagues on studies of otolith microchemistry that elucidate natal origin and stock mixing (see, for example, SCRS Working Paper 2013/050).
9. Canada continues to collaborate on bluefin tuna age and growth research, working closely with colleagues from the EU-Spain and the USA.
10. Commercial catch data from the Gulf of St. Lawrence (2004-2012) and maritime regions (2003-2012) having both measured and recorded weight and length, was used to assess the appropriateness of monthly length-weight conversion factors provided by ICCAT (ICCAT 2006). In each region, monthly length-weight conversions were used to convert round weight to curved fork length (CFL). The differences between measured and converted CFL were tested for significant deviations from zero within monthly and annual strata.
11. Canada is involved in the standardization of otolith processing and ageing methods in collaborations with labs at NMFS, CBL, GMRI and IEO.

2.2 Swordfish research

1. In collaboration with colleagues from NMFS (Miami) and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Canada is participating in a study of swordfish migrations that pools PSAT data from those three sources. The analyses of the data are being undertaken by CLS – Argos, and the paper is being prepared for publication.
2. Canadian scientists prepared a review of various approaches for determining post-release mortality, as part of the RAP meeting described earlier (Neilson *et al.* 2012).
3. Canada is undertaking a study of loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) post-release mortality in its swordfish and tuna longline fishery using PSAT tags. The field deployments commenced in 2011 and were continued in 2012.

4. Canada, along with swordfish scientists from a number of other countries and the ICCAT Secretariat, have completed a paper describing the recovery of Atlantic swordfish stocks. This was submitted to the journal *Reviews in Fisheries Science*.
5. Canada provides estimates of dead swordfish and bluefin discards based on observer coverage of the domestic large pelagic longline fleet.
6. In collaboration with the U.S., Canada is developing a joint swordfish index of abundance.

2.3 Sharks

An active research and stock assessment program on large pelagic sharks is underway at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography. The following projects are currently being undertaken:

1. Pop-up archival satellite tags (PAT) are being applied to porbeagle sharks as a means to estimate post-release mortality.
2. A research program to apply PATs to shortfin makos was developed in conjunction with the commercial swordfish longliners. Up to 40 satellite tags will be put on mako sharks to not only track mako movements and stock distribution in the NW Atlantic, but also to provide initial estimates of post-release mortality.

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. Canada is also a member of ICCAT Ad Hoc Working Group on Precautionary Approaches.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (scientific)	Submitted 20/09/2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	Submitted 24/07/2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Submitted 13/05/2013 – SWO. Submitted 15/07/2013 – All others.
S4	Catch & effort (Task II)	Submitted 13/05/2013 – SWO. Submitted 15/07/2013 – All others.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Submitted 13/05/2013 – SWO. Submitted 15/07/2013 – All others.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Submitted 13/05/2013 – SWO. Submitted 15/07/2013 – All others.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Reported in National Report Part I, Section 2.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	There is no recreational or sport fishery harvesting tuna, tuna-like species or shark fisheries. There is limited catch and release fisheries for tuna and shark with estimates of bluefin mortality reported in the National Report and on compliance table. Retention of recreationally harvested sharks is only permitted in a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Harvests

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		from derbies are submitted in Task I and II data.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Submitted 08/07/2013 – SWO.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	All catch, discards and, observer data provided as an aggregate consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements in Task I and II data. Submitted 13/05/13 for SWO, 17/07/13 for all others and discards 08/08/13.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No data to report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. Assumed mortalities from tagging studies and the catch and release charter boat fishery are accounted for against a quota allocated specifically to catch and release activities and accounted for in Canada's National Report and Compliance Tables.
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. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the E-BFT 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 E-BFT fishery.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Submitted 08/08/2013.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised bycatch	Not applicable. From Rec. 12-03 Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery. No confiscated WBFT.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No cooperative research planned.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	See SCRS/2013/174.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP-related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	SCRS/2013/050.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Submitted 15/07/2013.
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 13/05/2013 for catch and effort, 08/07/2013 for sexed observer data, 08/08/2013 for discards SCRS/2013/059 (CPUE paper).
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No current science program for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead	Blue marlin is an incidental bycatch and in

Number	Information required	Response
	discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	limited quantities. All retained marlins are reported in Task data.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Submitted 15/07/2013.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No retention permitted and no releases reported.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No retention permitted and no releases reported.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II. Limited amount of unidentified shark as noted in Task data and in National Report. 2012 shark data submitted 15/07/13.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Silky sharks are not permitted to be retained.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be retained.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	None reported.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	None reported.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Identification guide will be provided to ICCAT Secretariat in advance of the 2013 Regular Meeting of the Commission.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Submitted 15/07/2013.
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 15/07/2013.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Submitted 08/08/2013.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch 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 bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ongoing work noted in National Report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

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

3.1 Catch limits and minimum sizes

3.1.1 Bluefin tuna

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to bluefin tuna in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Bluefin Management Plan. The 2012 quota was set at 488.8 t (see 1.1 above), and no person shall have in their possession any bluefin weighing less than 30 kg. In addition, Canada has limited entry into the fishery; and restrictions on the amount and type of gear used, vessel replacement, management fishing areas, and licence transfer requirements. A multi-year management plan for bluefin tuna was last published in 2007 and continues to be in force with annual amendments implemented to meet ICCAT obligations. A new Integrated Fisheries Management Plan is being written with a more integrated approach.

3.1.2 Swordfish

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Swordfish Management Plan. The 2012 adjusted quota was set at 1,548.1 t (see 1.2 above), and there continued to be a prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15% tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. From 1998 - 2009, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible. The IFMP is available upon request.

3.1.3 Other tunas

In 1998-1999, the first Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management Plan was issued for bigeye, yellowfin and albacore. Measures adopted in that plan remained in effect through 2012. A multi-year management plan for both swordfish and other tunas is available upon request. Fishing effort is restricted by limiting entry into the directed fishery to vessels having a swordfish/other tunas longline licence and to one offshore vessel with an other tunas longline licence. No person shall have in their possession any bigeye or yellowfin weighing less than 3.2 kg.

3.2 Closed seasons

Swordfish

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

3.3 Observer programs

Canada has had an excellent independent Observer Program in place since 1977. Independent third party observers collect biological data, and monitor compliance with fishing regulations. In 2012, as part of the Bycatch Management Project the observer coverage level was maintained at approximately 10% (by sea days fished) on the pelagic longline fleet fishing for swordfish and other tunas. Data from the Observer Program are used to estimate dead discards, and document incidental catch of non-target species.

3.4 Vessel monitoring

Currently the fishery is mainly prosecuted by vessels less than 20 meters. Most fishing is conducted within the 200 mile zone. In line with the recommendation adopted by ICCAT, all vessels greater than 20 meters are equipped with VMS systems. Canadian licensing measures permit these licenses to be used on smaller vessels and in most recent years few vessels over 20 meters in length have actually operated in the Canadian fishery. All Canadian large pelagic vessels, regardless of length, are required by condition of licence to use VMS when fishing with longline gear.

3.5 Inspection schemes and activities

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

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

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

3.7 *Other Recommendations*

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

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

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

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

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

Details on Canadian interactions with both seabirds and sea turtles for the years 2001 to 2012 was provided with Task data in July 2013.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	All scientific and compliance reporting requirements have been met through either the submission of Task data, Compliance Table, the National Report or other specific reports. Canada has submitted its National Report, Document 07-2013 in line with the Revised Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Reports.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Canada has submitted all of the applicable reporting requirements. Dates of submission are noted below where applicable.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted (13/09/2013).
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			transhipment.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transhipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transhipment.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted (15/07/2013).
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted (15/07/2013).
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted (15/07/2013).
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch in Canadian ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch in Canadian ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch in Canadian ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch in Canadian ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch in Canadian ports.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Five (5) currently registered.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m 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	<p>There are no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. Assumed mortalities from tagging studies and the catch and release charter boat fishery are accounted for against a quota allocated specifically to catch and release activities and accounted for in Canada's National Report and Compliance Tables.</p> <p>Charter boat fisheries can only be undertaken by commercial harvesters with specific limitations on participation, the number of fish which can be hooked, mandatory reporting of all fish hooked fish and bycatch. The fishery is undertaken with limited seasons, limits on the number of vessels participating, limits on the number of rods, gear strength and fight times to maximize the survival of released fish. A scientifically-based expected mortality rate for hooked fish is used and the expected mortality is accounted for under the Canadian quota and is reported in Canada's National Report.</p>

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			While there is a recreational/sport fishery for sharks, this fishery is primarily catch-and-release with retention only being authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a derby fishery are reported in Canada's National Report.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Nil Report - Submitted 27/06/2013.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nil Report - Submitted 27/06/2013.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch in Canadian ports.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Nil Report -Submitted 27/06/2013.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Nil Report -Submitted 27/06/2013.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. From Rec. 12-03, Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04, Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Canada provided monthly catch reports for the months of July to November 2012 inclusive when the fishery occurred. Canada also provided Task data, including bluefin landings from 2012, to ICCAT on (14/05/2013).
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. From Recs. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. From Recs. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. From Recs. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. From Recs. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. From Recs. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors (and agencies)	Not applicable. From Recs. 10-04 and 12-03,

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. From Recs. 10-04 and 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. From Recs. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. From Recs. 10-04 and 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. From Recs. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Five reports submitted – (for months of July to November 2012 inclusive).
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	There were no landings of bluefin tuna under 30 kg. Canada does not experience the capture of tunas less than 30 kg/115 cm. Tagging to date has focussed on larger fish that are more common in Canadian waters. Canada does not permit “Charter Boat” operators to retain any fish and virtually all fish that are hooked are larger than 30 kg/115 cm.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable as every bluefin tuna landed is tagged, 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted (01/10/2013).
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable as every bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Submitted (15/11/2012). No change in 2013 from what was provided.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. From Recs. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Submitted (01/07/2013).
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Submitted (01/07/2013).
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. There no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2012.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable as Canada does not have vessels fishing bigeye or yellowfin in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable as Canada does not have vessels fishing bigeye or yellowfin in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted (01/10/2013).
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Last update/addition to Canadian list on 07/06/13, no other changes from what was previously provided.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted (01/10/2013).
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Last update/addition to Canadian list provided to ICCAT on 07/06/13, no other changes from what was previously provided.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Submitted to ICCAT 14/09/2013.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Submitted to ICCAT 19/06/2013.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable, Canada does not participate in this fishery.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	By licence condition, commercial harvesters are required to land dead marlins and must release any live fish in a manner that causes the least amount of harm to the fish.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	<p>In Canada, the issuance of licences and the ability to apply conditions to that licence are provided to the Federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada through the <i>Fisheries Act</i> and <i>Fishery General Regulations</i>.</p> <p>Participation in the commercial fishery is limited entry and marlins are only permitted to be fished by harvesters licensed to fish other tunas. There is no recreational fishery for marlins or other billfish permitted.</p> <p>By licence condition, commercial harvesters must release all live marlin in a manner that causes the least harm to the fish. All vessels permitted to land marlins are subject to observer coverage, 100% dockside monitoring of all catches and have mandatory logbook where they are required to list all harvested and released marlins.</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. By licence condition, harvesters are prohibited from landing hammerhead sharks, with all landings being subject to dockside monitoring of catch.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. By licence condition, harvesters are prohibited from landing hammerhead sharks, with all landings being subject to dockside monitoring of catch.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Since 2008 Canadian harvesters have been releasing all shortfin makos that are alive when they reach the vessel. This has resulted in average Canadian landings dropping from approximately 80 t per year to 40 t per year.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	As noted in the National Report, all sharks landing information is collected through logbooks as well as through 100% dockside monitoring of catches. This information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain silky sharks as bycatch in ICCAT-related fisheries.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in	Retention of sharks as bycatch in ICCAT-related

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		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)	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. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT-related fisheries (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada also monitors all landings of sharks at dockside to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks on board any vessel.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Provided in National Report of Canada for 2012. The Pelagic Longline Fleet has had a Code of Conduct in place since the early 2000s, and its adherence is a mandatory licence condition. Vessels flagged to Canada must carry on board safe handling, disentanglement and release equipment and it is mandatory for harvesters to release any incidentally harvested sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival. The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course in 2007. A second training and certification program was conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. Training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	As noted in the National Report for 2012, Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (March 2007).
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	While Canada has long worked with its various fleets to reduce the incidental harvest and discards, over the past year it has released a new policy on Managing Bycatch with the objectives of ensuring that Canadian fisheries are managed in a manner that supports the sustainable harvesting of aquatic species and that minimizes the risk of fisheries causing serious or irreversible harm to bycatch species; and to ensure that total catch, including retained and non-retained bycatch, are account for. This Bycatch Policy is consistent with the <i>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards</i> adopted in early 2011.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

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

There were no landings of tuna or tuna-like species at Canadian ports by non-Canadian vessels during 2012. While some US swordfish vessels unload catch in several Canadian ports, this fish is not considered as being landed in Canada as it is placed immediately in bond and shipped directly to the USA. Canadian fisheries officers monitor these offloads.

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

There were no difficulties in the implementation of or in the compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures during the 2012 fishery. ICCAT-related fisheries receive a high level of compliance monitoring in Canada and there were no significant compliance issues identified in any of the Canadian fisheries covered by ICCAT in 2012.

Table 1. Canadian landings (metric tons round weight) of large pelagic fish species, 2002-2012.

<i>Species</i>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Swordfish	1,078.9	959.3	1,284.9	1,203.3	1,557.9	1,403.6	1,334.0	1,299.7	1,345.6	1,550.6	1,488.5
Bluefin tuna	523.7	603.7	556.6	536.9	599.7	732.9	574.8	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.6
Albacore tuna	51.0	112.7	55.7	27.1	52.1	27.3	33.4	10.7	14.3	28.0	34.0
Bigeye tuna	241.2	279.3	181.6	143.1	186.6	196.1	130.2	111.0	102.8	136.9	166.4
Yellowfin tuna	125.3	70.4	72.7	303.5	239.5	292.9	167.9	53.4	166.0	49.7	92.7
Unspec. tuna	0	.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.01	0.06	0.4
Unspec. tuna	0.4	5.1	6.0	0.3	11.4	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2
Blue shark	69.3	78.2	73.3	79.5	90.9	71.4	42.8	53.2	41.0	37.4	28.7
Shortfin mako	498.6	236.6	142.4	231.5	202.2	192.2	123.9	62.4	83.4	30.1	33.3
Porbeagle	19.7	21.1	13.4	11.3	14.7	8.3	5.8	4.6	8.4	5.2	3.2
Unspec. shar	3.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	4.7	3.1	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.3
Marlin											

Table 2. Canadian bluefin tuna landings and discards (metric tons round weight) by fishing area, 2002-2012.

<i>Bluefin fishing area (west to east)</i>	2002	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Southwest Nova Scotia	280	310	281	272	351	174	231	234	240	145	192
Northeast Nova Scotia ¹	35	7	11	21	45	60	65	13	17	26	14
Gulf of St. Lawrence	205	192	239	251	312	226	263	263	211	207	228
Newfoundland	68	33	5	26	11	14	0	9	35	21	26
Offshore	16	14	0.5	30	14	17	16	11	2	74	17
Year-end adj ²	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1			1.5	<1	-
Total landings	603.6	557.0	536.9	599.7	732.9	491.0	574.8	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.5
Scientific tagging/catch and release mortality ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	6.3	7.8
Dead discards ³	36.9	14.0	14.6	0	2.0	0.72	1.2	2.9	1.3	3.0	3.1
Canadian quota	594.7	580.0	645.9	731.8	755.1	571.4	626.2	553.8	518.6	490.4	487.4

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

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

³ Discarded dead estimates from swordfish longline fishery 2001-2008 estimate for entire fishery based on observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77), while 2009 - 2012 are observed discard values (not elevated to fishery level).

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

Table 3. Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licences by region and species¹ in 2012.

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of licences¹</i>							
	<i>Bluefin</i>		<i>Swordfish (LL)</i>		<i>Other tuna (LL)⁴</i>		<i>Sharks</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Explor.</i>	<i>Rec.</i>
Gulf	602	547	-	-	-	-	8	20
Newfoundland	55 ³	25	1	1	1	1	-	82
Scotia-Fundy	42	34	76	46	76	21	5	780
St. Margaret's Bay ²	24	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Quebec	54	47	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	777	659	77	47	78	23	14	882

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

² Three fish trap licence holders with 6 bluefin trapnet licences each. 1 licence holder with five trapnet licences and 1 licence holder with one trapnet licence.

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

⁴ Restricted to tunas other than bluefin (albacore, bigeye, yellowfin).

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

Table 4. Summary of 2002-2012 swordfish vessels landing fish, landings (metric tons round weight), discards¹, average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number², and percentage of catch sampled for size.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of vessels landing fish											
Longline	46	44	45	48	51	55	53	52	47	40	44
Harpoon	71	89	86	86	78	76	75	74	74	69	50
Landings (t)											
Longline	922	1,138.3	1,116	1,365	1,200.3	998.8	1,076.1	1,051.8	1,166.0	1,342.9	1,391.1
Harpoon ¹	38	147	87	192.9	203.3	267.4	257.9	247.7	176.1	207.7	97.3
Total	959	1,285	1,203	1,557.9	1,403.6	1,266.2	1,334	1,299.7	1,342.5	1,550.6	1,488.5
Discards (t) ²	32.7	78.6	44.8	106.3	38	60.8	38.7	9.3	15.2	7.8	111
Average weight (kg)											
Longline	72	63	70	69	74	75	73	76	78	88	81
(# sampled)	(12,859)	(17,298)	(15,368)	(20,333)	(15,541)	(14,246)	(11,648)	(12,473)	(12,899)	(14,755)	(15,461)
Harpoon	117	108	121	117	108	102	106	100	98	106	105
(# sampled)	(413)	(1,364)	(658)	(1,646)	(2,275)	(2,327)	(2,757)	(2,074)	(1,778)	(1,937)	(1,018)
% small fish by number landed ³											
<125 cm	<1	2	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1
<119 cm	<<1	<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1
% of catch sampled	100	100	100	100	100	96	86	89	88	97	92

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

² Discarded dead from swordfish longline fishery: no estimates prior to 1997; 1997 actual tonnage observed by at-sea Observers; 1998-2012 estimate for entire fishery based on observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77), new calculation method introduced for 2012 – results preliminary.

³ Minimum size under regulation: <25 kg round weight or <125 cm LJFL with 15% tolerance (by number) from 1991-1995, and again in 2006 regulation changed to <119 cm LJFL with no tolerance from 1996-2003.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CAPE VERDE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CAP-VERT
INFORME ANUAL DE CABO VERDE**

Vanda Marques da Silva Monteiro

SUMMARY

The total tuna catches, including tuna and tuna-like species, dropped in 2012, to some 13,200 t, as compared with 2011. The catches were made by the artisanal fishery with small boats and by the semi-industrial and industrial fleets with larger sized vessels. The most commonly used fishing gears were: purse, handline, hook, baitboat and longline. There were some 4,800 reported fishers in 2011. An authorized foreign fleet also operated in the Cape Verde EEZ, based on fishing agreements and contracts. The vessels pertained mostly to European Union and Asian countries. Applications for fishing licenses from the foreign vessels generally specify tunas as the target species. In any case, the major species fished continue to be sharks, swordfish and tuna, according to the catches reported by some European Union vessels. Regarding national fishing, shark catches amount to less than 0.3% of the total landings, and are taken as by-catch. Sport fishing continues to have considerable economic, social, cultural and political importance, but this fishery is still not monitored. This year, Cape Verde submitted a document on the "Revision of annual catches of tunas by gear in Cape Verde" to formulize the proposal for revision / updating of the data required by ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

Le total des captures de thon a chuté en 2012, à environ 13.200 tonnes, par rapport à 2011, comprenant les thonidés et espèces similaires. Ces prises ont été réalisées par la pêche artisanale avec des barques et par la pêche semi industrielle et industrielle avec des embarcations de plus grande taille. Les engins de pêche les plus utilisés sont : la seine, la ligne à main, l'hameçon, la canne et la palangre. Le nombre de pêcheurs enregistré en 2011 est d'environ 4.800 pêcheurs. Une flotte étrangère autorisée opère aussi dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert, 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. Dans la pêche nationale, le requin ne dépasse pas 0,3% du total des débarquements, comme capture accessoire. La pêche sportive continue avec une grande importance économique, sociale, culturelle et politique, mais il n'existe pas encore de suivi de cette pêcherie. Cette année, le Cap-Vert a présenté un document « Révision des captures annuelles par engin de thonidés au Cap Vert » pour formaliser la proposition de révision / actualisation des données en vigueur à l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Las capturas totales de túnidos descendieron en 2012 respecto a 2011, situándose en aproximadamente 13.200 t, e incluyeron túnidos y especies afines. Estas capturas fueron realizadas por la pesquería artesanal con barcas y por la pesca semiindustrial e industrial con embarcaciones con una eslora mayor. Los artes de pesca más utilizados son: cerco, liña de mano, anzuelos, caña y palangre. El número de pescadores registrados en 2011 se situó en aproximadamente 4.800 pescadores. En la ZEE de Cabo Verde también opera una flota extranjera autorizada en el marco de acuerdos o contratos de pesca. Los buques pertenecen sobre todo a países de la Unión Europea y a países asiáticos. En las solicitudes de licencias de los buques de pesca extranjeros generalmente se indican los túnidos como especie objetivo. En todo caso, las principales especies pescadas siguen siendo los tiburones, el pez espada y los túnidos, según las capturas declaradas por algunas embarcaciones de la UE. En el marco de la pesca nacional, el tiburón no supera el 0,3% del total de los desembarques y se captura de forma fortuita. La pesca deportiva tienen una gran importancia desde el punto de vista económico, social, cultural y político, pero no existe aún un seguimiento de esta pesquería. Este año, Cabo

Verde ha presentado el documento “Revisión de capturas de túnidos en Cabo Verde por arte” para formalizar la propuesta de revisión/actualización de datos de ICCAT.

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

Le Cap-Vert est confronté à des contraintes structurelles naturelles qui sont liées à son origine volcanique, sa nature insulaire et archipélagique et son emplacement dans la région du Sahel. Compte tenu du caractère archipélagique du pays, doté d'une Zone économique exclusive (ZEE) estimée à 734 265 km², par une petite superficie de surface de seulement 4.033 km², les gouvernements successifs du Cap-Vert ont toujours essayé de tirer parti du potentiel de l'espace maritime et ressources pour le développement socio-économique du pays.

Dans ce contexte, la pêche a toujours été considérée comme l'un des secteurs les plus importants pour le développement socio-économique du pays. Leur rôle est mis en évidence dans la fourniture de protéines animales pour les gens, dans leur contribution à la création d'emplois et l'équilibre de la balance des paiements par le biais des exportations, en plus de travailler comme un facteur d'attachement des populations.

La capture totale en 2012 a été de 13.200 tonnes, capturées principalement avec le senneur, dans la pêche industrielle et semi industrielle et avec la ligne à main, dans la pêche artisanale. Les ressources halieutiques sont exploitées par une flottille artisanale, avec 1.239 bateaux (recensement de 2011), dont 72% sont motorisés et le reste sont à rames, de longueur comprise entre 3,5 et 6,5 mètres avec un déficit des moyens de la sécurité. 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 2011, le nombre de navires industriels ou semi industriels enregistrés, par l'autorité maritime, était de 91.

Dans les eaux du Cap-Vert, il y a plusieurs espèces de requins, cependant, la pêche au requin n'a pas été réalisée de façon systématique en raison de divers facteurs, tels que la préférence de la population, la biologie de l'espèce, les moyens de déficit de capture, la sécurité des navires, la faible rentabilité par rapport aux investissements nécessaires à leur capture. Les données de leur capture sont issues des enquêtes de recherche, les prises accessoires de la flotte nationale, tentatives des propriétaires nationaux dans la rentabilisation de ce type de pêche et les captures déclarées comme des espèces accidentelles, par des navires opérant dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert, à travers des accords de pêche. Dans la pêche artisanale, la représentativité des requins dans la capture ne dépasse pas 0,3% du total des débarquements au niveau national, ce qui démontre qu'il s'agit de captures accessoires à la pêche dirigée sur d'autres ressources. En ce qui concerne la pêche industrielle, aucun bateau n'a été autorisé et il n'y a pas de registres de débarquements. Le Cap-Vert n'a pas de moyen de contrôle des captures effectuées par les navires étrangers opérant dans la ZEE nationale, à savoir des observateurs à bord. Sur la base de la déclaration des captures par les navires de l'Union européenne envoyés à DGP, il semble que les requins représentent le groupe le plus survenant dans les captures (70%). Les istiophoridés et l'espadon font toujours partie des captures déclarées de l'UE (2% et 13% respectivement).

La pêche sportive s'est développée ces dernières années et elle présente une grande importance pour le développement économique, social, culturel et politique, bien qu'il n'y ait pas encore de suivi de cette pêcherie.

Le Cap-Vert est le deuxième plus haut point de l'Atlantique Nord de la reproduction de l'espèce de la tortue *Caretta caretta* et accueille la troisième plus grande population de cette espèce dans le monde, avec plus de 25.000 nids dans tout l'archipel, dans les dernières années. Sur l'île de Boa Vista, la destruction des nids a été réduite de 25 à 40 pour cent en 2009, à environ 5 pour cent aujourd'hui et la mort des tortues a été réduite à moins de 5 pour cent sur l'île de Sal. On croit que les populations ont changé leurs attitudes, en saisissant l'importance de protéger les tortues marines, tant pour le tourisme que pour la survie de l'espèce. La capture accidentelle des tortues marines par les filets de pêche de notre flotte nationale est négligeable.

Depuis 2012, un Bulletin statistique des pêches est publié chaque année avec les données de l'année précédente.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Au Cap-Vert, la pêche au thon est dirigée principalement sur l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*), la thonine commune (*Euthynnus alleteratus*), l'auxide (*Auxis sp*) et le thazard bâtard (*Acanthocybium solandri*). Ces ressources sont exploitées par la flotte industrielle ou semi-industrielle et par la flotte artisanale dans les monts sous-marins et les pentes sous-marines autour des îles.

1.1. Captures de la flotte du Cap Vert

Le total des captures de thon et similaires en 2012 a atteint environ 13.200 tonnes (**Figure 1**). Cette année, le Cap-Vert a présenté un document «Révision des captures annuelles par engin de thonidés au Cap Vert» pour formaliser la proposition de révision / actualisation des données en vigueur à l'ICCAT.

1.2 Captures de la flotte de l'Union européenne

Les istiophoridés (11 tonnes en 2011), l'espadon (79 tonnes en 2011) et les requins (442 tonnes en 2011) font partie des captures déclarées par la flotte de l'Union européenne.

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

En ce qui concerne la fréquence des tailles, la tendance était stable au cours des années précédentes.

1.3 Flotte et engins

La flotte du Cap-Vert, selon les données de 2011, est composée de :

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

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

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

1.4 Flotte étrangère

La flotte étrangère autorisée opère dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert dans le cadre 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 les thons comme espèces cibles. En tous cas, les principales espèces pêchées continuent à être les requins, l'espadon et les thonidés, selon les captures déclarées par quelques embarcations de l'Union européenne.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

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

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

La responsabilité de toutes les questions relatives aux espèces de grands migrateurs au Cap-Vert est partagée entre la Direction générale de la pêche et l'Institut national de développement des pêches, les deux institutions appartenant au Ministère des infrastructures et de l'économie maritime (MIEM).

La collecte de données biologiques et statistiques des principales espèces est faite dans les ports de débarquement et sur les marchés par les enquêteurs de l'INDP, suivie 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 soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, en contribuant ainsi à la mise à jour des statistiques et des évaluations des stocks de l'ICCAT.

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

ANNEXE I DE LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIC)

<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	
S6	Prise estimée par taille	
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	

<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

Ile Partie : Mise en œuvre de la gestion

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

Les mesures de gestion et conservation de l'ICCAT ont été respectées. Le Plan de Gestion des Pêches prévoit la réservation de la région à l'intérieur 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'intérieur des 12 milles nautiques.

Les mesures de gestion adoptées pour le requin sont les suivantes :

- Interdiction de prélèvement des ailerons tout au long de la ZEE, où le pourcentage d'ailettes (en poids) ne doit pas dépasser 5% du poids total des requins à bord.
- Interdiction de la pêche au *Rhincodon typus* (requin baleine) et *Carcharodon carcharias* (grand requin blanc). Définition du nombre maximal de licences de pêche accordées chaque année par le pays. Mise en œuvre des mécanismes de surveillance de la pêche.
- La législation prévoit que le permis de pêche pour l'exploitation des requins est réservé uniquement aux navires nationaux, étant obligatoire la demande de licence pour la pêche industrielle.

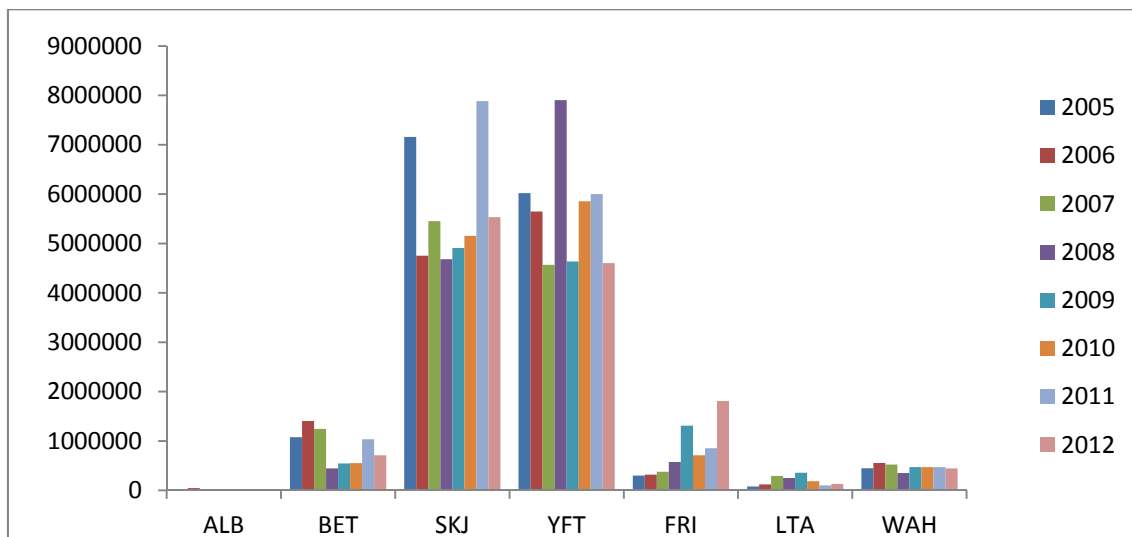


Figure 1. Total des captures de thon et similaires 2005-2012 (Source: INDP et Calvo Pesca).

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

SUMMARY

The number of Chinese vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean decreased from 30 in 2011 to 24 in 2012. 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 4,241.71 t (in round weight), 755.39 t lower than that in 2011 (4,997.1 t) and 2,631.49 t lower in 2010 (6,873.2 t). The catch of bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna amounted to 3,231.2 t and 36.0 t in 2012, respectively. The catch of bigeye tuna accounted for 76.1% of the total in 2012, which was 74.4% in 2011, however, it was 489.0 t lower than that in 2011 (3,720.2 t) and 2,257.8 t lower in 2010 (5489.0 t). Yellowfin tuna, swordfish and albacore tuna were taken as bycatch. The catch of yellowfin tuna decreased from 346.4 t in 2011 to 264.1 t in 2012. The catch of swordfish was 374.5 t, with a slight increase compared with previous year (322.2 t in 2011). The catch of albacore was 82.1 t, which was down 54.7% and 65.8% respectively in contrast to 2011 and 2010. 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 operated a national scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2001. Two observers have been dispatched on board two Chinese Atlantic tuna longline fishing vessels covering the area of N5°00'~N16°55', W29°24'~W42°02', N5°22'~N17°26', W26°33'~W35°35' (targeting bigeye tuna), N49°31'~N55°32', W16°12'~W32°26' and N50°02'~N56°01', W17°01'~W33°18' (targeting bluefin tuna) since September 2012. Data on target and non-target species (sharks and sea turtles, especially) were collected during the observation.

RÉSUMÉ

Le nombre de navires chinois opérant dans l'océan Atlantique a diminué, passant de 30 en 2011 à 24 en 2012. La palangre était le seul engin de pêche utilisé pour capturer des thonidés, des espèces apparentées et des requins et les espèces ciblées sont restées le thon obèse et le thon rouge. La prise totale s'est élevée à 4.241,71 t (en poids vif), soit une diminution de 755,39 t par rapport à 2011 (4.997,1 t) et une diminution de 2.631,49 t par rapport à 2010 (6.873,2 t). La capture de thon obèse et de thon rouge a atteint respectivement 3.231,2 t et 36,0 t, en 2012. La capture de thon obèse représentait 76,1 % de la capture totale de 2012 et 74,4% en 2011; néanmoins, elle a connu une diminution de 489,0 t par rapport à 2011 (3.720,2 t) et de 2.257,8 t par rapport à 2010 (5.489,0 t). L'albacore, l'espadon et le germon ont été capturés en tant que prise accessoire. La prise d'albacore a diminué, étant ramenée de 346,4 t en 2011 à 264,1 t en 2012. La prise d'espadon s'est située à 374,5 t, soit une légère hausse par rapport à l'année précédente (322,2 t en 2011). La prise de germon s'est élevée à 82,1 t, ce qui représente une diminution de 54,7% et de 65,8% par rapport à 2011 et 2010 respectivement. Les données compilées, y compris les données de Tâche I et de Tâche II, ainsi que le nombre de navires de pêche, ont été régulièrement soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT par le Bureau des pêches (Bureau of Fisheries, BOF), du Ministère de l'agriculture de la République populaire de Chine. La République populaire de Chine mène un programme national d'observateurs scientifiques pour la pêcherie de thonidés dans les eaux relevant de l'ICCAT depuis 2001. Depuis septembre 2012, deux observateurs sont déployés à bord de deux palangriers thoniers chinois opérant dans l'Atlantique dans une zone couvrant N5°00'~N16°55', W29°24'~W42°02', N5°22'~N17°26', W26°33'~W35°35' (ciblant le thon obèse), N49°31'~N55°32', W16°12'~W32°26' et N50°02'~N56°01', W17°01'~W33°18' (ciblant le thon rouge). Pendant l'observation, on a collecté des données sur les espèces cibles et les espèces non ciblées (notamment les requins et les tortues marines).

RESUMEN

El número de buques de China que operó en el océano Atlántico descendió de 30 en 2011 a 24 en 2012. El palangre es el único arte de pesca utilizado para pescar túnidos y especies afines y tiburones, y las principales especies objetivo siguen siendo el patudo y el atún rojo. La captura total ascendió a 4.241,71 t (peso en vivo), 755,39 t menos que en 2011 (4.997,1 t) y 2.631,49 t menos que en 2010 (6.873,2 t). Las capturas de patudo y atún rojo ascendieron a 3.231,2 t y 36,0 t, en 2012, respectivamente. La captura de patudo respondió del 76,1% del total en 2012, (en 2011 del 74,4%), sin embargo se capturaron 489,0 t menos que en 2011 (3.720,2 t) y 2.257,8 t menos que en 2010 (5.489,0 t). El rabil, pez espada y atún blanco se capturaron de forma fortuita. La captura de rabil descendió pasando de 346,4 t en 2011 a 264,1 t en 2012. La captura de pez espada se situó en 374,5 t, lo que supone un pequeño incremento con respecto al año anterior (322,2 t en 2011). Se capturaron 82,1 t de atún blanco, lo que supone un descenso del 54,7% y del 65,8% con respecto a 2011 y 2010, respectivamente. Los datos recopilados, lo que incluye los datos de Tarea I y Tarea II, así como el número de buques pesqueros, han sido comunicados a la Secretaría de ICCAT de forma regular por el Departamento de Pesca (Bureau of Fisheries - BOF), Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Popular China. China ha desarrollado un programa de observadores científicos nacionales para las pesquerías de túnidos en las aguas de ICCAT desde 2001. Desde septiembre de 2012 se han embarcado dos observadores en palangreros atuneros chinos que cubren la zona 5°00'N~16°55'N, 29°24'W~42°02'W, 5°22'N~17°26'N, 26°33'W~35°35'W (patudo), 49°31'N~55°32'N, 16°12'W~32°26'W y 50°02'N~56°01'N, 17°01'W ~33°18' W (atún rojo). Durante la observación se recopilaron datos de especies objetivo y no objetivo (sobre todo tiburones y tortugas marinas).

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 General overview

Longline is the only fishing gear used by the Chinese tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The deep water longline was used with 17-19 hooks per basket. The branch line was 49-53 m long. The length of the main line between the two branch lines was 46-51 m. Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were still the target species with yellowfin tuna, albacore and swordfish as the bycatch. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet was composed of 24 tuna longliners in 2012, as compared to 30 in 2011, and harvested 4,241.71 t of tunas or tuna-like species, 755.39 t less than in 2011 (4997.1 t) and 2631.49 t less than in 2010 (6873.2 t). In 2012, while the catch of bluefin tuna, swordfish and sailfish increased slightly compared with the previous year, the catch of other species decreased significantly, especially bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna and blue marlin (**Table 1**).

The total fishing effort decreased from 1.6×10^7 hooks in 2011 to 1.2×10^7 hooks in 2012, which is a decrease in fishing effort in 2012 of 25.8% as compared to 2011 (**Table 2**). The CPUE of swordfish in 2012 increased greatly and was at its highest during the period from 2006 to 2012. While the CPUE of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna, blue shark and sailfish increased slightly in 2012 compared with 2011, it still remained at low or medium level. On the contrary, the CPUE of albacore tuna, shortfin mako, blue marlin and white marlin decreased compared with the previous year (**Table 2**).

The fishing efforts decreased between the 1st quarter and 3rd quarter, but increased in the 4th quarter (**Figure 1 and 2**). Accordingly, the CPUE of bigeye tuna followed the same pattern as fishing effort and was highest in the 1st quarter, followed by the 2nd quarter and 4th quarter. The CPUE of bigeye tuna was lowest in the 3rd quarter (**Figure 3**). The CPUE of yellowfin tuna was greatest in the 3rd quarter, followed by the 1st quarter and 4th quarter. The CPUE of yellowfin tuna was lowest in the 2nd quarter (**Figure 3**).

1.2 Albacore

Albacore was caught as bycatch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore catch in 2012 was estimated to be about 82.1 t, which was down 54.7% and 65.8% as compared with 2011 (181.0 t) and 2010 (239.6 t) respectively. The landing of North Atlantic albacore was 21.0 t in 2012. The other landing consisted of

South Atlantic albacore reaching 61.0 t.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet in the East Atlantic Ocean in 2012 was 36.0 t, with a slight increase as compared with the previous year (35.9 t in 2011).

1.4 Tropical tunas

The tropical tunas in the statistics included bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catch of bigeye tuna in 2012 amounted to 3,231.2 t, which was 489.0 t lower than in 2011 (3,720.2 t), while the catch of yellowfin tuna in 2012 was 264.1 t, which was 23.8% lower than in 2011 (346.4 t).

1.5 Swordfish

The total catch of swordfish in 2012 was 374.5 t, which is an increase of 16.2 % on the previous year (322.2 t in 2011). Of this amount, 59.0 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 315.5 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.6 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2012 amounted to 181.2 t, which is a decrease of 24.3% compared with 2011 (239.6 t). The total catch of shortfin mako was 32.1 t, which was 31.5% lower than in 2011 (46.9 t). The data were submitted to ICCAT for compliance with ICCAT resolutions.

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 data collection and compilation for 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 the main tuna species were scheduled to be submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

Two national scientific observers have been dispatched on board two Chinese Atlantic tuna longline fishing vessels since September 2012. The area covered was N5°00'-N16°55', W29°24'-W42°02', N5°22'-N17°26', W26°33'-W35°35' (targeting bigeye tuna), N49°31'-N55°32', W16°12'-W32°26' and N50°02'-N56°01', W17°01'-W33°18' (targeting bluefin tuna). There was 100% observer coverage of the fishing effort for the Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting bluefin tuna and 5% observer coverage for tropical areas. The data on 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 made available by observers. The observer data was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

The BOF required that all the fishing companies operating in the Atlantic Ocean report their fisheries data on a monthly basis to the China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and the TTWG in SHOU in order to comply with the catch limits. BOF also required fishing companies to report incidental catch of sea turtles and sea birds should their fishing boats happen 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. A pilot logbook data submission system was initiated six years ago in IOTC waters and detailed information on the catch and fishing effort has been collected. In 2012, BOF required all fishing boats to fill in the logbook and considered the implementation of a logbook system by the fishing vessels or company to be one of the main conditions for renewing fishing permits and licenses.

The BOF aimed to improve the data reporting system, and the submission of fisheries statistics to regional tuna fisheries management organizations as required. During the east bluefin tuna fishing season in 2012, the vessels directly reported their position to the ICCAT Secretariat via VMS. The vessels also reported weekly to the ICCAT Secretariat the catch data and the tag recorded information of the east bluefin tuna.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	19/September/2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	28/July/2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	28/July/2013.
S4	Catch & effort (Task II)	28/July/2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	28/July/2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	28/July/2013.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. China recovered no tags in the previous year.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	28/July/2013.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	28/July/2013.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
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 activities.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	28/July/2013.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised bycatch	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	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	28/July/2013.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	28/July/2013.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Scientific data for species-specific size composition by sex by set, and catch rate by set were recorded in detail. This dataset was compiled and sent to ICCAT on 28 July 2013.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	28/July/2013.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	28/July/2013.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	28/July/2013.
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	28/July/2013.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	28/July/2013.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. China is not a coast state, no local consumption.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. China is not a coast state, no local consumption.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	28/July/2013.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	28/July/2013.
OTHER BYCATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	The government has circulated the logbook and required the fishing vessels to fill in the logbook. The logbooks distributed on fishing vessels were printed with a species identification guide and tip pages for sharks and other bycatch species. The identification guide posters for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals were also distributed to all Chinese fishing boats in the Convention area. China also hosted the annual tuna fisheries management training workshop for industries, at which the species identification and recording requirement are routinely introduced. Therefore, we believe that the existing documents and materials that China has provided to fishermen are enough for species identification on board.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	28/July/2013.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	28/July/2013.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	28/July/2013.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
	of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	activities.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	<p>The government circulated the logbook and required the fishing vessels to fill it in. The logbook contained the identification guides for sharks and other bycatch species. The government also trained the fishermen of the tuna fishery and introduces the species identification guides to them each year. The data on bycatch species and size frequency etc. were collected by the observers.</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 in the logbook. Fishing companies were also required to implement bycatch mitigation measures such as a tori line if they fish in the temperate waters as documented in ICCAT Recommendations. Fishermen were encouraged to use the circle hook on longliners. In addition, the government encouraged fishermen to use monofilament instead of wire leaders to mitigate shark mortality in the tuna longline fishery.</p> <p>Researchers from Shanghai Ocean University were conducting studies on mitigation measures, such as the effectiveness of using deep fishing gear in reducing bycatch.</p>

Table 1. Catch of tunas and tuna-like species (in round weight t), 2006-2012.

<i>Species</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
BFT	42.0	72.0	119.0	41.7	38.2	35.9	36.0
YFT	1,085.0	1,124.0	649.0	462.0	426.9	346.4	264.1
BET	7,200.0	7,399.0	5,686.0	4,973.0	5,489.0	3,720.2	3,231.2
SWO	372.0	558.0	562.0	383.0	369.1	322.2	374.5
ALB	302.0	94.0	49.0	116.0	239.6	181.0	82.1
BSH	-	943.0	149.0	197.0	93.4	239.6	181.2
SMA	-	157.3	21.0	43.0	61.1	46.9	32.1
BUM	99.0	65.0	12.7	77.0	100.5	99.1	35.0
WHM	5.6	9.9	4.5	8.5	8.1	2.7	0.21
SAI	16.0	8.1	1.5	6.3	5.6	3.0	5.3
Other	785.0	406.0	42.6	50	41.7	-	-
Total	9,906.6	10,836.3	7,296.3	6,357.5	6,873.2	4,997.1	4,241.71

Table 2. The CPUE of tunas and tuna-like species (kg/1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10⁷ hooks), 2006-2012.

<i>Species</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
BFT	1.4	2.7	6.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	3.0
YFT	35.1	41.6	35.4	27.2	28.3	21.2	21.7
BET	232.8	273.7	310.4	293.1	364.0	227.2	265.9
SWO	12.0	20.6	30.7	22.6	24.5	19.7	30.8
ALB	9.8	3.5	2.7	6.8	15.9	11.1	6.8
BSH	-	34.9	8.1	11.6	6.2	14.6	14.9
SMA	-	5.8	1.1	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.6
BUM	3.2	2.4	0.7	4.5	6.7	6.1	2.9
WHM	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
SAI	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Other	25.4	15.0	2.3	2.9	2.8	-	-
Total	320.3	400.9	398.3	374.7	455.8	305.1	351.5
Fishing effort	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2

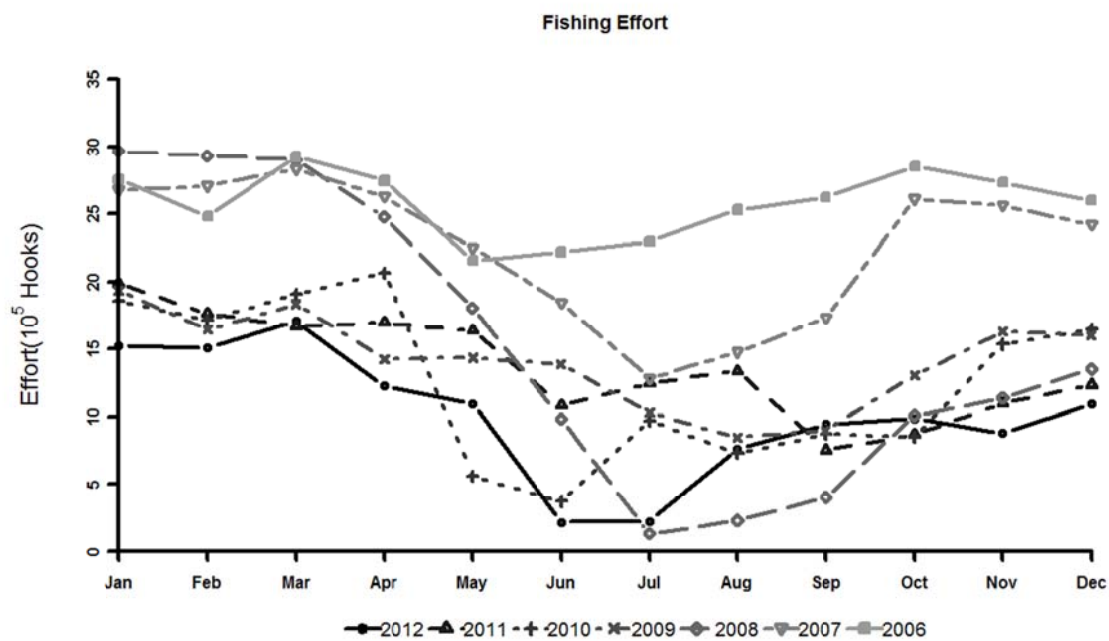


Figure 1. The monthly fishing effort (hooks 10⁵) of the Chinese tuna longline fleet in ICCAT waters in the past seven years.

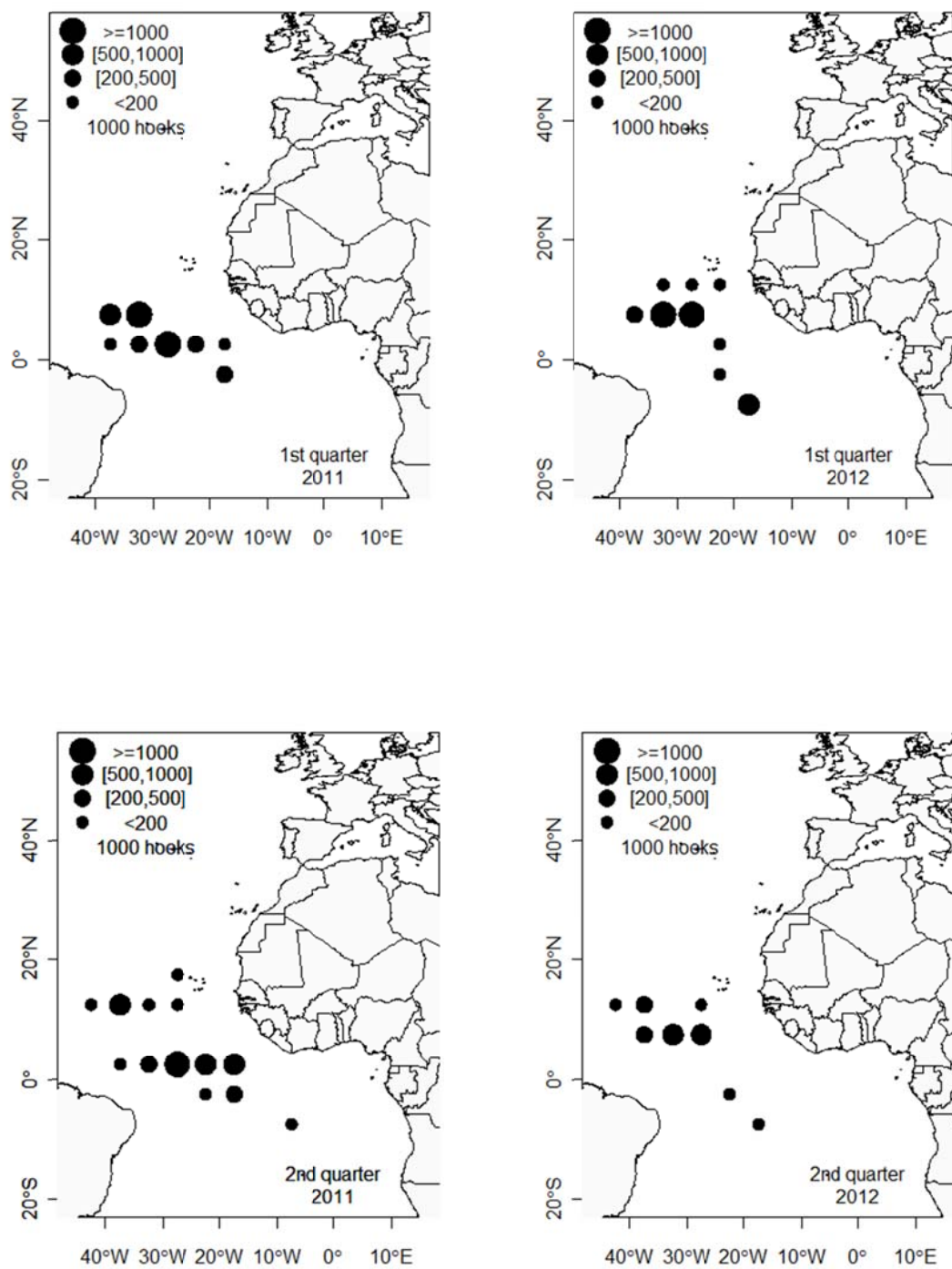


Figure 2. Fishing effort distribution by 5°×5° and quarter in 2011 (left) and 2012 (right).

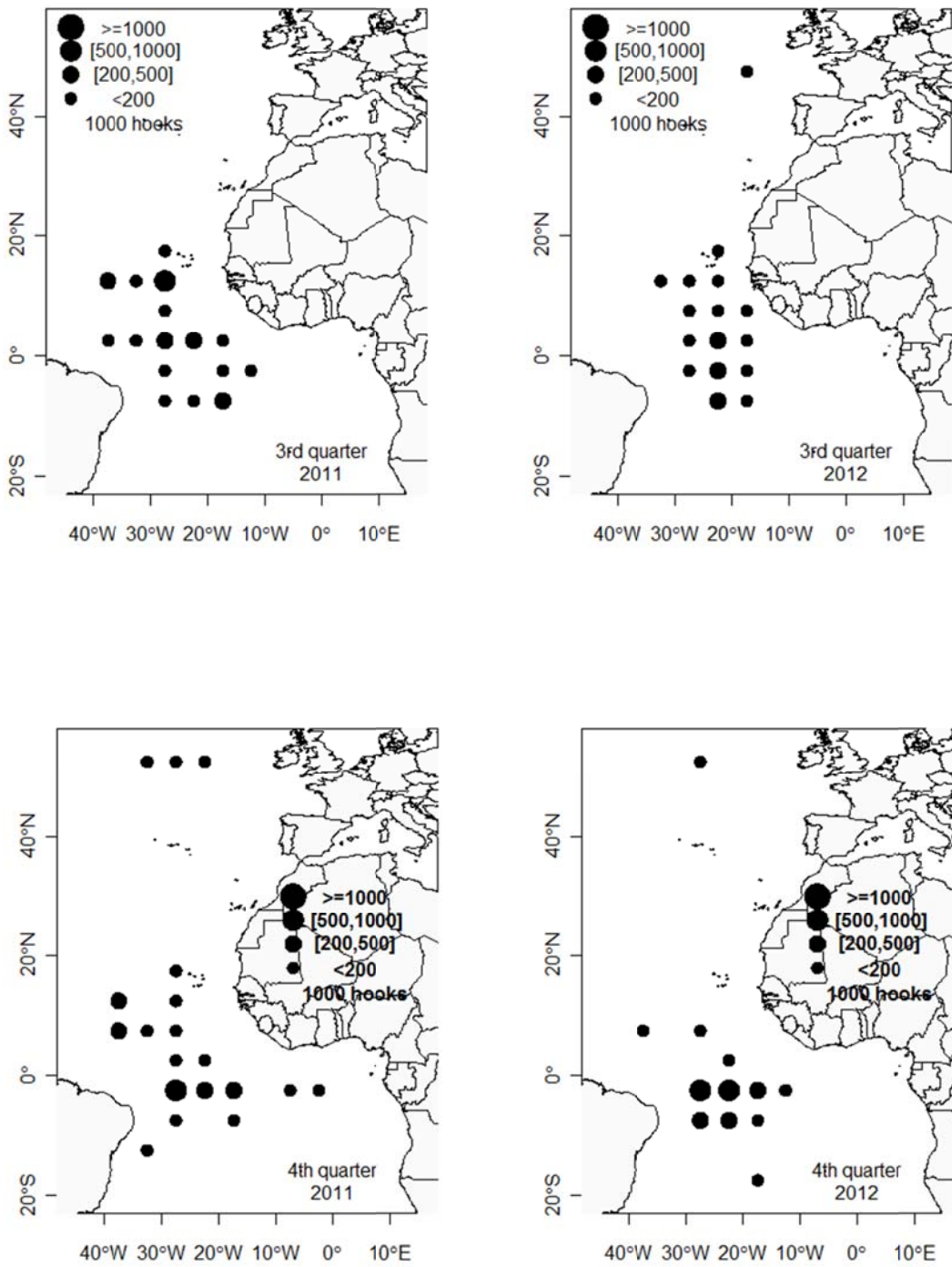


Figure 2. Continued.

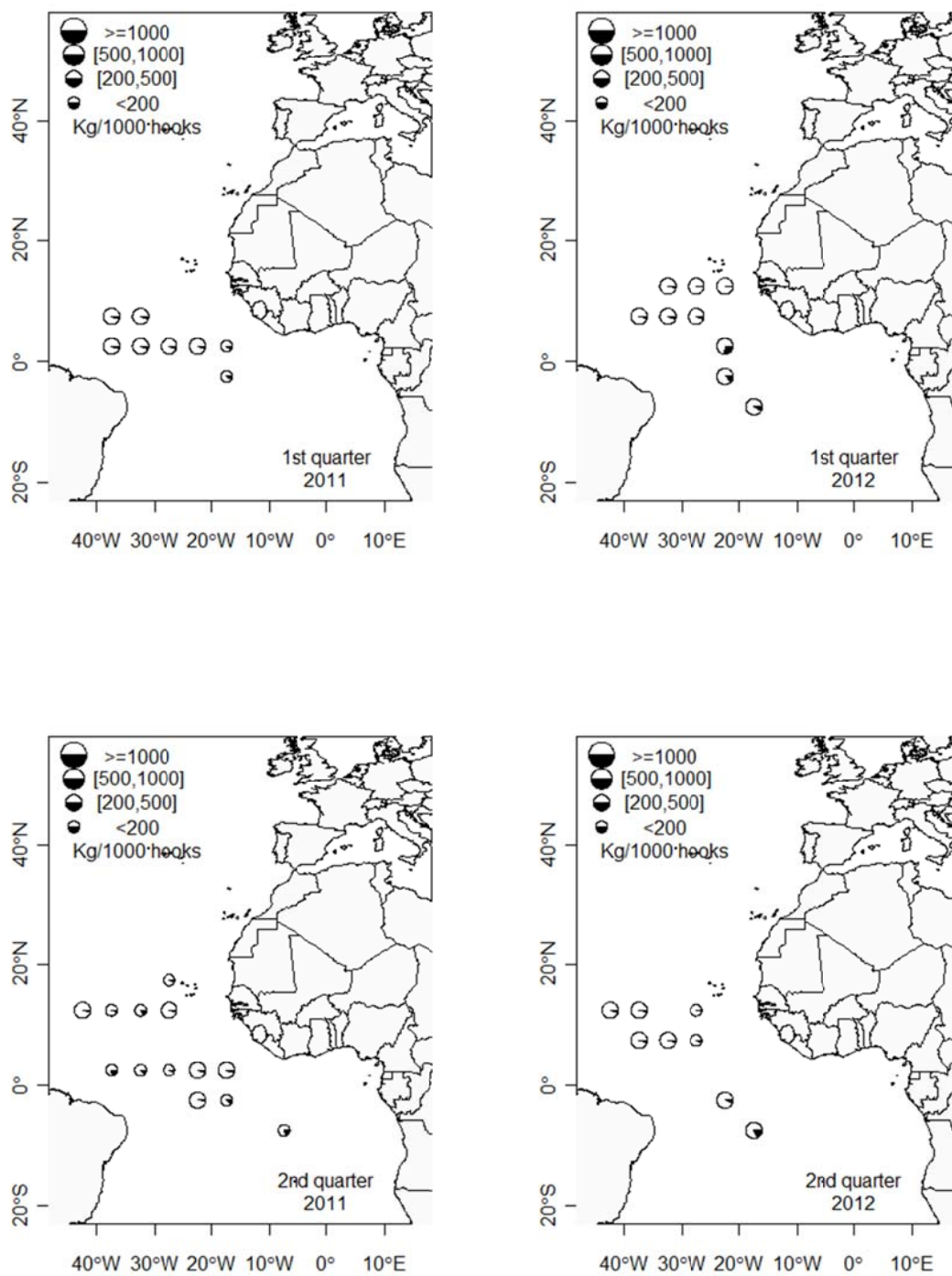


Figure 3. The quarterly CPUE distribution of BET (in white) and YFT (in black) by 5°×5° in 2011 (left) and 2012 (right).

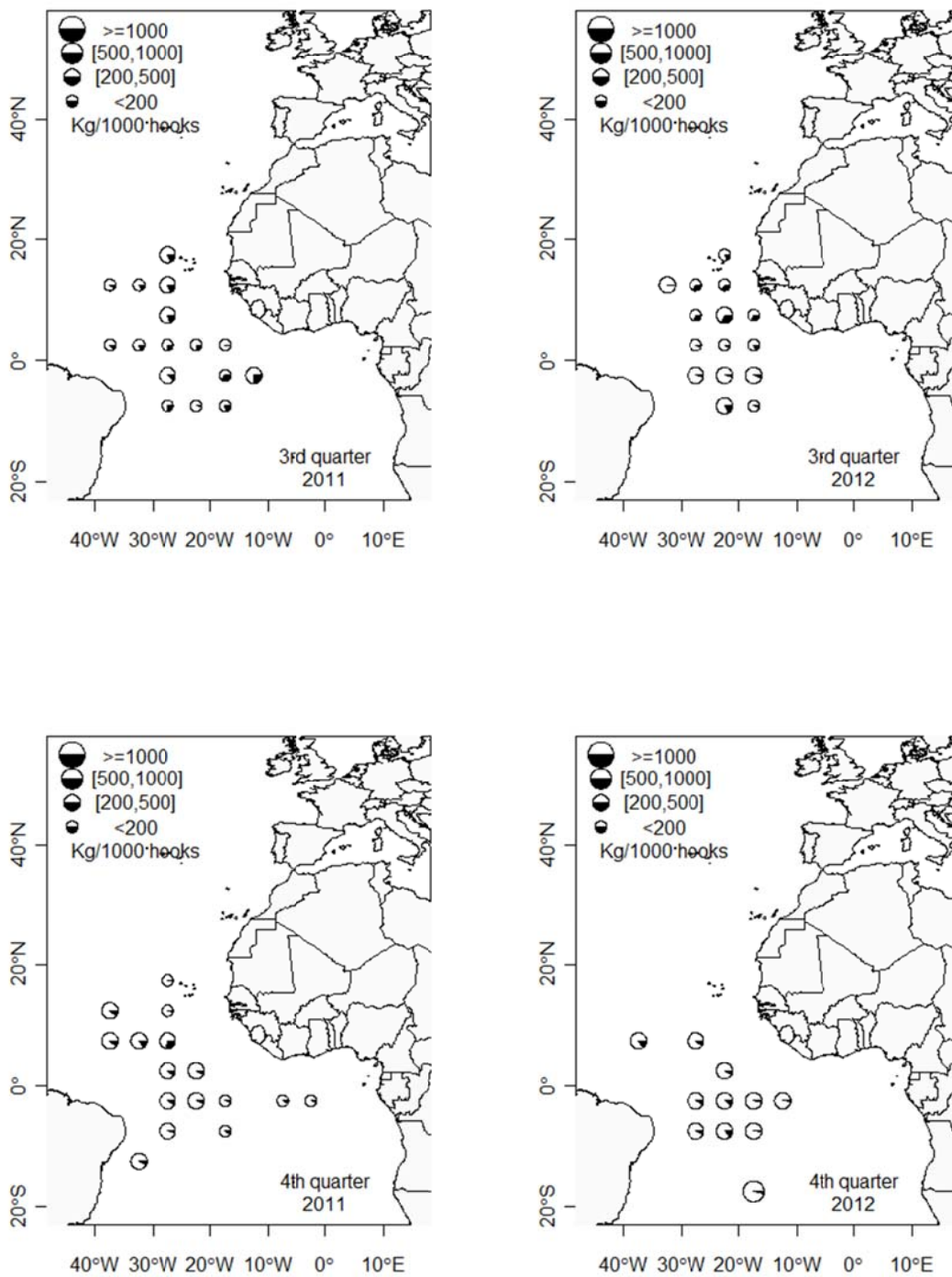


Figure 3. Continued.

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

DIAHA N'guessan Constance, KONAN Kouadio Justin,
MONIN Amandè Justin, Helgulè SHEP, Bina FOFANA

SUMMARY

Côte d'Ivoire tuna resources are mainly exploited by an international fleet of large-scale French and Spanish tuna vessels within the framework of a fishing agreement between Côte d'Ivoire and the European Community. The landings of these tuna fishing vessels at the fishing port of Abidjan are monitored by the IRD (France) and the IEO (Spain) in conjunction with the Centre de Recherches Océanologiques (Centre for Oceanological Research). Besides this international fleet, there is an Ivorian fleet whose catches are not insignificant. The total catches of tunas in 2012 amounted to 1,325 t. Catches of other species are very insignificant compared to the tuna catches. With regard to the artisanal fishery, the tuna catches amounted to 11,765.963 t compared to 222.438 t for associated species, and 46.619 t for sharks. Skipjack tuna is the dominant species in the artisanal and industrial fisheries, and represents more than 2/3 of the catches landed in Côte d'Ivoire. Taking into account the importance of these tunas in the national economy and in order to improve management of the existing stock, knowledge of the biology and reinforcement of the sampling staff are essential. Côte d'Ivoire will be fully involved in the programme monitoring statistics, because, since late 2011, it has had a tuna purse seiner flying the Ivorian flag with observers on board.

RÉSUMÉ

Les ressources thonnières de la Côte d'Ivoire sont majoritairement exploitées par une flottille internationale de grands thoniers français et espagnols dans le cadre d'un accord de pêche entre la Côte d'Ivoire et la Communauté européenne. Les débarquements au port de pêche d'Abidjan de ces thoniers sont suivis par l'IRD-France et l'IEO-Espagne en collaboration avec le Centre de recherches océanologiques. À côté de cette flottille internationale, il existe une flottille ivoirienne dont les captures ne sont pas négligeables. La pêche des thonidés totalisent 1.325 tonnes en 2012. Les autres espèces sont vraiment insignifiantes face au tonnage des thonidés. Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, les thonidés totalisent 11765,963 tonnes contre 222,438 tonnes pour les espèces associées et 46,619 tonnes pour les requins. Dans les pêcheries artisanales et industrielles le listao est l'espèce dominante et elle représente plus des 2/3 des captures débarquées en Côte d'Ivoire. Compte tenu de 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. La Côte d'Ivoire sera désormais partie prenante dans le programme de suivi des statistiques puisqu'elle dispose depuis fin 2011 d'un thonier sennear battant pavillon ivoirien avec des observateurs à bord.

RESUMEN

Los recursos atuneros de Côte d'Ivoire son explotados sobre todo por una flota internacional de grandes atuneros franceses y españoles en el marco de un acuerdo de pesca entre Côte d'Ivoire y la Unión Europea. Los desembarques de estos atuneros en el puerto de pesca de Abiyán son objeto de seguimiento por parte del IRD-Francia y el IEO de España, en colaboración con el centro de investigaciones oceanográficas. Además de esta flota internacional, existe una flota de Côte d'Ivoire cuyas capturas no son escasas. La pesca de túnidos alcanzó en 2012 las 1.325 t. Las capturas de otras especies son insignificantes frente al tonelaje de las capturas de túnidos. En cuanto a la pesca artesanal, los túnidos alcanzaron las 11.765,963 t respecto a las 222,438 t de las especies asociadas y las 46,619 t de los tiburones. En las pesquerías artesanales e industriales, el listado es la especie predominante y representa más de dos tercios de las capturas desembarcadas en Côte d'Ivoire. Teniendo en cuenta la importancia de estos túnidos en la economía nacional y con el objetivo de gestionar mejor el stock existente, es indispensable contar con conocimientos sobre su biología y reforzar el personal investigador. De ahora en adelante, Côte d'Ivoire participará en el programa de seguimiento de las estadísticas, ya que, desde finales de 2011, dispone de un atunero que enarbola pabellón de Côte d'Ivoire.

Introduction

La Côte d'Ivoire est un État situé en Afrique de l'Ouest avec une superficie de 322.000 km². Elle est délimitée par les latitudes 4° et 6° nord et les longitudes 3° et 8° ouest. Son littoral est long de 550 km. Avec un plateau continental d'environ 12 000 km², la Côte d'Ivoire se trouve dans la zone de golfe de Guinée la plus pauvre en ressources halieutiques. Malgré cette situation, le secteur de la pêche produit annuellement entre 70.000 et 100.000 tonnes de produits halieutiques, dont 60 % proviennent de la pêche artisanale. Bien qu'elle ne représente que 0,8 % du PIB agricole, la pêche est un secteur vital pour les emplois et les revenus de plus de 400.000 personnes (dont environ 75 % issus de la pêche artisanale).

L'industrie thonière de la Côte d'Ivoire, avec trois conserveries, occupe une place importante dans l'économie nationale. Ainsi, en tant que membre de l'ICCAT, les autorités ivoiriennes en charge de la pêche adhèrent pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation en vue d'une gestion rationnelle des ressources thonières. Le présent rapport expose les actions menées au cours de l'année 2012 par la Côte d'Ivoire dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

Ière Partie (Information 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 au port d'Abidjan. 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

Ce type de pêche est pratiqué par les pêcheurs artisans opérant dans les eaux côtières ivoiriennes et qui utilisent les filets maillants ou les palangres. Cette pêche a 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 1.500 à 2.500 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-bord de 40 CV. Posés le soir à la tombée de la nuit, les filets sont relevés à l'aube un à deux jours après et les poissons capturés sont immédiatement vendus au port d'Abidjan. La pêche artisanale pratiquée est multi spécifique. Les principales familles exploitées sont : les istiophoridés (voiliers et marlins), les Xiphiidés (espadons), les chondrichthyens (requins) et les Scombridés (thonidés). Les différentes espèces de thonidés et espèces apparentées rencontrées dans les captures des pêcheries ivoiriennes sont :

- a) Thonidés majeurs :
 - le listao,
 - l'albacore et
 - le patudo (thon obèse).

- b) Thonidés mineurs :
 - la thonine,
 - l'auxide,
 - la bonite,
 - le thazard- bâtard
 - le thazard blanc et
 - le maquereau.

c) Espèces associées :

- l'espadon,
- les marlins (bleu, blanc) et
- les requins (tisserand, marteaux, bleu, mako).

Au cours de la même période, 300 embarcations artisanales ont exploité ces espèces au moyen de lignes et de filets maillants.

1.2 Pêche industrielle maritime

Les navires industriels qui exploitent les espèces gérés par l'ICCAT sont constitués d'un navire battant pavillon ivoirien et de trois navires affrétés.

1.2.1 Flotte ivoirienne et flotte affrétée

Au cours de l'année 2012, les thonidés et espèces associées ont été exploitées en Côte d'Ivoire par un armement diversifié, constitué d'un navire national, de trois navires affrétés en plus des embarcations de la pêche artisanale. Hormis le navire-thonier battant pavillon ivoirien, la Côte d'Ivoire a conclu un contrat d'affrètement avec deux armements coréens portant sur trois navires par l'intermédiaire de la société ivoirienne MABICO SARL en 2011. Trois licences de pêche ont été délivrées à ces sociétés autorisant ces navires à pêcher l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le germon et le marlin.

1.2.2 Caractéristiques des navires

Les caractéristiques des navires sont fournies au **Tableau 1**.

1.2.3 Captures

En 2012, une licence de pêche a été délivrée autorisant trois navires affrétés (DAE YANG N°601, DAE YOUNG N°201 et Premier) à pêcher l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le germon et le marlin.

- *Espadon du Nord*

Le quota ajusté attribué à la Côte d'Ivoire au titre de l'année 2012 est de 75 tonnes d'espadon sur le stock du Nord. Les prises au titre de l'année 2012 s'élèvent à 6,6 tonnes.

- *Espadon du Sud*

Le quota ajusté attribué à la Côte d'Ivoire au titre de l'année 2012 est de 148,79 tonnes d'espadon sur le stock du Sud. Les prises par les navires et les embarcations de pêche artisanale au titre de l'année 2012 se sont élevées à 81,76 tonnes.

- *Thon obèse*

Le quota annuel de la Côte d'Ivoire en 2012 ne devrait pas dépasser 2.100 tonnes. Cette espèce a été essentiellement exploitée par les navires. Les captures totales y compris celles de la pêche artisanale s'élèvent à 506,58 tonnes.

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

1.3 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.

1.4 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 et les dispositions administratives sont en cours pour un suivi efficient.

Chapitre 2 : Recherches des 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 renforcée grâce au Programme de recherche intensive sur les istiophoridés de l'ICCAT dénommé « 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 et la durée de la marée (heure de départ et de retour) seront consignées. Les coordonnées géographiques seront déterminées pour chaque embarcation à l'aide d'un GPS afin de cartographier les zones de pêche. Le type d'engins utilisés sera noté. Les poissons débarqués seront identifiés jusqu'au niveau spécifique à l'aide de clés d'identification. La taille de l'échantillon étant souvent grande, le poids et la fréquence de taille de chaque espèce sont souvent difficiles à obtenir avant la fin des débarquements et des ventes. En dehors des spécimens de très grande taille dont la pesée nécessite l'usage de balance d'une certaine portée, tous les poissons seront mesurés au centimètre inférieur et pesés. Seules les longueurs totale et standard seront déterminées chez ces espèces. Pour cela, le ruban rétractable sera appliqué sur le flanc du poisson depuis l'extrémité de la mâchoire supérieure jusqu'à la base de nageoire caudale (longueur standard) ou à la fin de la nageoire caudale (longueur totale). Les sexes et les stades de maturité seront déterminés pour chaque espèce de façon morphologique. Les relations taille-poids et les paramètres a et b seront déterminés pour les spécimens qui ont été à la fois mesurés et pesés. Ces paramètres seront déterminés par sexe et par sexes confondus. Chez les spécimens de grande taille, les longueurs seront converties en poids à partir de la relation taille-poids existant dans la littérature.

En outre, deux engins sont utilisés par les pêcheurs artisans opérant plus au large. Il s'agit des filets maillants dérivants et 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

2.2.1 Production des embarcations artisanales (Tableaux 3, 4 et 5).

La pêche artisanale permet le débarquement d'une quantité importante de poissons dont les espèces les plus importantes sont représentées par la **Figure 1**. Dans la capture des thonidés, seuls l'albacore, le listao et la thonine sont significatives. Le listao est et demeure l'espèce majoritairement retrouvée dans la production.

Les espèces associées à la capture des thonidés sont constituées de voiliers, d'espadon et de marlin bleu (**Figure 2**). Les captures sont sensiblement égales avec 36% pour l'espadon et 32 % pour le voilier ainsi que le marlin bleu.

Les espèces de requins capturées par la pêche artisanale sont au nombre de 4 (**Figure 3**). Le requin mako est dominant dans la production avec 74% des captures. Il est suivi par le zygaena qui ne représente que 19 %.

2.2.2. Production de la flottille industrielle ivoirienne

Les prises de thonidés de la flottille industrielle sont composées de 83% de listao, 12% d'albacore et 5% de patudo (**Figure 4**). La structure de taille des individus mesurés montre que plus de 90% des individus débarqués (100% pour les débarquements sur le marché local) ont une taille comprise entre 30 et 50 cm. Une quantité totale de 391,7 tonnes a été débarquée en 2012. Cette flottille industrielle alimente le marché local de fortes quantités de poissons connus sous l'appellation ivoirienne de « faux thons ». Les quantités de « faux thons » débarqués au titre de l'année 2012 s'élève à 1.325 tonnes, soit 32% de l'ensemble des débarquements de la flottille à Abidjan.

ANNEXE I DE LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIC)

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	La date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (31/07/2013)
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	La date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (31/07/2013)
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	La date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (31/07/2013)
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	La date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (31/07/2013)
S6	Prise estimée par taille	La date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (31/07/2013)
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	La date d'envoi à

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
		l'ICCAT (31/07/2013).
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangnières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non applicable.
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 27/06/2013 AR le 28/06/2013.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	22/09/2013.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

L'arrêté n°141 du 2 mars 1970 portant réglementation de la pêche au thon interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et d'autres dispositions législatives et réglementaires sont en cours pour renforcer cet arrêté.

Conformément à la Recommandation 02-21, des observateurs ont été embarqués à bord des navires affrétés.

Un plan d'amélioration des données a été élaboré et connaît un début de mise en œuvre.

Un atelier ayant pour objectif d'informer, de sensibiliser et de former les opérateurs du secteur sur les recommandations de l'ICCAT a été organisé en 2010. Il a permis de : (i) sensibiliser les principales parties prenantes devant intervenir dans la mise en œuvre des mesures de l'ICCAT, (ii) définir la stratégie nationale d'utilisation et de gestion des quotas d'espadon et de thon obèse, (iii) valider les mesures de collecte des données statistiques des thonidés et des espèces associées pêchées, débarquées ou transbordées en Côte d'Ivoire et (iv) identifier les obligations des principales parties prenantes dans le cadre des données des Tâches I et II.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, DEUXIÈME PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3 (RAPPORT DE GESTION)

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	
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	
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (31/07/2013) AR le 31/07/2013.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	la date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (31/07/2013) AR le 31/07/2013.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	- Fin d'affrètement du navire coréen <i>premier</i> le 07 décembre 2012 envoyé à l'ICCAT le 15/03/2013.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
			- Fin de l'affrètement des navires coréens DAE Yang N°601 et DAE Young N°201 le 31 mai 2013 envoyé à l'ICCAT le 20/06/2013 – AR le 20/06/2013.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	La date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (07/07/2013).
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	La date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (07/07/2013).
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	La date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (07/07/2013).
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	01 navire autorisé, date d'envoi le 26/04/2013 Accusé de réception 29/04/2013.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de	

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
		débarquement	
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2013	Non applicable.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04	Non applicable.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2012	Non applicable.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable.
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm	Non applicable.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	Non applicable.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	La date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (26/04/2013). Accusé de réception 29/04/2013.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	La date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (26/04/2013). Accusé de réception 29/04/2013.
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	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Envoyé le 26/04/2013. Accusé de réception 29/04/2013.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	La date d'envoi à l'ICCAT (28/03/2013). Accusé de réception 29/03/2013.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Envoyé le 26/04/2103. Accusé de réception 29/04/2013.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Non applicable.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands 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	Non applicable.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance.	
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-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	
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2013, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant	

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
		les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	

Chapitre 4 : Schémas et activités d'inspection

Plusieurs administrations ivoiriennes interviennent dans le contrôle des activités de pêche. Il s'agit de la Direction des pêches et de l'aquaculture, du Service de contrôle et d'inspection vétérinaire en frontière, des Affaires maritimes et portuaires et de la Marine nationale. Ces structures effectuent, chacune en fonction de ses prérogatives, des contrôles des activités de pêche. Des dispositions sont en cours en vue d'harmoniser les inspections.

Tableau 1. Caractéristiques des navires.

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

<i>Numéros ICCAT</i>	<i>Partie affrèteuse</i>	<i>Nom des navires</i>	<i>Type de navire</i>	<i>Longueur (m)</i>	<i>Adresse armateur</i>
AT000KOR00221	Côte d'Ivoire	Premier	Senneur	70,66	275 YANG JAE-DONG, SEOCHO-GU, SEOUL, Korea
AT 000KOR00207	Côte d'Ivoire	DAE YANG N°601	palangrier	46,91	Dae Yang Fisheries co., ltd
AT 000KOR00206	Côte d'Ivoire	DAE YOUNG N°201	palangrier	44,01	Grand Fishery co., ltd

Tableau 2. Captures des navires.

<i>Noms commerciaux</i>	<i>201 DAE YOUNG</i>	<i>601 DAE YOUNG</i>	<i>PREMIER</i>	<i>SOLEVANT</i>
ALBACORE (<i>YFT</i>)	0,00		553	337
PATUDO (<i>BET</i>)	27,076	65,105	283	131
GERMON DU NORD (<i>ALB</i>)	39,611	106,256		
GERMON DU SUD (<i>ALB</i>)	50,355			
LISTAO (<i>SKJ</i>)			3 620	2 377
MARLIN BLEU (<i>BUM</i>)	0,844	2,066		
ESPADON DU NORD (<i>SWO</i>)	1,538	5,058		
ESPADON DU SUD (<i>SWO</i>)	16,047	22,635		
MAKO (<i>SMA</i>)	0,260	0,96		
Autres				2,420

Production de la pêche artisanale

Tableau 3. Thonidés majeurs et mineurs.

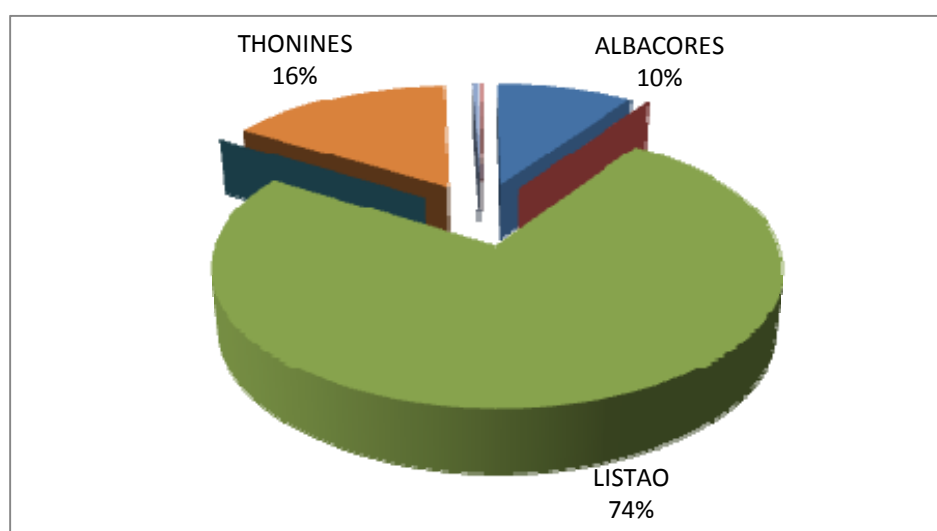
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	<i>Ktsuwonus pelamis</i>	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	<i>Auxis rochei</i>	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>
ALBACORES	PATUDO	LISTAO	BONITES	THONINES	AUXIDES	BONITOU	THAZARD BATARD
590,87	0,402	4 925,88	0,00	1 062,22	37,79	0,00	8,68

Tableau 4. Requins.

<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> (R. marteau lisse)	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> (R-marteau commun)	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i> (R.tisserand)	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i> (R.renard à gros yeux)
MAKO	LEWINI	ZYGAENA	FALCIFORMIS	BREVIPINA	ALOPIAS
18,003	0,323	4,66	1,21	0,32	42,719

Tableau 5 : Bill fishes.

<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>
Voilier	Marlin bleu	Espadon du sud
41,81	41,81	43,08

**Figure 1.** Pourcentage des captures des thonidés par les embarcations artisanales.

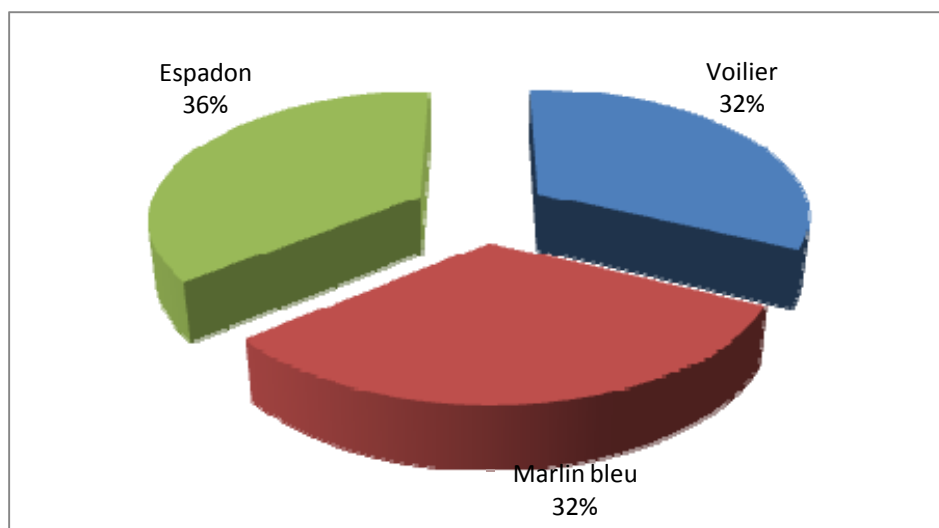


Figure 2. Pourcentages des captures des espèces associées aux thonidés par la pêche artisanale.

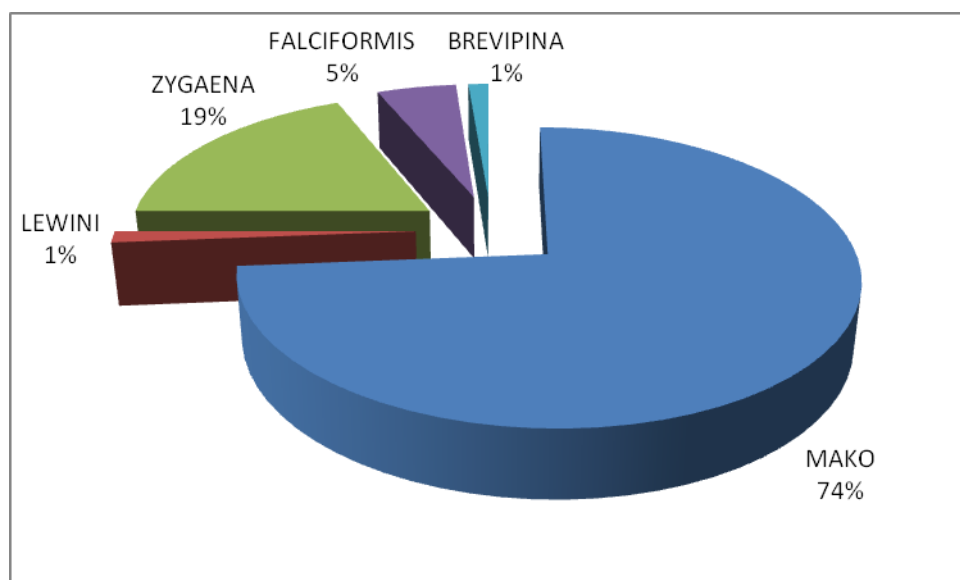


Figure 3. Proportion des captures pour les différentes espèces de requins dans la production de la pêche artisanale.

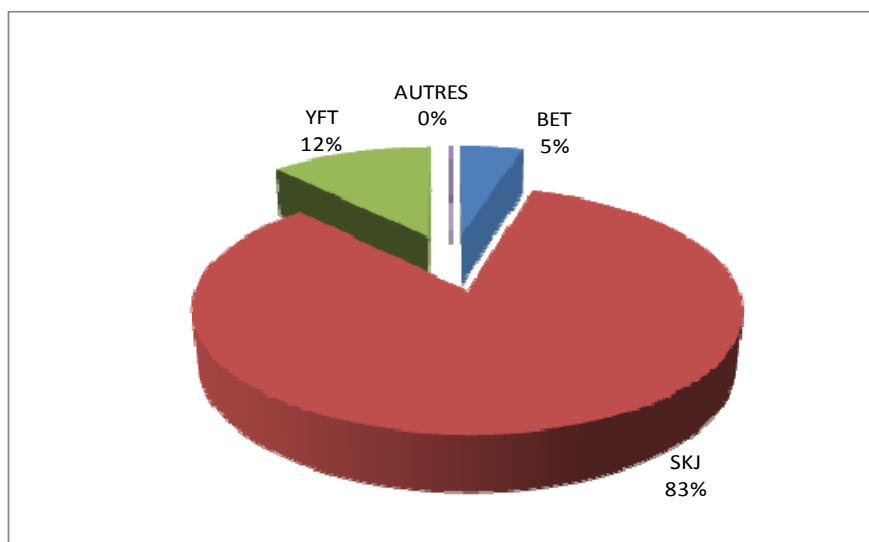


Figure 4: Pourcentage des espèces de thonidés débarquées par la flottille industrielle nationale.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CROATIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CROATIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE CROACIA**

SUMMARY

The total Croatian catch of bluefin tuna in 2012 was 373,786 metric tons (t). Of that amount, the total catch in the commercial fisheries was 372,743 t and 1,043 t in the sport/recreational fisheries. A total of 4,561 t (1.22%) of the total catch were dead discards (mortality). Bluefin tuna catches in the commercial fisheries were mostly caught by purse seiners – 366,779 t (98.40%), while the remaining 5,965 t (1.6 %) was caught using hook and line gears. The total Croatian catch of Mediterranean (Adriatic) swordfish in 2012 amounted to 3,911 kg. Research continued on the growth and reproductive biology of bluefin tuna. In order to improve the estimate of bluefin biomass at the point of caging, a pilot programme on the use of a stereoscopic system was tested. A national sampling program targeting bluefin tuna harvested from aquaculture facilities was carried out. The research activities underway aim to estimate the impact of the increased abundance of small bluefin tuna in the Adriatic on the small pelagic fishery. Croatia has transposed all relevant ICCAT Recommendations into national legislation and all the measures have been fully implemented. Several services are involved in inspection, which ensures full control of all the activities.

RÉSUMÉ

La prise totale croate de thon rouge s'est élevée en 2012 à 373,786 t. Sur ce montant, la prise totale des pêcheries commerciales s'est élevée à 372,743 t et des pêcheries sportives et récréatives à 1,043 t. Un total de 4.561 t (soit 1,22%) de l'ensemble de la prise correspondait à des rejets morts (mortalité). L'essentiel des prises de thon rouge des pêcheries commerciales ont été effectuées par des senneurs (366,779 t, 98,40%), le reste (5.965 t, 1,6 %) étant capturé à la ligne et à l'hameçon. En 2012, la capture totale croate d'espadon de la Méditerranée (Adriatique) s'est élevée à 3.911 kg. Les travaux de recherche sur la croissance et la biologie reproductive du thon rouge se sont poursuivis. Dans le but d'améliorer les estimations de la biomasse du thon rouge à l'endroit de la mise en cage, un programme pilote sur l'emploi de caméras stéréoscopiques a été testé. Un programme d'échantillonnage national visant le thon rouge mis à mort dans les établissements d'aquaculture a été réalisé. Des activités de recherche sont en cours en vue d'estimer l'impact de l'abondance accrue des petits thons rouges dans l'Adriatique sur la pêche de petits pélagiques. La Croatie a transposé toutes les recommandations pertinentes de l'ICCAT dans sa législation nationale. Toutes les mesures ont été pleinement mises en œuvre. Plusieurs services participent aux inspections, ce qui garantit un contrôle complet de toutes les activités.

RESUMEN

En 2012, la captura total de atún rojo de Croacia ascendió a 373,786 t. De esta cantidad, la captura total en las pesquerías comerciales fue de 372,743 t y de 1,043 t en las pesquerías deportivas/de recreo. De la captura total, 4.561 t (1,22%) fueron descartes muertos (mortalidad). En la pesquería comercial, las capturas de atún rojo fueron realizadas en su mayoría por cerqueros, 366,779 t (98,40%), mientras que el resto (5.965 t, 1,6 %) fue capturado con artes de anzuelo y liña. En 2012, la captura total de pez espada del Mediterráneo (Adriático) ascendió a 3,911 kg. Continúa la investigación sobre temas de crecimiento y biología reproductiva de atún rojo. Con el fin de mejorar las estimaciones de la biomasa de atún rojo en el punto de introducción en jaula, se ha probado un programa piloto utilizando un sistema estereoscópico. Se ha desarrollado un programa nacional de muestreo dirigido al atún rojo sacrificado en instalaciones de acuicultura. Se están llevando a cabo actividades de investigación con el objetivo de estimar el impacto del incremento de la abundancia de atún rojo pequeño en el Adriático en la pesquería de pequeños pelágicos. Croacia ha incorporado todas las recomendaciones pertinentes de ICCAT a su legislación nacional. Todas las medidas se han implementado totalmente. Varios servicios participan en la inspección garantizando un control total de todas las actividades.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Total Croatian catch data for BFT in 2012 in commercial fisheries was 372,744 metric tons (t). Out of this figure, 98.40% was caught using purse seines (PS), amounting to 366,779 t. The remaining was caught using coastal artisanal long-lines (LL, 0.84 t or 0.23%) and hand lines (HAND, 5,125 t or 1.37%). Dead discard (mortality) was 1.22% or 4,561 t.

Total number of vessel licensed for participation in BFT fishery in 2012 was 23, out of which 9 were purse seiners, and 14 were hook and line vessels.

All hook and line vessels had 228 days at sea in total.

All of 9 licensed PS vessels were active in fishing, with a total number of days at sea amounting to 190. Their catch was 366,779 tons, with the average of 21.1 days at sea for each vessel. If average catch per vessel was calculated, the figure would amount to 40,753 tons per vessel, averaging to 1.93 tons per day per vessel or 17.38 tons per day for operational fleet.

Weight frequencies indicate that the majority of fish caught falls in the category of 10 to 30 kg (42.54%) and category of 9 to 10 kg (39.63 %).

In 2012 fishermen targeting small pelagic fish reported higher abundance of BFT in the Adriatic Sea than in the previous years, and its adverse effect on small pelagic fishery as well.

Total catch of BFT in 2012 in sport and recreational fisheries was 1,043 t.

Catches of Mediterranean (Adriatic) SWO amounted to 3.911 kg in 2012.

Section 2: Research and statistics

National sampling program focussing BFT has been carried out in accordance with ICCAT Rec 10-04. Within framework of this sampling program, collection of Task II data has been continued.

Croatia continues to support research activities related to BFT stock management. Interaction of BFT with purse seine fisheries has been studied through a national funded project. It was recognised that BFT continue to cause troubles to the fishermen targeting small pelagic fish (sardine, anchovy). The economic loss due to the disturbance on small pelagic fishery by BFT has been investigated and the damages of fishing gears were estimated. Aiming to better estimate biomass of BFT at the point of caging a pilot programme on the use of stereoscopic system has been performed by employing AM100 stereoscopic cameras with analytical software. Accuracy of camera system estimates has been tested and compared with direct measurement. Within ICCAT/GBYP Croatia actively participated in the Atlantic wide research programme for bluefin tuna (ICCAT-GBYP) with particular references to Biological and genetic sampling of BFT juveniles in the Adriatic. In addition to that Croatia is participating in the EU founded Data collection framework project (DCF).

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	17/09/2012.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	23/07/2012.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	23/07/2012.
S4	Catch & effort (Task II)	23/07/2012.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	23/07/2012.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	23/07/2012 (BFT).

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	No.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	SCRS/2012/136.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	23/07/2012.
S15	Size sampling from farms	23/07/2012.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	SCRS/2012/136.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	SCRS/2012/136.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	No.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	No.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP-related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	23/07/2012.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Not applicable.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Not applicable.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Not applicable.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Croatia has adopted the Regulation on catch, farming and trade of BFT (OG 60/10) in May 2010. This Regulation includes the provisions of the ICCAT Recommendations 06-07, 08-12 and 09-06 and transposes them into national legislation in full. The aforementioned Regulation replaced the Regulation on catch, farming and trade of bluefin tuna adopted in 2009. Following the adoption of the new Marine Fisheries Law (OG 56/10), an integral version of the Regulation was published (OG 60/10), containing all the relevant provisions. In order to implement a more stringent regime, and fully comply with the relevant provisions of the Multiannual BFT Recovery Plan, Croatia has continued to implement all adopted measures during 2010. In 2011 and 2012, Croatia adopted the new and revised Regulation (Regulation on catch, farming and sales of BFT (*Thunnus thynnus*) OG 26/11, 029/11, 031/11, 53/11, 19/12, 33/12), including all relevant elements from the Rec. 10-04, 09-11 and 06-07. Report on the implementation of ICCAT Recommendation above has been provided in accordance with the requirements.

In September 2009 Croatia has limited its farming capacity and has adopted the Ministerial Decree on allocation criteria for setting up the limit of input of wild caught BFT into farms for 2010, which then was replaced by the new Decree regulating the same issues in 2011 and 2012. The Decree also contains the criteria and the allocation of individual maximum inputs for Croatian farms.

In 2012 Croatia participated in the ROP program on farms and on PS vessels in full compliance with the ICCAT Recommendation 10-04. The placing of the observers was regulated by a specific Decree allocating observer to different vessels. Croatia implemented the national observer program in 2012 in accordance with Rec10-04.

In 2012 Croatia continued to implement the measures on reduction of the overcapacity and discontinuation of the bad weather clause. Compared to the year 2011, Croatia has reduced the number of PS vessels from 18 to 9 and hook and line vessels from 14 to 12. The PS season was limited to the period 16 May to 14 June and a total of 9 PS vessels participated in the fishery. All vessels participated in the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme. Quota was allocated individually per vessel and ITQ system was implemented (quotas were transferrable between vessels). The list of vessels and their individual quotas were communicated to the Secretariat. All Croatian BFT PS vessels are multipurpose, and operate in other fisheries as well, so capacity reduction in BFT fishery meant withdrawal from this fishery and transfer to other activities.

The Regulation on catch, farming and trade of BFT stipulates that it is forbidden to trade with BFT caught by vessels flying the Croatian flag which is not followed by the ICCAT BFT catch document (BCD) validated by the Ministry of Agriculture. In order to validate BCD, a copy of logbook must be submitted. All BCDs are validated by the Directorate of Fisheries. Names and signatures have been reported to the Secretariat.

Croatian authorities has developed sophisticated information system with web-based application containing data on vessels licensed for BFT fisheries indicating the vessels authorized to fish in 2012 fishing season and their individual quotas in order to secure cross-checks of verification, validation and inspection reports with the catch and transfer data. In order to be authorized to participate in the fishing season, all vessels had to be registered in the ICCAT register and had to have a functional VMS and electronic logbook in 2012. VMS data are constantly monitored and cross-checked with the positions of the catches as listed in logbooks and electronic logbooks. In 2012 the option to use both paper and electronic logbook was allowed. When the catch was undertaken by a vessel, the logbook had to be filled and submitted. These data were entered into the database and deducted from the individual quota. The vessel then had to apply for a transfer authorization. The authorization was done for the catches reported by vessels authorized and equipped with the VMS. The transfer had to be filmed. The tug transported the fish to the farm site, and before the transfer from the tug to farm, the tug had to obtain the authorization. In order to obtain the authorization, the tug had to provide information on all relevant steps. Previous authorization to transfer the fish to the tug cage was available to the person in charge of authorization. Authorization for transfer of fish from tug to farm was undertaken by personnel from Aquaculture Unit. During the transfer to farm, 100% inspection and observer coverage was secured. Underwater cameras and filming was obligatory. Caging declarations had to be produced upon the operation as well. When the fish is taken out of the cages, observer and inspection coverage is also secured, and fish has to be traced by cage and by origin.

The Ordinance on closure of fishery on swordfish (OG 118/2009 and 114/2010) stipulates the closure of the fishery on swordfish in the period from 1st October till 30th November, thus transposing the relevant provisions of the ICCAT Recommendations. The Ordinances on closure of fishery on swordfish mentioned above have been transferred into the Order on the protection of fish and other marine organisms (OG 63/10, 68/10, 145/10, 18/12 and 24/12). Amendment 18/12 establishes the closure of fishery season on swordfish during 1 October to 30 November and during 1 March to 31 March in accordance with the provisions of ICCAT.

In 2012 fishing season particular importance was placed on pilot program on stereoscopic camera implementation in order to assess the size of fish placed in cages.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

Memorandums of Understanding have been signed by all services authorized for inspection, as pursuant to the Marine Fisheries Act adopted in 2010 several services are involved in inspection and control activities. Croatia has developed a web-based password-protected system that enables reporting and cross-checking and verification. Infringements have been uniformly classified in 3 categories (serious, significant and mild). In case of BFT fishery, serious infringements include lack or non-functioning of VMS, exceeding quota, continuation of fishing activities after closure, failure to take the observers on board or failure to request authorization for transfer and arrival of observers as well as landings of undersized fish. Minimum landing size in Croatia is 30 kg. Fish of 8 kg and more may be caught for farming purposes only.

In 2012 only vessels flying Croatian flag landed the fish in Croatian ports. Additionally, no import of live fish took place in 2012, meaning that tugs flying flags of other CPCs have not entered Croatian waters or ports in 2012. In cases of possible infringements, submissions are made to court and procedures may be initiated.

Section 5: Other activities

Croatia has nothing to report at this time.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Total Croatian catch of BFT in 2012 was 373,786 metric tons. Of that, total catch in commercial fisheries was 372,743 metric tons (t) and 1,043 t in sport/recreational fisheries. Of the total catch 4,561 t (1.22 %) was dead discard (mortality). BFT catches in commercial fisheries were mostly realized by purse seiners – 366,779 t (98.40%), while the remaining 5,965 t (1.60%) was caught using hook and line gears. Total Croatian catch of Mediterranean (Adriatic) SWO in 2012 amounted to 3.911 kg. Research was continued on issues of growth and reproductive biology of BFT. In order to improve the estimate of BFT biomass at the point of caging a pilot programme on the use of the stereoscopic system has been tested. A national sampling program targeting BFT harvested from aquaculture facilities has been carried out.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Croatia has transposed all relevant ICCAT Recommendations into national legislation. All the measures have been implemented in full. Several services are involved in inspection, ensuring total control of all the activities.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	23/07/2012.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. No vessel chartering in 2012.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. No vessel chartering in 2012.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. No transshipment in 2012.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No transshipment in 2012.
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 transshipment in 2012.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No transshipment in 2012.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Insert date sent to ICCAT (day/month/year).
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Insert date sent to ICCAT (day/month/year).
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Insert date(s) sent to ICCAT (day/month/year).
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	Insert date(s) sent to ICCAT (day/month/year).
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Insert date(s) sent to ICCAT (day/month/year).
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for port inspection	Include summary text not exceeding 300 words. Longer documents should be submitted as an appendix (please cite appendix number if applicable).
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Indicate number of agreements sent to the Secretariat during the year.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to	Include text or table indicating access agreements/

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		access agreements, including all catches	flags/number of vessels by gear and catch by species for each flag.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	38
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Insert date(s) sent to ICCAT or indicate if there are no changes from the previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	Not applicable.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	In Croatia a recreational fishing license is issued. Caught tuna must be released, except during the official sports competitions when it is possible to catch a certain amount of quota. Competitions are organized by the Croatian Sport Fishing Association. During the event, a fisheries inspector is always present, while the sampling of tuna (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by IOF (Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries). All recreational fishing licenses are issued electronically, and all authorized persons acting under the Law on Marine Fisheries have access to the database of licenses issued. The frequency of controls at sea (all forms of fishing including recreational) will be listed in the Plan of fisheries inspection.
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	25/09/2012.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	25/09/2012.
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	3.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	06/08/2012.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	25/05/2012.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	16.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Croatia has no BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Croatia has no BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Inspection plan 08/02/2013. Fishing and capacity reduction plans 15/02/2013.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No adjustment has been made.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No modification has been made.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 10-04	13/09/2012.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	27/03/2013.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	13/04/2012.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	13/04/2012.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	02/05/2012.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Insert date sent to ICCAT (day/month/year).
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	6.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	23.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	17.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Insert date sent to ICCAT (day/month/year).
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Insert date sent to ICCAT (day/month/year).
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	25.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	12.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Insert date(s) of notification(s) sent to ICCAT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	139. No e BCD in 2012.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	17/09/2012.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	2009
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Insert date sent to ICCAT (day/month/year).
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29/03/2013.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Insert date sent to ICCAT (day/month/year).
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	07/09/2012.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	22/03/2012.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	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	Not applicable.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	
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)	Include text (not exceeding 300 words) on measures taken. Longer texts should be attached as an Appendix (please cite the appendix number if applicable).
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Include text (not to exceed 300 words) on measures taken. Longer texts should be attached as an Appendix (please cite the appendix number if applicable)
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Insert date sent to ICCAT or include text (not to exceed 300 words) on measures taken. Longer texts should be attached as an Appendix (please cite the appendix number if applicable).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Insert date sent to ICCAT or include text (not to exceed 300 words). Longer texts should be attached as an Appendix (please cite the appendix number if applicable).
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF EGYPT
RAPPORT ANNUEL D'EGYPTE
INFORME ANUAL DE EGIPTO**

SUMMARY

The Egyptian tuna vessels fishing bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) consisted of only two vessels registered in the Alexandria area, El Maadia fishing port, while the tuna-like species, mainly Scomberomorus spp. and Euthynnus alletteratus were caught by purse seine, longline and trammel fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters. It is prohibited to catch dolphins and sharks in Egypt and the considerable incidental fishing in the last few years has not been monitored. The total catch of tuna and tuna-like species has shown a decreasing trend from 2010, 2011 to 2012 (from 2,913 t, 1,954 t to 1,270 t) respectively. Unreported individuals of swordfish appear in the coastal fisheries but, to date, Egypt does not have any fisheries targeting swordfish.

RÉSUMÉ

La flottille thonière égyptienne pêchant le thon rouge (Thunnus thynnus) ne comprenait que deux navires immatriculés dans la zone d'Alexandrie, le port de pêche El Maadia, tandis que les espèces thonières apparentées, principalement Scomberomorus spp. et Euthynnus alletteratus étaient capturées à la senne, à la palangre et au trémail dans les pêcheries côtières à l'intérieur des eaux territoriales. Il est interdit de capturer les dauphins et les requins en Égypte et la pêche accessoire considérable de ces dernières années n'a pas fait l'objet d'un suivi. La prise totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées fait apparaître une tendance descendante de 2010, 2011 à 2012 (de 2.913 t, 1.954 t à 1.270 t) respectivement. Des spécimens d'espadon non déclarés apparaissent dans les pêcheries côtières mais, à ce jour, l'Égypte ne compte aucune pêcherie ciblant l'espadon.

RESUMEN

Los buques pesqueros atuneros egipcios que pescan atún rojo (Thunnus thynnus) son solo dos buques registrados en la zona de Alejandría, en el puerto pesquero de El Maadia, mientras que las especies afines a los túnidos, principalmente Scomberomorus spp. y Euthynnus alletteratus fueron capturadas por cerqueros, palangreros, buques de trasmallo en pesquerías costeras dentro de aguas territoriales. En Egipto está prohibido capturar delfines y tiburones y la considerable pesca incidental de los últimos años no ha sido objeto de seguimiento. La captura total de túnidos y especies afines muestra una tendencia descendente desde 2010, 2011 a 2012 (desde 2913 t, 1954 t a 1270 t) respectivamente. En las pesquerías costeras aparecen ejemplares sin declarar de pez espada, pero hasta la fecha, Egipto no tiene ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

General marine fisheries of Egypt

The fish landings from the marine fisheries (Mediterranean Sea) in 2011 amounted to 78,000 t, which represents about 5.7% of the total production. The total number of registered fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean Sea is 3,082 industrialized fishing vessels with inboard engines more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 1,091 trawlers, 242 purse seiners, 1,247 longlines and 502 trammel, gillnets. The most common species caught from the marine resources are: sardine, shrimp, sea bass and sea bream, mullet, common sole, snapper, grouper, sejanus, meager, anchovy and other species of those managed by ICCAT, such as spearfish nei and little tunny (Atlantic black skipjack).

1.1 Tuna vessels and ports

In 2012 and 2013, there were only two Egyptian tuna vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), and the Egyptian fishing vessels fished the allocated quota. These two vessels caught 64 t and 77.08 t in 2012 and 2013, respectively. The landing and exporting of bluefin tuna or its products is prohibited except

from El Meadia port and Alexandria port. In 2013, a joint fishing operation was authorized between these two Egyptian vessels and three Turkish bluefin tuna fishing vessels.

1.2 Tuna-like species vessels

In Egypt there are a total of 242 purse seiners, 1,247 longlines and 502 trammel registered fishing vessels that fish in the Mediterranean Sea in the territorial waters. The total landing was about 78,000 t per year; 1,746 t of the total landing of tuna-like species were landed in 2012.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Metric tons (t)</i>		
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Bluefin tuna <i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	33	64	64
Seerfishes nei <i>Scomberomorus spp</i>	1,578	939	712
Little tunny (Atlantic black skipjack) <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	1,302	951	494
TOTAL	2,913	1,954	1,270

1.3 Sharks and sea turtles

Fishing for any species of sharks in the Mediterranean is prohibited as is the trading of sharks in markets in parts or whole. There are no sharks recorded as bycatch in the catches landed in 2011, 2012 and 2013. Egypt prohibited any fishing for sea turtles, and if there is any accidental bycatch of sea turtles they should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Scientific research

In Egypt there is no scientific research or any tagging process being conducted as yet on tuna and tuna-like species as tuna fishing is a new activity in Egypt, having started in 2011. In addition, Egypt has no scientific observer programs, but national observers board the vessels to monitor and record the bluefin tuna fishing process. A scientific researcher from the National Institute of Fisheries (NIOF) was voluntarily engaged in the fishing operation at the sea, but this observer requires technical support in order to qualify for the observation process and correctly prepare the scientific report.

The minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs were established in conjunction with Turkey during the joint fishing operation in 2013.

2.2 Statistics

The Department of Statistics of the General Authority for Fish Resources Development is officially responsible for the overall fishery data collection. The statistical grid shows that capacity improved during the period 2010 to 2013 in cooperation with the FAO-Eastmed Project which supported data collection and capacity building. Catch and effort, bycatch, fisheries landing, large pelagic data, fish trade (import and export) and local marketing data are collected regularly (daily, monthly and annually) by GAFRD and are published yearly in a statistical book. Moreover, Egypt established a Statistics and Information Committee consisting of experts to review the data collected data and to verify its accuracy.

Besides the mechanism for periodical data collection carried out by GAFRD, much research on fisheries is conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries and universities, however, the results of this research will only be available after scientific publication. The landing data of tuna and tuna-like sp. was reported to ICCAT in Task I and Task II.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response of EGYPT</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	22/09/2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	01/08/2012.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	01/08/2012.
S4	Catch & effort (Task II)	26/09/2012.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	15/09/2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	26/09/2012.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applied.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable (sport & recreation fisheries using boat not authorized).
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applied for tuna species (but there is an observer system for the artisanal fisheries. Under this system, the observers do not collect data on a regular basis, but only in the case of reporting any illegal fishing, illegal gears, bycatch, discard or accidental catch for any prohibited species).
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	There are no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for any tuna species. The specific information on artisanal longline landed tuna-like species is included in the ANN report.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not authorized.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	8 /9/ 2013 = (JFO No13-007 data).
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	17/07/2013.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	There is no confiscated BFT of unauthorized by-catch.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applied.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP-related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applied.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex	Not applied.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response of EGYPT</i>
	and discards and effort statistics	
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	22/09/2013 - Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	22/09/2013 - Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	22/09/2013 - Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	22/09/2013.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	22/09/2013 - Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	22/09/2013 - Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not detected as bycatch (catch and trade of all shark species prohibited).
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable and not detected as bycatch.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited and no seabirds, turtles or marine mammals were caught in the Egypt or detected as bycatch.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	There was no observation of interactions of our fleet with sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No seabird incidental catch was observed.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	There was no bycatch and discard catch during the tuna fishing operations in 2011, 2012 and 2013 was reported in the observer's reports.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	The landed catch in the fishing ports and landing sites in artisanal fisheries was observed by fisheries specialists from the fisheries agency who sampled and collected the statistical data, including bycatch and discard.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of the fishing nets and their mesh size. These specifications are adjusted periodically and based on the information accumulated and analyzed for the landed catch, these regulations were last amended in the first half of 2013.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Data and minimum size

Referring to Rec. [12-03], the Egyptian fishing vessels have fished the allocated quota. The catch was 77.08 kg, that is, the allocated quota (67.08 kg) and quota transfer of 10 tons from Chinese Taipei to Egypt. There was no overharvest recorded during the 2013 fishing season.

Referring to Rec. [97-01] which is concerned with the minimum size regulations, GAFRD issued decree No. 827/2011 which is still in force and which prohibits the fishing of bluefin tuna less than 30 kg. This regulation has been implemented and enforced since all the catches were over the minimum size (30 kg) during the 2013 fishing season.

Joint Fishing Operation (JFO) No. 13_007 was authorized between two Egyptian vessels and three Turkish bluefin tuna vessels. The operation was fully observed by the regional and national observers.

Egypt has issued domestic regulations to avoid any further overharvest:

- Decree No. 827/2011 which prohibited the fishing of bluefin tuna less than 30 kg.
- A formal resolution circulated to the Egyptian fishing vessels announcing the stopping and closure of the bluefin tuna fisheries for 2013 and that vessels were obliged to moor at the port by 8 June 2013.
- Decree No. 827/2011 which prohibited bluefin tuna fishing activities during the period from 25 June to 25 May next year with any fishing gear.
- GAFRD issued decree No.829/2011 (still in force) which prohibited vessels from fishing in the absence of an observer (national and regional) on board.
- Decree No. 829/2011 which prohibited the landing and exporting of bluefin tuna or its product except from El Meadia port and Alexandria port.
- GAFRD sent observers to ports to ensure compliance with these domestic regulations.

3.2 Measures relating to individual species

Referring to ICCAT Rec. [11-08] concerning the conservation of sharks, GAFRD issued decree No. 444/2012 which prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean and prohibited the trading of sharks in markets as parts or whole.

Regarding ICCAT Recommendation [10-09] on the bycatch of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, GAFRD has issued and circulated decree No. 151/2012 which prohibits any fishing for sea turtles over the coming years, and if there is any bycatch of sea turtles they should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing.

All these governmental Decrees are in force for the 2013 fishing season as well as the coming years.

3.3 General

Referring to Rec. [12-03], paragraph 65, no transshipment activities are allowed in Egypt according to GAFRD decree No. 827/2011 which prohibited the transfer of fishing bluefin tuna in water without prior authorization from GAFRD.

Referring to ICCAT Rec. [10-10] establishing minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs (paragraph 5), Egypt has no scientific observer programs, only national observers who board vessels to monitor and record the bluefin tuna fishing process. A scientific observer from the national institute for fisheries was voluntarily engaged in the fishing operation at the sea, but this observer needs technical support in order to qualify for the observation process and to correctly prepare the scientific report.

3.4 Implementation report (2013 bluefin tuna fishing season)

In March 2013, the National Tuna Management Committee (TMC) for tuna fisheries - which was established by the General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD) on November 2010 with the aim of conserving bluefin tuna - met to review all the 2013 bluefin tuna fishing season to ensure that the fishing process will be implemented in accordance with the following ICCAT Recommendations.

As to the ICCAT recommendation concerning the multi-annual recovery plan for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, the measures concerned with reducing fishing capacity taken in 2009 in Recommendation (09-06) and the provisions of Recommendation [10-04] on the rebuilding plan of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery were translated into regulations and decrees in April 2012 by the national TMC as management decisions according to the approved minutes. These decrees which take the form of management decisions are enforceable for the 2013 season and the following years.

1) Management measures

Egypt submitted its fishing plan for the 2013 bluefin tuna fishing season in November 2012 during the annual ICCAT meeting, in compliance with the management measures adopted in Recommendation [10-04], paragraphs 11-13, and other conservation measures that were fully implemented during the fishing process.

- Quota management

According to ICCAT, Egypt has an annual bluefin tuna quota of 67.08 tons and 10 tons quota transfer from Chinese Taipei to Egypt. There was no overharvest recorded during the 2013 fishing season. This quota was allocated to two fishing vessels, the "Seven Seas" and "Khaled" that are on the ICCAT list of vessels. According to the approved plan, JFO No. 13_007 was authorized between the two Egyptian vessels and three Turkish bluefin tuna vessels. The fishing process took place within the authorized period (from 26 May to 8 June). This operation was fully observed by the regional and national observers.

- Minimum sizes

In accordance with the ICCAT Rec. [10-04], Egypt has issued Decree 828/2011 which prohibits the fishing of bluefin tuna under 30 kg.

- Time closure of fishing

After reaching the adjusted quota and in implementation of ICCAT Rec. [12-03], Egypt immediately issued and circulated a formal resolution to the Egyptian fisheries regions, fishing companies and cooperatives for stopping and closing the bluefin tuna fisheries for 2013. According to the resolution, bluefin tuna fishing vessels had to moor at the fishing port on 8 June 2013.

Moreover, GAFRD issued Decree No. 827/2011 which prohibited bluefin tuna fishing activities during the period from 8 June to 25 May of the next year with any fishing gear.

- Reduction of fishing capacity

Regarding the implementation of Rec. [09-06] which concerns the reduction of fishing capacity, it should be noted that there is no over-capacity in the case of Egypt as it has two Egyptian vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna.

2) Monitoring measures

- Registration of the authorized fishing vessel to fish bluefin tuna at ICCAT

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

- The requirements of the authorized bluefin tuna fishing vessel

Egypt notified the authorized vessel of the following compliance requirements:

- The transmittal of VMS signals every week six hours in compliance with ICCAT Recommendations (07-08), (10-04) and (12-03);
- The submission of the weekly catch reports week in compliance with the ICCAT Recommendation (12-03) even reports of null catches, the date and location of the catches and latitude and longitude.

These weekly reports were submitted to the ICCAT every Monday during the fishing season and the monthly report was sent at the last day of the month in compliance with Rec (10-04) and (12-03).

- Transfer operations

The GAFRD issued Decree number 828/2011 according to which the transfer of bluefin tuna from the fishing vessel to the towing vessels must be monitored by underwater camera and the video record must show the date and the time of transfer.

Moreover, the GAFRD issued Decree No. 827/2011 that prohibited the transfer of any dead bluefin tuna at sea; in the case of any transfer of live bluefin tuna from a purse seiner to a towing cage, the purse seine should have a prior transfer authorization from the GAFRD (a copy of the Egyptian vessel authorization was sent to the ICCAT).

Sampling results, which was conducted in cooperation with Turkey for the JFO No. 13-007, were submitted on time.

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

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

- Caging operations

As of now, Egypt has no bluefin tuna farming facilities in its waters, so no decisions have been taken concerning this.

- The presence of observers on board the Egyptian vessel during the fishing activities

In accordance with the Recommendation concerning regional observers on board 100% of purse seine vessels over 20 meters during the 2013 fishing season, Egypt has submitted a request for deployment of a regional observer.

Moreover, according to paragraph 90 of Rec. [10-04], Egypt has deployed two national observers who are fisheries specialists representing GAFRD on board during the fishing operations to monitor the catch, record the required data and ensure compliance of the fishing vessel with ICCAT Recommendations. The report of the national observers was sent to ICCAT.

- Sharks and sea turtles

Egypt prohibits the fishing of all the species of sharks in the Mediterranean and also prohibits the trading of sharks, complete or parts in markets. The necessary measures were implemented to ensure that silky sharks or any other shark will not enter national or international trade. According to GAFRD's Decree No. 444/2012, there are no sharks recorded as bycatch in the landed catches in 2012 and 2013.

Besides GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 that prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks, there were no accidental bycatch of sea turtles reported to the concerned fisheries management office in 2012 and 2013.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Text sent 26/09/2013.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The same reporting obligations sent for 2012 season.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	09/09/2013.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Egypt does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Egypt does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	17/06/2013 (no fishing vessels).
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17/06/2013 (foreign vessels not allowed to enter the Egyptian fishing ports).
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	17/06/2013 (foreign vessels not allowed to enter the Egyptian fishing ports).
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. (There were no port inspection reports in 2011, 2012 or 2013 as there was no landed BFT in the designated ports and foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.)
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. (There were no port inspection reports in 2011, 2012 or 2013 as there was no landed BFT in the designated ports and foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.)
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable (Egypt has not signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection).
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable (Egypt has not signed any access arrangement and change).
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable (no agreements).
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	2 PS vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No vessels.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No sport or recreational fisheries using boat are used.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	30/09/2013.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable (as there were no comments).
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	So far there is no available imported or landed data for tuna in 2013.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data on non-compliance cases or activities in 2011, 2012 or 2013.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to	Not applicable.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		allegations of non-compliance	
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT cages.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	13/01/2013.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	13/01/2013 (included in the adjusted and adopted fishing plan).
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	22/09/2013.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	22/09/2013 (included in the Annual reports of 2012 and 2013 as well as in the weekly and monthly reports).
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	13/01/2013.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	None.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	09/05/2013.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes during the fishing season.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applied – but sent on 13/01/2013 within the Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013 (there are no inspectors as foreign vessels are not allowed to enter the Egyptian port - only observers for the national vessels from the General Authority For Fish Resources Development).
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	None.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No inspectors (only observers for the national vessels from the General Authority For Fish Resources Development).
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	14/01/2013.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	14/01/2013.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	2.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	10/06/2013.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	08/06/2013.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Egypt has issued Decree 828/2011 prohibiting fishing BFT less than 30 kg, (in 2011, 2012 and 2013 there was no BFT less than 30 kg in the catch - tagging process not applied).
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Yes - 8 BCDs.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	30/09/2013.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Yes.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	None (ICCAT Recommendations used as

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			legislation).
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable (tagging process not applied).
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	No vessels.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No applicable (but commercial SWO fisheries will start in 2014).
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	30/12/2012.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	There were no fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Not applicable.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	In Egypt, Fisheries Law No. 124/83 has been amended and is awaiting constitutional approval.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	GAFRD issued Decree number 444/2012 prohibiting the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean and banning the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Decree number 444/2012 was issued which prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean and banned the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Amendment to Fisheries Law No. 124/83.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting,	Catching sharks is prohibited.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Undertaking.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks. No accidental by-catch of sea turtles reported to the concerned fisheries management office in 2012 or 2013.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Regulations issued that define the specifications of the fishing nets and mesh size. These specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that is accumulated and analyzed for the landed catch. These regulations were last amended in the first half of 2013.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applied.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	None.

Section 4: Inspection activities

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

In the case of export and import fish, the General Authority for Veterinary Services inspects and issues licenses for the fishing, importing and exporting companies for the application of the standards of the European Union. There have not yet been any tuna and swordfish or tuna-like species exporting certificates or license requested by the companies.

Part I reporting summary

- The total fish landings from the Mediterranean Sea in 2011 amounted to 78 thousand tons, representing 5.7% of the total production.
- The total numbers of registered industrialized fishing vessels that fish in the Mediterranean Sea is 3,082 vessels. Only two vessels (in 2013) of the Egyptian fleet were authorized for bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) fishing.
- In 2013, the entire quota was caught in the JFO that was authorized between these two Egyptian vessels and three Turkish bluefin tuna vessels. Task II of this JFO was sent to ICCAT by both countries.
- All the catch was transferred alive to Turkish towing vessel At000TUR00341.
- There was no bluefin tuna landed at the designated ports (El Meadia port and Alexandria port).
- In 2012, 1,270 tons of the total landing of tuna-like species (mainly, *Scomberomorus* spp and *Euthynnus alletteratus*) were caught in 2012 (**Table 1**).
- The total catch of tuna-like species show decreasing trend from 2010, 2011 to 2012 (from 2,913, 1954 to 1,270) respectively.
- For statistics, the periodical data collection mechanism implemented by GAFRD improved in the period 2010-2013.
- No scientific research or tagging process is conducted on tuna and tuna-like species.

Part II reporting summary

- According to ICCAT, Egypt has annual BFT quota of 77.08 tons (67.08 quota + 10 transferred from Chinese Taipei). This quota was allocated to two purse seine vessels.
- SevenSeas 67.08 t
- Khaled 10 t
- JFO No 13_007 was authorized between the two Egyptian vessels and three Turkish bluefin tuna vessels.
- The minimum size regulations (GAFRD Decree No. 827 /2011) implemented, the size sampling data sent to ICCAT in Task II (ST04-T2SZ) format for the JFO No13_007.
- There were no transshipment activities allowed.
- There are no sharks recorded as bycatch in the landed catch in 2011, 2012 and 2013.
- Accidental fishing of sea turtles is not recorded.
- Accidental fishing of sea birds is not recorded.
- Individuals and unreported swordfish appear in the coastal fisheries, but Egypt does not have (to date) fisheries targeting swordfish.
- No sport or recreational fisheries are authorized.
- Egypt has no bluefin tuna farming facilities in its waters.
- Time closure of fishing implemented and the vessels returned to the port on 8 June.
- The weekly and monthly catches were submitted in time.
- No scientific research or tagging process is conducted on the tuna and tuna-like species.

Table 1. Tuna and tuna like fish landing.

<i>Species</i>	<i>(t)</i>		
	2010	2011	2012
Bluefin tuna <i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	33	64	64
Seerfishes nei			
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp	1,578	939	712
Little tunny (=Atl.black skipj) <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	1,302	951	494
<i>Swordfish</i>	?	?	0
TOTAL	2,913	1,954	1,270

Table 2. Number of fishing vessels landed tuna-like fish in their catch.

<i>Vessel</i>	<i>No.</i>		
	2010	2011	2012
Bluefin tuna purse seine vessels	1	1	2
Purse-seine	231	238	240
Longline	1,185	1,199	1,247
Trammel, gill nets	498	526	502

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

SUMMARY

The Republic of El Salvador obtained the status of cooperating non-Contracting Party in ICCAT in 2012, as informed at the 18th Special Meeting of the Commission held in Agadir, Morocco. Since then and up to now, no Salvadoran flag vessels have fished for tuna in the ICCAT area.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2012, la République de El Salvador a obtenu le statut de Partie non contractante coopérante au sein de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT), conformément à ce qui a été déclaré à la 18e réunion extraordinaire de la Commission tenue à Agadir (Maroc). Depuis cette date, aucun navire sous pavillon du Salvador n'a réalisé d'activité de pêche thonière dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

La República de El Salvador obtuvo el estatus de Parte no contratante colaboradora en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico –ICCAT- en el año 2012, según se informara en la 18ª Reunión extraordinaria de la Comisión, realizada en Agadir, Marruecos. Desde entonces, a la fecha no se han introducido barcos con pabellón salvadoreño para la extracción de túnidos en la zona de influencia de la ICCAT.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadística)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

No aplica: El Salvador aún no posee barcos pescando en la zona de la ICCAT.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

No aplica: El Salvador aun no posee barcos pescando en la zona de la ICCAT.

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

<i>Número</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	23 de septiembre de 2013 (Parte I).
S2	Características de la flota	14 de septiembre de 2013.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	14 de septiembre de 2013.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	14 de septiembre de 2013.
S5	Muestreo de tallas-Tarea II	14 de septiembre de 2013.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	14 de septiembre de 2013.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	14 de septiembre de 2013.
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	14 de septiembre de 2013
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
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 tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr.	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S17	Resultados del programa de muestreo y/o del programa alternativo en el momento de la introducción en jaulas de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.

<i>Número</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, incluyendo por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ECUATORIAL GUINEA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA GUINÉE ÉQUATORIALE
INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL**

Dámaso Mba Nsuga¹

Parte I (Información sobre pesquería, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

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 éstos especies pelágicas costeras, grandes especies pelágicas oceánicas, especies demersales costeras y especies demersales profundas.

Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país, se dividen en dos zonas de pesca, siendo estas:

- Zona insular, a su vez dividida en hemisferio norte (aguas jurisdiccionales de la Isla de Bioco) y hemisferio sur (aguas jurisdiccionales de la Isla de Annobon),
- Zona continental, que comprende las aguas jurisdiccionales de la Provincia de Litoral, incluyendo las Islas de Corisco, Elobeyes Grande y Chico e islotes adyacentes.

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial tiene derecho de soberanía con fines de explotación, exploración, conservación y ordenación de los recursos naturales, tanto en su mar territorial como en su ZEE, según lo establecido en la Ley N° 15/1984 sobre el mar territorial y la zona económica exclusiva. En esta Ley, se establece la anchura del mar territorial en 12 millas marinas a partir de la línea de bajamar, 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. Se ha determinado que la ZEE de Guinea Ecuatorial es de 314.000 km².

Los dos subsectores del sector pesquero que explotan los recursos en las zonas de pesca de Guinea Ecuatorial, son la pesca artesanal y la pesca industrial. Mientras que la pesca artesanal es una actividad tradicionalmente llevada a cabo por la población local de los principales enclavamientos marítimos, la pesca industrial en la actualidad es desarrollada por flotas extranjeras que faenan en aguas jurisdiccionales de Guinea Ecuatorial mediante acuerdos o contratos de pesca marítima.

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. Por su parte, la producción anual de la pesca artesanal está muy por debajo de los valores de importaciones anuales de pescado.

1.1 La pesca artesanal marítima

A pesar de la extensión marítima de Guinea Ecuatorial, la pesca artesanal está poco desarrollada en nuestro país, debido a la escasez de medios y equipos adecuados para su ejercicio, lo que obliga a que el abastecimiento de los mercados nacionales provenga en su mayor parte de pescado importado.

Los pescadores artesanales de Guinea Ecuatorial explotan principalmente los recursos demersales y pelágicos costeros, salvo los de la Isla de Annobon, donde explotan artesanalmente los pelágicos oceánicos.

La inmensa mayoría de los pescadores artesanales ecuatoguineanos siguen empleando embarcaciones tradicionales, tipo canoa, denominadas “cayucos”, contruidos en una sola pieza sobre el tronco de un árbol ahuecado, normalmente del okume (*Aucoumea klaineana*). Estos cayucos son de eslora variable, desde 4 hasta 10 m, pudiendo ser empleados por una o dos personas (cayucos individuales) o hasta 4 personas. Pocas veces los cayucos están dotados de motor, lo que reduce mucho su capacidad de pesca en zonas alejadas de la población de origen, limitando la pesca a zonas costeras. En aquellos lugares donde la pesca está más desarrollada, algunos pescadores disponen de botes de fibra de vidrio, de entre 7 y 12 m de eslora, dotados de motores de 15 a 25 CV.

¹ M. Sc. Ing. Superior de Pesca Industrial, D. G. Recursos Pesqueros.

Los botes más grandes pueden embarcar hasta 8 y 10 pescadores, realizan una pesca menos costera, desplazándose a áreas alejadas del puerto de origen y realizando mareas de mayor duración.

Las artes de pesca empleadas por los pescadores artesanales de Guinea Ecuatorial varían en las diferentes zonas del país, en función de las especies predominantes, de las características de los fondos, pero también de la disponibilidad de materiales. Los artes de pesca empleados pueden clasificarse en dos grandes grupos:

- Aparejos de anzuelo: líneas de mano, palangres y curricán (con ellos se capturan tunidos y especies afines en la Isla de Annobon),
- Artes de red: Atarrayas o “redes de lanzar”, redes de enmalle, red de arrastre de playa o chinchorro de playa, redes de cerco y red de trasmallo.

Es destacable el ejercicio de la pesca submarina, sobre todo en las Islas de Bioko y Annobon, realizada a pulmón y con ayuda de fusiles o arpones, algunos de fabricación casera.

La Isla de Annobon, 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 voladores (*Exocoetus volitans*), petos (*Acanthocybium solandris*), rabiles (*Thunnus albacares*), peces vela (*Istiophorus albicans*), listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y patudos (*Thunnus obesus*), entre otros.

1.2 La pesca industrial marítima

La pesca industrial marítima en aguas ecuatoguineanas es desarrollada por flotas extranjeras, principalmente mediante acuerdos o contratos en materia de pesca industrial entre el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial y las distintas sociedades o empresas extranjeras implicadas.

Estas flotas, explotan tanto recursos demersales costeros y profundos (pesca industrial de arrastre), como pelágicos oceánicos (pesca industrial de cerco), siendo sus especies objetivo, respectivamente, pescado variado, cefalópodos, moluscos y tunidos y especies afines. Los dos tipos de pesquería industrial desarrolladas en la actualidad en aguas ecuatoguineanas son: a) pesca de arrastre “mixta”, desarrollada por barcos arrastreros de popa y tangoneros y b) pesca atunera de cerco, desarrollada por barcos cerqueros.

1.2.1 Pesca de arrastre “mixta”

La pesca industrial de arrastre está especialmente dirigida a la captura de especies variadas: demersales, cefalópodos y moluscos. Esta pesquería se empieza a desarrollar en Guinea Ecuatorial a finales de la década del año 60.

En la actualidad hay un total de diez (10) barcos arrastreros, entre ellos cuatro (4) tangoneros de popa y seis (6) arrastreros de popa, faenando en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial, bajo la modalidad de contratos realizados entre las empresas armadoras y el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente. Se trata de dos (2) barcos tangoneros cameruneses, dos (2) barcos tangoneros gaboneses, cinco (5) barcos arrastreros de popa chinos y un (1) barco de arrastre de popa ecuatoguineano.

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.

1.2.2 Pesca atunera de cerco

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.

En la actualidad la pesquería industrial de cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial la desarrollan flotas españolas de veintiún (21) grandes atuneros cerqueros congelador pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A. y a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A., con las siguientes características técnicas: TRB de entre 1.000 y 1.897, y 49 a 77 m de eslora.

1.2.3 Pesca atunera de palangre

También en la zona esta faenando un barco palangrero perteneciente a la empresa española S. I. GLOBAL, S. A., denominado *VICMAR UN*, pero dicha embarcación de pesca está operando bajo la empresa mixta recientemente creada entre el gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial y la empresa española S. I. GLOBAL, S. A.

Estos buques, faenan con licencias de pesca industrial obtenidas bajo la modalidad de contrato en materia de pesca industrial marítima entre el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente y dichas empresas. Estos buques, tiene diferentes nacionalidades, entre ellos, panameña, holandesa, caboverdiana o guatemalteca, español, etc.

Las especies predominante en las capturas de los grandes atuneros cerqueros congeladores y palangreros 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*).

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

No existen estudios actualizados sobre los recursos pesqueros en aguas marinas de Guinea Ecuatorial. En las décadas de los años 60, 70 y 80 se llevaron a cabo algunas campañas de investigación (FAO) que permitieron hacerse una idea de la situación de los mismos en ese momento, en la conclusión de que se puede capturar en nuestros caladeros la cantidad de 74.150 t/ año de pescado y productos pesqueros, entre ellos 55.000 t/año de túnidos y especies afines. Según el Artículo 26, del Decreto N° 39/2003, de fecha 28 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento Orgánico y Funcional del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros (pesca industrial), para el ejercicio de su cometido está integrada la unidad administrativa de Planificación, Investigación y Estadística, donde actualmente estamos llevando los trabajos de identificación de algunas especies marinas que se capturan en los barcos arrastreros de faenan en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales, utilizando métodos indirectos de investigación pesquera.

En cuanto a la estadística, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, dependiente del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente de nuestro país, desde el año 2009, ha elaborado un borrador de anteproyecto “Establecimiento de un Control Estadístico Pesqueros Nacional”, 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 del océano Atlántico que suministra 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.

Los capitanes de las embarcaciones de pesca que faenan con licencias de pesca industrial marítima en nuestras 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, mientras que para los barcos cerqueros que capturan los túnidos y especies afines, la información de sus capturas nos llega por internet, por la sencilla razón de que dichas empresas de pesca, ANABAC y AGAC, no llevan a bordo de sus cerqueros los observadores nacionales, (véase la **Tabla 1** de este informe).

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

Actualmente en la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, dependiente del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, se encuentra instalado el sistema VMS – Argos con el objetivo de hacer seguimiento dentro de nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales, de todas las embarcaciones de pesca industrial que faenan con las licencias de pesca industrial, otorgadas por este Departamento Ministerial. Esta instalación solo puede detectar a los barcos palangreros de la Asociación de Cooperativas de Armadores Atuneros Japoneses, que son los que instalaron dicho sistema, y desde el año 2009 hasta la fecha, los japoneses desactivaron sus balizas con el sistema que ellos mismos instalaron.

Los barcos de las empresas atuneras españolas que pescan túnidos y especies afines en nuestra ZEE, ANABAC y AGAC, no nos facilitan sus números de balizas a fin de introducirlos en nuestro sistema VMS para poder seguir y controlar mejor sus actividades de pesca en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales.

Queda pendiente de implementar el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG de la FAO, sobre la Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros Marinos en Guinea Ecuatorial, razón por la cual nos es difícil llevar una buena conservación y ordenación pesquera en nuestro país. Se encuentran actualmente pescando los túnidos y especies afines en nuestra ZEE, unos un veintinueve (21) barcos cerqueros pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC) y de la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores, (AGAC).

Sección 4: Actividades y programas de inspección

Existe una preocupación alarmante por parte del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, por falta de ejecución de las actividades y programas de inspección, los motivos son por la rotunda negativa de los barcos de ANABAC y AGAC a la presencia y embarque de los observadores nacionales a bordo de sus embarcaciones de pesca que faenan en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales. Tampoco aceptan acercarse a los puertos nacionales, lugar donde los inspectores de pesca de la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros puedan realizar sus actividades inspectoras. Por lo tanto, estas actividades y programas de inspección recomendadas por ICCAT, en el caso de Guinea Ecuatorial, no se puedan cumplirse.

Las actividades de inspección pesquera se realizan en los barcos arrastreros que faenan en nuestro mar territorial con licencias de pesca industrial.

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.

Tabla 1. Producción de capturas, durante el año 2012, de los buques cerqueros congeladores y palangreros españolas con licencias de pesca atunera en aguas marítimas de Guinea Ecuatorial.

<i>Código</i>	<i>Nombre científico</i>	<i>Nombre español</i>	<i>t</i>
SKJ	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Listado	1.650,65
YFT	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Rabil	1.180,01
BET	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Patudo	49,28
FRI	<i>Auxis thazard, euthynnus</i>	Melva	96
FLY	<i>Exocoetidae</i>	Voladores nep.	21,26
WAH	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	Peto	8,71
	TOTAL		3.005,91

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

SUMMARY

Several Member States of the European Union have fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. These are: Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain, and United Kingdom. Furthermore, as of 1st July 2013, Croatia joined the EU to become its 28th Member State and thus withdrew its membership from ICCAT as of that date. Despite the recent membership of Croatia to the EU, this report also covers the fishing activities of the Croatian fleet which took place 2012.

Member States of the European Union have developed over time a different dependence from and tradition of fishing activities. In some cases, such as France, Spain and Portugal, fishing contributed, on the one hand, to an important share of the economy of local coastal communities and, on the other hand, to the development of long distance fleets. For other Member States, fishing activities have more of a local nature, still having a major importance for the economies and even the survival of some local coastal communities.

The European Union fleets exploit all the species under the purview of ICCAT, with the exception of Western bluefin tuna, by using an extremely varied array of fishing gears (from the most artisanal boat to the most modern purse seiner with freezing capacity), traditions, patterns and targets. This makes of the European Union one of the major players in the ICCAT area with its presence spread over the whole geographical zone.

This diversity also constitutes a concrete challenge in faithfully reporting on such variety without indulging in too many details. Taking into account that both the European Union and Croatia have regularly and timely submitted data for their 2012 fishing activities, namely through Task I and II data, but also information on by-catches, interactions with associated species, the composition of their fleets, etc., this report will mainly focus on the differences noticed during the year 2012 compared to previous years.

RESUMÉ

Plusieurs États membres de l'Union européenne ont des flottilles qui pêchent activement dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT, à savoir Chypre, la France, la Grèce, l'Irlande, l'Italie, Malte, le Portugal, l'Espagne et le Royaume-Uni. De plus, à compter du 1^{er} juillet 2013, la Croatie a rejoint l'Union européenne, devenant ainsi son 28^e État membre, et s'est donc retirée de l'ICCAT depuis cette date. Même si la Croatie est un membre récent de l'Union européenne, ce rapport couvre également les activités de pêche de la flottille croate ayant eu lieu en 2012.

Les États membres de l'Union européenne ont développé au cours du temps différentes dépendances des activités de pêche et traditions s'y rapportant. Dans certains cas, comme la France, l'Espagne et le Portugal, la pêche a contribué, d'une part, à une importante part de l'économie des communautés locales côtières et, d'autre part, au développement de flottes lointaines. Quant aux autres États membres, les activités de pêche présentent davantage un caractère local et continuent d'avoir une importance capitale pour les économies, voire pour la survie de certaines communautés locales côtières.

Les flottilles de l'Union européenne exploitent toutes les espèces relevant du mandat de l'ICCAT, à l'exception du thon rouge de l'Ouest, au moyen d'une gamme très étendue d'engins de pêche (du bateau le plus artisanal au senneur le plus moderne doté d'équipements de congélation), de traditions, de modes et de cibles. Cela fait de l'Union européenne, qui est présente dans toute la zone géographique, l'un des principaux acteurs de la zone de l'ICCAT.

Cette diversité pose également un défi concret pour rendre fidèlement compte de cette variété sans entrer dans trop de détails. Étant donné que tant l'Union européenne que la Croatie ont soumis régulièrement et en temps opportun les données de leurs activités de pêche de 2012, notamment au

moyen des données de la Tâche I et II, ainsi que des données sur les prises accessoires, les interactions avec les espèces associées, la composition de leurs flottilles, etc, le présent rapport portera principalement sur les différences constatées pendant l'année 2012 par rapport aux années antérieures.

RESUMEN

Varios Estados miembros de la Unión Europea han pescado activamente en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT: Chipre, Francia, Grecia, Irlanda, Italia, Malta, Portugal, España y el Reino Unido. Además, desde el 1 de julio de 2013 Croacia se unió a la UE y se convirtió en su 28 Estado miembro, por lo que dejó de ser miembro de ICCAT desde esa fecha. A pesar de la reciente unión de Croacia a la UE, este informe cubre también las actividades pesqueras de la flota de Croacia que tuvieron lugar en 2012.

Los Estados miembros de la Unión Europea han desarrollado a lo largo del tiempo una dependencia diferente de las actividades pesqueras y su tradición. En algunos casos como en Francia, España y Portugal, la pesca ha contribuido, por una parte, a una parte importante de la economía de las comunidades costeras locales y, por otra, al desarrollo de flotas de larga distancia. Para otros Estados miembros, las actividades pesqueras tienen un carácter más local, aunque tienen una gran importancia para las economías e incluso para la supervivencia de algunas comunidades costeras locales.

Las flotas de la Unión Europea explotan todas las especies que son competencia de ICCAT, menos el atún rojo del oeste, utilizando una gama muy variada de artes pesqueros (desde el barco más artesanal hasta el cerquero más moderno con capacidad de congelación), tradiciones, patrones y objetivos. Esto hace que la Unión Europea sea uno de los principales actores en la zona de ICCAT y está presente en toda la zona geográfica.

Esta diversidad constituye también un desafío concreto a la hora de declarar con fidelidad sobre dicha variedad sin entrar en demasiados detalles. Teniendo en cuenta que tanto la Unión Europea como Croacia han enviado datos de sus actividades pesqueras de 2012 de forma regular y oportuna, especialmente datos de Tarea I y Tarea II, pero también información sobre captura fortuita, interacciones con especies asociadas, composición de la flota, etc., este informe se centrará principalmente en las diferencias observadas durante el año 2012 en comparación con años anteriores.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Information on the fisheries

Several Member States of the European Union have fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. These are: Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain, and United Kingdom. Furthermore, as of 1 July 2013, Croatia joined the EU to become its 28th Member State and thus withdrew its membership from ICCAT as of that date. Despite the recent membership of Croatia to the EU, this report also covers the fishing activities of the Croatian fleet which took place 2012.

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The European Union fleets exploit all the species under the purview of ICCAT, with the exception of western bluefin tuna, by using an extremely varied array of fishing gears (from the most artisanal boat to the most modern purse seiner with freezing capacity), traditions, patterns and targets. This makes of the European Union one of the major players in the ICCAT area with its presence spread over the whole geographical zone.

This diversity also constitutes a concrete challenge in faithfully reporting on such variety without indulging on too many details. Taking into account that both the European Union and Croatia have regularly and timely

submitted data for their 2012 fishing activities, namely through Task I and II data, but also information on by-catches, interactions with associated species, the composition of their fleets, etc., this report will mainly focus on the differences noticed during the year 2012 compared to previous years.

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2012 the European Union fleet has reported stable overall total weighted catches for the species under the competence of ICCAT, however the composition of such catches presents some difference compared to previous years. Within the limits of the quotas allocated to the European Union by ICCAT, catches have shown the following variations compared to 2011:

- Northern albacore: +33.6%
- Southern albacore: +27.2%
- Northern swordfish: +8%
- Southern swordfish: stable
- Bigeye tuna: -12%

Such switch from one main species (bigeye) to others can be explained, on the one hand, by the changed strategy and preference of some shipowners, also taking into account the most recent market trends which favour some species over others and, on the other hand, by the fact that the ICCAT measures regulating the mentioned stocks allow for some flexibility in the use of quotas with the possibility to offset possible overages or underages from one year to the other. Furthermore, several vessels, which in previous years were moved to the Atlantic Ocean in order to escape from the increasing piracy, went back to the Indian Ocean in 2012.

Therefore, apart from some specific cases, which are mainly linked to specific local situations, we have not experienced major changes in the fishing patterns.

Nevertheless, it is worth to note that available data suggest an important abundance of both Atlantic and Mediterranean albacore. In particular, some sectors of the Spanish fleet (baitboats and troller) experienced that an increase of the fishing effort in a range between 10% and 15% compared to 2011 brought higher catches between 42% and 64% respectively. The same conclusions could be drawn for the Mediterranean stock where the Spanish fleet could confirm the continuing trend of catch increases (+13.4%), whereas other Member States' fleets could report even higher increases: Cyprus +30.5% and Malta +364% compared to previous years. The Maltese authorities are currently investigating the reasons for such a sharp increase compared to the previous years. However, in absolute terms such increase does not represent a worrying trend for the conservation of the stocks (+13 metric tons).

As far as Atlantic swordfish is concerned, the fluctuations have been quite limited. The same applies to the Mediterranean stock, overall within the European Union. However, some internal variations have been reported with the Maltese fleet reporting higher catches (+22%), whereas Greece where measures more restrictive than those adopted by ICCAT are in force (e.g. longer closure periods, stricter effort control, higher minimum sizes) and thus a decreasing trend was experienced (-429 metric tons). This last is also due in part to the recession currently affecting this Member State and which has a depressing effect on the demand for fishery products.

With reference to bluefin tuna, no major differences were reported or experienced apart from the important element that CPUE have increased overall throughout the eastern Atlantic and in the Mediterranean, which suggests that an increased abundance of the eastern stock has been reached, showing that the conservation measures adopted by ICCAT are showing positive results. An indirect confirmation of the positive trend concerning this stock comes from the claim of fishermen of small pelagic (e.g. sardines and anchovies). Reportedly, a reduced abundance of such species has been observed as these are increasingly becoming the prey of the increased population of bluefin tuna. This seems particularly true in the Adriatic as experienced by Croatian fishermen but also in other areas of the Mediterranean (e.g. Cyprus and Malta).

Finally, the overall weighted catches of small tunas have remained more or less stable with however a different composition: in particular lower value species seem to take a more important share of catches than before.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Each Member States of the European Union has a national institute for marine research and/or regional research labs, which are in certain cases supervised by the major Universities of the concerned Member State. It is

impossible to give an exhaustive overview of the various research programmes which are currently ongoing across the territory of the Union and, often, beyond. National Institutes from Member States cooperate mutually, as well as with the institutes of other Contracting parties in a view to improve knowledge on the biology, behaviour and status of fish stocks. The progress and the results of such programmes are constantly disseminated among the world scientific community, including scientists taking part in ICCAT meetings. Also, the results of such research often constitute the basis for the submission of scientific papers to ICCAT, also in a view to contributing to the stock assessments periodically run by the SCRS.

Furthermore, Member States are obliged under EU legislation to collect fisheries scientific data ((EC) 199/2008, Commission Regulation (EC) 665/2008, and Commission Decision (EC) 93/2010)). In this respect, Member States must draw up an annual national programme to routinely collect fleet, catch, effort, economic, biological, resources abundance and process industry data for fish species caught by their respective fleet. Within this programme, a biological sampling scheme is set up in order to collect length, weight, sex, and age of specimens. Such data is regularly made available to scientists in order to run their researches.

Additionally, data from on-board observers deployed on bluefin tuna vessels is also collected as part of the ICCAT CPC observer programme representing 20% of the active longliners (over 15m) and 100% of purse seiners, in addition to 100% coverage of bluefin tuna landings at each landing port.

More generally, the main source for data collection is constituted by the use of vessel logbooks. The increasing use of electronic logbooks has permitted the progressive growing coverage, which now nears almost 95% of vessels across the European Union.

Likewise, given the importance that the use of FADs has for some fleets (in particular the French and Spanish fleets), several research programs have been launched by our Member States to better investigate the impact that the use of FADs can have on fish stocks, as well as on how to improve the management of FADs and increase their selectivity.

Finally, several sampling programmes are currently ongoing to estimate the composition of catches, the size structure by type of set (free set or FAD's set) in the tropical tunas fisheries in order to better understand the behaviour of such stocks, as well as the impact that the different fishing patterns can have.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	23/09/2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	31/07/2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/07/2013.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/07/2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/07/2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/07/2013.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Unavailable.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Done with TASK I and TASK II.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Unavailable.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	25/09/2013.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable.
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	Unavailable.

Number	Information required	Response
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Unavailable.
S15	Size sampling from farms	17/07/2013; 31/07/2013.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para. 87 [88]	11/09/2013; 16/09/2013; 26/09/2013.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	11/09/2013; 16/09/2013.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	09/09/2013.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Done with TASK I and TASK II.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	01/07/2013.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/07/2013.
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31/07/2013.
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	31/07/2013.
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)	31/07/2013.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/07/2013.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental	Not applicable.

Number	Information required	Response
	catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	
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	Not applicable.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No.

EU REPORTING ON ICCAT RECOMMENDATION 12-05

ICCAT Rec. 12-05 requires ICCAT CPCs to report ahead of the Annual Meeting on their fulfilment of a series of obligations deriving from other ICCAT Recommendations.

As a general matter, 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. This includes the binding provisions taken in the framework of international agreements, such as ICCAT Recommendations.

In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary 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).

Recommendation 04-10 by ICCAT concerning the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT

This recommendation aims at reducing the practice of shark finning in the Convention Area. To this extent, the EU adopted in 2013 Regulation (EU) No 605/2013¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1185/2003 on the removal of fins of sharks on board vessels. This Regulation closes important loopholes of previous legislation and prohibits the practice of finning on-board of vessel, thus avoiding the discard of shark carcasses at sea.

The Regulation is binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States and has entered into force on 5th July 2013. Such Regulation goes much beyond the requirements established by ICCAT provisions. Such requirements were already fulfilled with Council Regulation (EC) No 1185/2003 on the removal of fins of sharks on board vessels.

Supplemental Recommendation 07-06 by ICCAT Concerning Sharks

Task I and Task II were submitted by the EU in due time and include data on sharks.

Recommendation 09-07 by ICCAT on the conservation of thresher sharks caught in association with fisheries in the ICCAT convention area

This Recommendation is directly applicable in the whole EU (all Member States territories and fleets). No catches of thresher sharks in association with fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area were reported in 2012 by EU flagged vessels. No control undertaken let us believe that this Recommendation is not complied with.

Recommendation 10-07 by ICCAT on the conservation of oceanic whitetip shark caught in association with fisheries in the ICCAT convention area

This Recommendation is directly applicable in the whole EU (all Member States territories and fleets). No catches of whitetip shark sharks in association with fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area were reported in 2012 by EU flagged vessels. No control undertaken let us believe that this Recommendation is not complied with.

¹<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:181:0001:0003:EN:PDF>

Recommendation 10-08 by ICCAT on hammerhead sharks (family sphyrnidae) caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT

This Recommendation is directly applicable in the whole EU (all Member States territories and fleets). No catches of hammerhead sharks in association with fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area were reported in 2012 by EU flagged vessels. No control undertaken let us believe that this Recommendation is not complied with.

Recommendation 11-08 by ICCAT on the Conservation of Silky Sharks Caught in Association with ICCAT Fisheries

This Recommendation is directly applicable in the whole EU (all Member States territories and fleets). No catches of silky sharks in association with fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area were reported in 2012 by EU flagged vessels. No control undertaken let us believe that this Recommendation is not complied with.

Recommendation 11-15 by ICCAT on Penalties Applicable in Case of non-Fulfilment of Reporting Obligations

Task I and Task II were submitted by the EU in due time and include data on sharks.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, international agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. Besides, ICCAT Recommendations are also implemented through some specific EU Regulations (e.g. VMS, Sharks, Control and IUU Regulations). Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT where fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) No. 44/2012 of 17 January 2012 fixing for 2012 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 L25, 27.01.2012, p.55).
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. Reporting on shark species will be submitted ahead of the 2013 Annual Meeting as stipulated by Rec 2012-05.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	12/09/2013.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Unavailable.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	The agreements can be concluded and/or ended at any moment and there is therefore no specific date for submission. One termination was done in 2013.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	16/10/2013.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable – the EU prohibits its vessels to perform

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			transhipments at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable – the EU prohibits its vessels to perform transhipments at sea.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable – the EU prohibits its vessels to perform transhipments at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	03/07/2013.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	03/07/2013.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	09/07/2013.
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	No new access agreements entered into force in 2013 between the EU and third countries. Therefore no additional agreements were sent to ICCAT. It is worth to be noted that finalisation of new agreements with Morocco and Mauritania have entered the ratification phase and they will be notified to ICCAT once their entry into force is foreseen.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	See http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/international/agreements/index_en.htm
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 internal actions report	Unavailable.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	Unavailable.
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.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	23/04/2013 (problems with VMS of some Ghanaian vessels).
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	B1 (Ghanaian vessels) (mail from Aronne).
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import	16/10/2013.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		and landing data	
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	23/04/2013 (problems with VMS of some Ghanaian Vessels)
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	46.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	27/08/2013.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	07/06/2013.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	27.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	01/03/2013 - 11 traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	17.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	12/10/2013, updated 11/02/2013.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	21/06/2013.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	19/04/2013 (CYP), 26/04/2013(GRC), 14/05/2013 (ESP), 29/05/2013 (ESP), 05/06/2013 (ITA), 13/06/2013 (CYP), 26/07/2013 (FRA).
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	18/10/13.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	28/03/2013 and 04/04/2013.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	28/02/2013 (MLT, PRT, GRC, ITA), 01/03/2013 (FRA, ITA) 28/02/2013 (MLT, PRT, GRC, ITA), 13/03/2013 (FRA) 17/04/2013 (ITA), 15/04/2013 (ESP) 15/04/2013 (MLT), 16/04/2013 (ESP) 26/04/2013 (FRA) - Total 346 vessels.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	07/01/2013 (GRC), 01/03/2013 (MLT), 13/03/2013 (FRA), 05/04/2013 (MLT), 10/04/2013 (ITA), 17/04/2013 (ITA), 22/04/2013 (ITA), 23/04/2013 (ESP), 26/04/2013 (ESP), 26/04/2013 (ITA), 26/04/2013 (MLT), 02/05/2013 (ITA), 02/05/2013 (MLT), 23/04/2013 (ESP) -Total 314 vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	15/05/2013 with corrections on 24/05.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable for D2. Unit D4 deals with VMS.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	10/01/2013.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	88.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not available.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	17 (EU inspections on EU vessels) + (6 EU inspections on other CPCs vessels), in total 23 reports.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	01/03/2013.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	01/03/2013.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	31.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	10.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	16/07/2013.
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	4,021.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	01/10/2013, 4/10/2013.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Sent by MS to ICCAT + EU when modifications/updates.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	No obligation.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No obligation.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No obligation.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	23/07/2013.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	FR and ES sent on 20/06/2013, PT sent on 21/06/2013.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Area and time closure as foreseen by Rec 11-01, concern some vessels flagged to EU-Spain and EU-France. The concerned recommendation was notified by the European Commission to all the EU Member States in early 2012 (before the entry into force). Member States concerned communicated the provisions of the Recommendation to the relevant vessels through issuance of Ministerial circulars or similar legally binding instruments. Furthermore, tracking through VMS of vessels was insured in order to make sure that if vessels entered the area during the closure, it carried on board an observer in order to check that no fishing on FADs took place.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	17/10/2013.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	3/10/2013.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable: seals and signatures have not changed in 2012.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	3/10/2013.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. (Seals and signature have not changed.)
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	28/06/2013, 02/07/2013 (ITA), 05/07/2013 (ESP update).
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	11/09.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	28/06/2013, 02/07/2013 (ITA).
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	14/10/2013.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	16/10/2013.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	ES, IE and PT sent on 23/05/2013 and FR and UK on 29/05/2013 (UK had some details missing and therefore the final submission was done on 17/09/2013).
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	30/07/2013.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	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

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	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.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Shortfin mako catches are carried out by the surface longline fleet targeting swordfish. Catches of this species reach only 5.8% (2012) of global surface longline fleet. Catches of this shark species, is only permitted for surface longline vessels included in the longline Unified Census Area (CUPS). These provisions are set out in Ministerial Orders, regulating the fishing of highly migratory species. The mentioned CUPS was established in 2006 to regulate fishing surface longline gear to catch highly migratory species. The census is structured in a list of vessels authorized to fish in an area for each of them. Since 2006 there has been a decrease of 32 vessels (from 280 in 2006 to 248 in 2013), which implies a reduction in fishing effort. In the Atlantic the number of ships to which authorization was granted was 95 ATLN boats in the North, 39 in the South ATLN, and 76 in the MED. Moreover, fishing for this species in the MED has been prohibited since October 2012. In addition, longline vessels catching this species must follow an obligatory 90-day stop in three years (2011-2013).
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	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.
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)	This information will be submitted in advance of the Annual Meeting.
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

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			activities of the 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.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	16/10/2013.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See BYC 8001.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable - the EU has not objected to any ICCAT measure.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

Nothing to signal.

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

- GEN 0006 on transshipment: the obligations under this item are not entirely clear. It seems that the information to be supplied is based on two Recommendations 06-11 and 12-06, which are very similar and differ only, in our opinion, for the type of ships to which that applies: one to large vessels to tuna and other large pelagic longliners. It would be appropriate to merge both recommendations.
- Rec 11-01: the establishment of the Regional Observers scheme (ROP-TROP) has been the cause of some confusion, in particular considering the fact that CPCs were requested to use the ROP-TROP already for the 2013 closure but the contract with the contractor had not been signed at the moment of the closure.
- Some concern has been expressed by some of our Member States on the increasing amount of reporting which is required in order to comply with ICCAT obligations and, especially, some doubts were casted on the fact that this reporting is effectively used rather than merely sit in ICCAT archives.
- The new templates of reporting have been used for 2013 but, although we favour the attempt of simplification, the fact of having to indicate the dates of sending of some reporting appears to be redundant and not necessarily serving a specific purpose.

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

SUMMARY

The total catches for 2012, in accordance with the ICCAT quotas allocated to France (St. Pierre and Miquelon - SPM), amounted to 0 t of tuna and tuna-like species. It should be noted that, in 2012, significant vessel-related technical issues, which had arisen in 2011, hindered the operation of the tuna fishing campaign. Accordingly, there were zero catches of tuna in 2012. The quota allocated to France (SPM) only enabled a local vessel owner to operate one vessel while the French catches of tuna and tuna-like species are usually taken by a 28 m longline vessel. The vessel, acquired by a vessel owner from St. Pierre, has only operated under the French flag exploiting the French tuna quotas (mainly northern swordfish) since 9 March 2011. Fishing is regulated by granting licenses. The vessels are required to report their catches and may also deploy a controller on an ad hoc basis. All landings are subject to control, as well as all products exported. France (SPM) implements control methods through several areas of the administration (maritime affairs, the gendarmerie, the French navy, etc.). Campaigns to monitor fishing, both on land and at sea, are regularly carried out. There were no reported violations in 2012 within the context of these fisheries.

RÉSUMÉ

Le montant total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de la CICTA attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon - SPM) s'élève à 0 tonne de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2012. Il convient de noter que l'année 2012 a été marquée par la continuité des problèmes techniques importants du navire rencontrés en 2011 ayant empêché le déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés ; les prises de thonidés pour l'année 2012 ont donc été nulles. Les quotas attribués à la France (au titre de SPM) ne permettant à un armement local d'exploiter qu'une unité, les captures françaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées sont normalement réalisées par un navire de pêche de type palangrier de 28 mètres. Ce navire, acquis par un armement de Saint- Pierre, navigue sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011 pour exploiter les quotas français de thonidés (espadon du Nord principalement). La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution de licences. Les navires sont soumis à l'obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un contrôleur. Tous les débarquements font l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie, marine nationale, etc.). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2012 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

RESUMEN

El total de capturas realizadas con respecto a la cuota de ICCAT atribuida a Francia (por San Pedro y Miquelón-SPM) asciende a 0 t de túnidos y especies afines para el año 2012. Cabe señalar que el año 2012 estuvo marcado por la continuación de importantes problemas técnicos que se produjeron en 2011 y que impidieron el buen desarrollo de la campaña de pesca de túnidos, por lo que las capturas de túnidos de 2012 han sido nulas. Las cuotas atribuidas a Francia (por SPM) permiten a los armadores locales explotar tan solo una unidad, por lo que las capturas francesas de túnidos y especies afines las realiza un palangrero de 28 m. Este buque, adquirido por un armador de San Pedro, navega bajo pabellón francés desde el 9 de marzo de 2011 para explotar la cuota francesa de túnidos (sobre todo pez espada del norte). La pesca se reglamenta mediante la concesión de licencias. Los buques están obligados a declarar las capturas y pueden embarcar puntualmente controladores. Todos los desembarques son objeto de control, y lo mismo ocurre con todos los productos exportados. Francia (SPM) dispone de medios de control en varias administraciones (asuntos marítimos, gendarmería, marina nacional, etc.). Las campañas de control de la pesca, tanto en mar como en tierra, se realizan de forma regular. En el marco de estas pesquerías, no se ha detectado ninguna infracción en 2012.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Tout d'abord, il convient de souligner que l'année 2012 a été marquée par la continuité des problèmes techniques importants du navire rencontrés en 2011 ayant empêché le déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés et espèces apparentées ; ainsi, les captures de ces espèces pour la campagne 2012 ont été nulles.

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

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 2012 la totalité des quotas détenus par la France (au titre de SPM), dans le cadre de la CICTA, soit :

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

Pour mémoire, les licences 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 de très éventuelles captures accidentelles. En pratique, en 2012 comme en 2011 et en 2010, les navires artisanaux de moins de 12 mètres n'ont pêché aucun poisson relevant des stocks gérés dans le cadre de la CICTA.

1.1 Espadon de l'océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 40 tonnes en 2012, 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 2012 et se sont élevées à 0,6 t en 2011 (pour mémoire : 89,8 t en 2010 ; 20,12 t en 2009 ; 47,6 t en 2008 ; 82 t en 2007, 48,4 t en 2005 et 35,65 t en 2004).

1.2 Thon rouge de l'océan Atlantique Ouest

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 4 t en 2012, ajusté à 8 t par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Les prises par le navire susmentionné ont été nulles en 2012 et se sont élevées à 0,43 t en 2011 (pour mémoire : 8,08 t en 2010 ; 3,40 t en 2009).

1.3 Germon de l'océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 200 t en 2012, 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 2012 et en 2011 (pour mémoire : 27 kg en 2010 ; nulles en 2009 ; 0,2 t en 2008 ; 3,2 t en 2007 ; 2,12 t en 2005 et 7,06 t en 2004).

1.4 Autres espèces

Les autres espèces généralement capturées à la palangre sont :

- le thon obèse : les captures ont été nulles en 2012 et en 2011 (pour mémoire : 2,5 t en 2010, nulles en 2009 ; 2,6 t en 2008 ; 2,2 t en 2007 ; 5,8 t en 2005 et 28,3 t en 2004) ;
- les requins : les captures ont été nulles en 2012 et se sont élevées à 0,2 t en 2011 (pour mémoire : 3,8 t en 2010 ; 1 t en 2009 ; 0,9 t en 2008 ; 2,6 t en 2005 et 7,01 t en 2004).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Un délégué de l'IFREMER (Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer) est présent à SPM ; toutefois, ce scientifique travaille sur des espèces autres que les thonidés. La recherche sur ces espèces est en effet assurée par divers centres situés en métropole.

ANNEXE I DE LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIC)

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	?
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	18/07/13.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	18/07/13.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	18/07/13.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	18/07/13.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	18/07/13.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	18/07/13.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	18/07/13.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	18/07/13.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	18/07/13.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	FR-SPM non concerné.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	FR-SPM non concerné.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	FR-SPM non concerné.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	18/07/13.

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	18/07/13.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	FR-SPM non concerné.
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	18/07/13.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	18/07/13.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	18/07/13.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	18/07/13.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	FR-SPM non concerné.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	18/07/13.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	18/07/13.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	18/07/13.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	FR-SPM non concerné.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	18/07/13.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	FR-SPM non concerné.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	18/07/13.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	18/07/13.

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	18/07/13.
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	18/07/13.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	FR-SPM non concerné.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	18/07/13.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	18/07/13.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	18/07/13.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	18/07/13.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	FR-SPM non concerné.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	FR-SPM non concerné.
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	18/07/13.
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	18/07/13.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	18/07/13.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	?

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)**Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclaration dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT****RAPPORT ANNUEL, DEUXIÈME PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3 (RAPPORT DE GESTION)**

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	18/07/13.
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	Décret 90-95 du 25 janvier 1990 qui stipule que toutes les captures et débarquement doivent être déclarées au journal de pêche.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	13/09/13.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	18/07/13.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	18/07/13.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
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 pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	08/07/13.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	08/07/13.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	08/07/13.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	0.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	13/05/13.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	CP17 pas de date d'envoi ?
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	08/07/13.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	08/07/13.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2013	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04	Ne concerne pas FR-SPM.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2012	18/07/13.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	27/06/13.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	0.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	12.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
		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	0.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	16/09/13.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Août/13.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	09/04/13.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
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 pour FR-SPM.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	27/06/13.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	27/06/13.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
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 pour FR-SPM.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
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 pour FR-SPM.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	13/09/13.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	non applicable pour FR-SPM.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
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 pour FR-SPM.
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 pour FR-SPM.
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 pour FR-SPM.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taupo bleu	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
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 pour FR-SPM.
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)	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
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 pour FR-SPM.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	?
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable pour FR-SPM.

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

Comme indiqué plus haut, l'activité de pêche des thonidés sur les droits ouverts à l'archipel dans les eaux internationales est réalisée par le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, puis passé sous pavillon français le 9 mars 2011.

Les autorités françaises (préfecture de SPM) ont émis une licence de pêche valable du 1er juillet au 30 décembre 2012, autorisant ce navire à effectuer une pêche dirigée d'espadon, de thon rouge, de germon, avec possibilité de capture accessoire de thon obèse / patudo.

Pour rappel, le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel (Préfet) attribue des licences aux navires de pêche qui en font la demande. L'attribution des licences est faite sur la base des textes français et internationaux suivants :

- livre 9 du code rural et de la pêche maritime,
- loi 76-655 du 16 juillet 1976 relative aux zones économiques exclusives au large des côtes de la République,
- décret 72-692 du 22 juillet 1972 portant publication de l'accord relatif aux relations réciproques entre la France et le Canada en matière de pêche signé le 27 mars 1972,
- décret 87-182 du 19 mars 1987 modifié et arrêté du 20 mars 1987 modifié fixant les mesures de gestion et de conservation des ressources halieutiques dans les eaux territoriales et la zone économique exclusive au large des côtes de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon ;
- décret n° 2010-1582 du 17 décembre 2010 relatif à l'organisation et aux missions des services de l'Etat dans les départements et les régions d'outre-mer, à Mayotte et à Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

Les captures doivent être débarquées à SPM, avec possibilité de dérogation pour débarquer dans un port autre que français si le traitement du poisson sur place n'est pas possible.

Les services de la Préfecture (Pôle maritime) de SPM veillent à la mise en œuvre des dispositions de la CICTA applicables aux pêcheries de l'archipel, tel que récapitulé dans le tableau compilant les obligations déclaratives pertinentes (cf. réponse de la France (au titre de SPM) à la circulaire CICTA n°0052/2012).

Mise en œuvre de mesures particulières

Concernant l'application du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 11-15 : le Pôle maritime veille au respect des obligations déclaratives qui incombent à la France (au titre de SPM), concernant notamment les données de tâches I et II. Concernant les prises accessoires de requins, les pêcheurs ont été sensibilisés à cette question, à travers des plaquettes informatives qui leur ont été remises.

Concernant l'application du para. 7 de la Recommandation 11-08 : cf. paragraphe précédent – il convient de noter qu'aucun requin soyeux n'a été capturé par l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY en 2012.

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

Il n'y a pas eu de difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre ni dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT pour Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2012.

Trois administrations sont présentes à SPM (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale et marine nationale), disposant de moyens de contrôle pouvant être affectés à des opérations de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre.

Un accent est particulièrement mis sur le débarquement des thonidés sur le port de Saint-Pierre. Tous les débarquements font ainsi l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés.

Il n'y a eu aucun débarquement de thonidés à SPM en 2012.

Un contrôleur peut également être embarqué, de façon ponctuelle, sur l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY.

Enfin, il convient de rappeler que l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY est équipé d'une balise VMS et est soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures.

Aucune infraction à la réglementation n'a été constatée en 2012. Par ailleurs, aucune activité de pêche INN n'a été signalée (cf. Rec. 11-18, para. 3).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GABON
INFORME ANUAL DE GABÓN**

Jean de Dieu DOUMAMBILA-BANTSANTSA

SUMMARY

Situated in the heart of the Gulf of Guinea, Gabon has been the center of operations of tuna fleets for many years. However, the country does not have its own industrial fleet targeting these species, but operates within the framework of various fishing agreements signed, in particular, with the European Union (EU) and Japan. These shared resources are caught off the coast of Gabon. Tuna fishing in the Gabonese Exclusive Economic Zone is carried out from 12 nautical miles. The vessels visit the area between 0°00S-4°00S latitude and 7°00E-10°04E longitude where the average water surface temperature ranges from 22 to 26°C. Upon expiry, the second memorandum of understanding, signed with the EU in 2011, was not renewed. Consequently, European vessels did not fish in Gabonese waters in 2012. In 2013, a new agreement was entered into. The memorandum of understanding with Japan expired in December 2012 and talks are currently being held for its renewal. Under national regulations, Gabon requires all fishing vessels operating in its waters to have an Argos beacon. Indeed, the tuna fishing vessels must also provide the data from these beacons, deploy observers on board and land a part of the catches. To implement these requirements, this year Gabon started to train and deploy on-board observers.

RÉSUMÉ

Situé au cœur du golfe de Guinée, le Gabon est le théâtre d'opération de flottes thonnières depuis plusieurs années. Au demeurant, le pays ne possède pas en propre une flotte industrielle visant ces espèces, mais dans le cadre de différents accords de pêche signés notamment avec l'Union européenne (UE) et le Japon, ces ressources partagées sont pêchées au large du Gabon. La pêche des thonidés dans la Zone économique exclusive gabonaise est pratiquée à partir de douze milles marins. Les navires fréquentent le quadrillage compris entre les latitudes Sud (0°00S-4°00S) et les longitudes Est (7°00E-10°04E) où la température moyenne de la surface de l'eau oscille entre 22° et 26°C. Au terme du deuxième protocole d'accord signé avec l'UE, en 2011 il n'y a pas eu de renouvellement. Les navires européens n'ont donc pas pêché dans les eaux gabonaises en 2012. En 2013, un nouveau protocole a été signé. Avec le Japon, le protocole d'accord est arrivé à échéance en décembre 2012 et des discussions sont actuellement en cours pour son renouvellement. Dans sa réglementation nationale, le Gabon a exigé la présence d'une balise Argos sur tous les navires de pêche opérant dans ses eaux. De fait, les navires thoniers doivent fournir les indications des balises et de plus embarquer des observateurs à bord et débarquer une partie des captures. Pour la mise en œuvre de ces exigences, le pays s'est engagé cette année dans la formation et l'embarquement d'observateurs à bord.

RESUMEN

Situado en el corazón del golfo de Guinea, Gabón es el centro de operaciones de las flotas atuneras desde hace varios años. El país no posee una flota industrial propia que se dirija a estas especies, y estas actividades se desarrollan en el marco de diferentes acuerdos pesqueros firmados sobre todo con la Unión Europea y Japón. Estos recursos compartidos se pescan a lo largo de la costa de Gabón. La pesca de túnidos en la zona económica exclusiva de Gabón se realiza a partir de doce millas marinas. Los buques operan en la zona comprendida entre las latitudes sur (0°00S-4°00S) y las longitudes este (7°00E-10°04E), donde la temperatura media del agua oscila entre 22° y 26°C. Tras la finalización del acuerdo firmado con la UE en 2011, dicho acuerdo no se renovó. Por tanto, los buques europeos no faenaron en las aguas de Gabón en 2012. En 2013, se firmó un nuevo protocolo. El protocolo de acuerdo firmado con Japón expiró en diciembre de 2013, y actualmente se están debatiendo los términos de su renovación. En el marco de los reglamentos nacionales, Gabón ha exigido la presencia de una baliza Argos en todos los buques de pesca que operan en sus aguas. De hecho además, los buques pesqueros deben proporcionar las indicaciones de las balizas, embarcar observadores en los buques y desembarcar parte de sus capturas. Para implementar estos requisitos, el país se ha comprometido este año a formar y embarcar observadores en los buques.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1. Observation générale

1.1. Thonidé tropicaux

Pas de pêche de thon gabonaise.

1.2. Pêche artisanale

Des captures d'albacore et de thon obèse sont signalées dans la pêche artisanale, mais aucune quantité n'a été déclarée officiellement.

1.3. Pêche sportive

Aucune donnée pertinente n'est disponible du fait d'une faiblesse juridique et institutionnel. Les pêcheurs sportifs ne sont pas encore tenus de déclarer leurs captures au service des pêches.

1.4. Espèces associées

Requins : Les pêcheries gabonaises ne ciblent pas spécifiquement le requin dans leurs captures. Des traces de ces espèces sont beaucoup plus importantes dans le registre de captures accessoires. On retrouve principalement *Spyrma lewini* (requin marteau halicorne) et *Rhizoprionodon acutus* (requin à museau pointu).

2. Flotte nationale

Pas de navires industriels, mais on observe des captures de petit thonidés par la flottille artisanale.

3. Flotte étrangère

3.1. Union européenne

Les données disponibles sont celle de 2011 car en 2012, les navires de l'Union européenne n'ont pas pêché dans les eaux gabonaises (**Tableau 1**).

3.2. Japon

Veillez consulter les **Tableaux 2** (2011) et **3** (2012).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Du fait de l'absence d'un Institut de recherche halieutique, il n'y a aucune activité de recherche notable en rapport avec les pêcheries thonières. Néanmoins, des perspectives de renforcement des capacités de prise de données sont envisagées à l'avenir avec la mise en place d'un contingent d'observateurs à bord. Ce contingent pourrait permettre de combler un certain nombre de lacunes et améliorer la qualité des données à analyser.

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

Les navires opérant dans les eaux gabonaises sont tenus d'avoir une balise, de déclarer leurs entrées et sorties des eaux territoriales, ainsi que leurs captures. Une unité de surveillance des pêches par satellite est fonctionnelle et il est envisagé de créer un centre de surveillance ayant toute l'autonomie de gestion et des pouvoirs étendus.

En outre et par rapport à la gestion des captures accessoires, le Gabon a retiré les thoniers palangriers pêchant aussi bien dans le cadre des accords de pêche que hors accord, ceci pour réduire la capture des requins et des tortues marines.

Tableau 1. Flotte étrangère, Union européenne.

<i>Navires</i>	<i>Pavillons</i>	<i>Thons obèse</i>	<i>Albacore</i>	<i>Listao</i>	<i>Makaire</i>	<i>Espadon</i>	<i>Germon</i>	<i>Autres</i>	<i>Total</i>
Albacora Quince	Espagnol		36	154					190
Alboniga	Espagnol	11	136	322				2	471
Baz	Espagnol	4,08			1,93	5,57	18,76	10,13	40,47
Carrizo Dous	Espagnol					22,31		27,92	50,23
Cedes	Espagnol	17,75			7,04	26,04	18,48	16,24	85,55
Doniene	Espagnol	7	14	57				9	87
Egaluze	Espagnol		2	25				4	31
Juan Ramon Egana	Espagnol		174	622				1	797
Kurtzio	Espagnol		19	50					69
Mar de Sergio	Espagnol	12	138	369				10	529
Matxikorta	Espagnol	3	20	89					112
O Galopin	Espagnol	0,63			2,18	12,99	37,96	4,26	58,02
Punta Delgada	Espagnol	3,39			8,72	42,82	53,61	42,47	151,01
Playa de Bakio	Espagnol		111	131					242
Txirrine	Espagnol		36	216					252
Txori Berri	Espagnol		10	986					996
Txori Urbin	Espagnol	56	97	658					811
Zuberoa	Espagnol	16	55	188				2	261
Avel Vor	France	21	96	707			2		826
Cap Bojador	France	1	21	410					432
Gueotec	France	19	247	208			1		475
Gueriden	France	14	119	949			1		1083
Père Briant	France	18	269	684					971
Santa Maria	France	124	320	268		2			714
Sterenn	France		6	152					158
Via Euros	France	12	507	1006			1	1	1527
Via Harmattan	France	69	382	952					1403
	TOTAUX	408,85	2815	9203	19,87	111,73	133,8	130,02	12822

Tableau 2. Flotte étrangère, Japon, 2011. (Unité : tonne)

<i>Navires</i>	<i>Thon obèse</i>	<i>Albacore</i>	<i>Listao</i>	<i>Makaire</i>	<i>Espadon</i>	<i>Germon</i>	<i>Autres</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fukuju Maru 75	5,522	9,974					14,98	30,476
Koryo Maru 81	19,615	30,672		0,293	0,868	5,118	34,982	91,548
Matsuei Maru 2	4,2	10,3					2,7	17,2
Matsuei Maru 3	8,3	18,2		8,1		0,1	32,1	66,8
Ryoan Maru 15	5,472	8,801					12,855	27,128
Sanei Maru 51	5,535	16,517		1,347	0,032	2,421	7,737	33,589
Taiho Maru 8							1,9	1,9
Totaux	48,644	94,464		9,74	0,9	7,639	107,254	268,641

Tableau 3. Flotte étrangère, Japon, 2012.

<i>Navires</i>	<i>Thon obèse</i>	<i>Albacore</i>	<i>Listao</i>	<i>Makaire</i>	<i>Espadon</i>	<i>Germon</i>	<i>Autres</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chokyu Maru 11	9,33	44,55					25,37	79,25
Fukuju Maru 75	11,864	15,267				0,08	17,502	44,713
Fukuju Maru 7	4	33					16	53
Goei Maru 68	0,7	6					3,4	10,1
Koei Maru 58	10,1	34,2					23,8	68,1
Koryo Maru 15	16,581	72,657				0,165	35,151	124,554
Koryo Maru 51	19,12	66,452			0,411	0,175	30,254	116,412
Koryo Maru 68	6,405	66,452				0,013	13,916	86,786
Koryo Maru 3	2,3	66,452				0,1	21,7	90,552
Ryoan 85	15	66,452					26	107,452
Soshin Maru 82	18,3	66,452					31,9	116,652
Taiho Maru 35	0,9	66,452					2,7	70,052
Totaux	114,6	604,386			0,411	0,533	247,693	967,623

**ANNUAL REPORT GHANA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GHANA
INFORME ANNUAL DE GHANA**

SUMMARY

The tuna industry in Ghana comprises skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus). Twenty (20) baitboats, and seventeen (17) purse seiners currently operate within the EEZ of Ghanaian coastal waters and beyond, fishing these tuna species amongst other minor tuna-like species, such as the black skipjack (Euthynnus alletteratus). During the year under review, skipjack catches were the highest (77%), followed by yellowfin (12%), bigeye (4%) and other tuna-like species including black skipjack (7%). Both fleets employ fish aggregating devices (FADs) in fishing and collaborate extensively, sharing their catch during fishing operations. Over 80% of catches are conducted under FADs. A total catch of 75,329.40 metric tons (t) were landed in 2012, a decrease of approximately 2,500 t compared to the year 2011. Recent improvements in sampling, coupled with the provision of more logbook information from the fishery, have 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 1980-2012 will 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. Completion of revision in Ghana's Task II in 2013 by experts would enable the assessment of tropical species be carried out with minimal assumptions. An observer programme was organized in 2012 on board 12 purse seine vessels with the aim of training officers on proper methods of estimating catches and recording information in logbooks. The programme was also conducted to estimate the proper species composition of the catch. Beach sampling of billfishes from artisanal drift gill operators continued off the western coast of Ghana, with virtually low catches of swordfish and white marlin.

RÉSUMÉ

L'industrie thonière au Ghana concerne le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis), l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) et le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus). Vingt canneurs et dix-sept senneurs opèrent actuellement dans la ZEE des eaux côtières ghanéennes et au-delà et exploitent ces espèces thonières, parmi d'autres espèces apparentées mineures, comme la thonine commune (Euthynnus alletteratus). Au cours de l'année à l'étude, les captures de listao étaient les plus importantes (77%), suivies de celles de l'albacore (12%), du thon obèse (4%) et des autres espèces apparentées, dont la thonine commune (7%). Les deux flottilles utilisent des dispositifs de concentration du poisson (DCP) pour pêcher et collaborent considérablement en mettant en commun leurs prises pendant les opérations de pêche. Plus de 80% des prises sont réalisées sous DCP. Une prise totale de 75.329,40 t a été débarquée en 2012, soit une diminution d'environ 2.500 t par rapport à 2011. Les récentes améliorations de l'échantillonnage, conjuguées à la transmission de davantage d'informations issues des livres de bord de la pêcherie, ont contribué à améliorer la compréhension de la distribution spatiotemporelle des espèces. Il est envisagé qu'une synthèse plus approfondie de la base de données sur les statistiques ghanéennes couvrant la période 1980-2012 donnera lieu à une stratégie d'échantillonnage plus claire visant à améliorer l'information sur la capture et la composition spécifique de l'ensemble de la capture (Tâche II) par rapport aux innovations observées dans la pêcherie. L'achèvement de la révision de la Tâche II du Ghana en 2013 par des experts permettrait de réaliser l'évaluation des espèces tropicales avec des postulats minimaux. Un programme d'observateurs a été mis en œuvre en 2012 à bord de 12 senneurs dans le but de former les observateurs sur les méthodes adéquates d'estimation des captures et de transcription des informations dans les livres de bord. Le programme a également été réalisé afin d'estimer la composition par espèce de la capture. Un échantillonnage des istiophoridés provenant de la pêcherie artisanale de filet maillant s'est poursuivi sur la plage le long du littoral occidental du Ghana, les prises d'espadon et de makaira bleu étant très faibles.

RESUMEN

La industria atunera en Ghana captura listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), rabil (Thunnus albacares) y patudo (Thunnus obesus). Veinte (20) barcos de cebo vivo y diecisiete (17) cerqueros pescan actualmente en la ZEE de las aguas costeras de Ghana y más allá, y explotan estas especies de túnidos junto con otras especies de pequeños túnidos como la bacoreta (Euthynnus alletteratus). Durante el año objeto de revisión, las capturas de listado fueron las más elevadas (77%), seguidas de rabil (12%), patudo (4%), y otras especies de túnidos, entre ellas bacoreta (7%). Estas flotas emplean dispositivos de concentración de peces (DCP) en la pesca y colaboran ampliamente compartiendo sus capturas durante las operaciones de pesca. Más del 80% de las capturas se realizan con DCP. En 2012 se desembarcó una captura total de 75.329,40 t, lo que supone un descenso de aproximadamente 2.500 t con respecto a 2011. Las recientes mejoras en el muestreo, junto con la disposición de más información de los cuadernos de pesca de la pesquería, han contribuido a la adquisición de un mejor conocimiento de la distribución espacio-temporal de las especies. Se prevé que una síntesis adicional de la base de datos de Ghana para el periodo 1980-2012 proporcionará una estrategia clara de muestreo para mejorar la información sobre captura y composición por especies de toda la captura (Tarea II) en relación con las innovaciones observadas en la pesquería. La finalización en 2013 de la revisión de los datos de Tarea II de Ghana realizada por expertos permitirá que la evaluación de túnidos tropicales se realice con supuestos mínimos. En 2012 se organizó un programa de observadores embarcados en doce cerqueros con el objetivo de formar a los oficiales en los métodos adecuados para estimar las capturas y para cumplimentar la información de los cuadernos de pesca. Este programa también se realizó con el objetivo de estimar de un modo apropiado la composición por especies de la captura. El muestreo en playa de istiofóridos continuó en la costa occidental de Ghana con los operadores de redes de enmalle artesanales, y se registraron muy pocas capturas de aguja blanca y pez espada.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The tuna industry in Ghana comprises 20 baitboats, and 17 purse-seiners. This surface fleet mainly catches skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) within the eastern central Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna-like species exploited are black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and bonito (*Sarda sarda*). The Fisheries Scientific Survey Division (also known as the Marine Fisheries Research Division (MFRD)) of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development is the Government Agency responsible for tuna research and statistics in Ghana.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Scientific research

In the year 2012, skipjack catches (77%) were the most abundant followed by yellowfin (12%), and bigeye (4%). Other tuna-like species accounted for the remaining 7%. A total catch of 75,329.40 t was landed in 2012, a decrease of approximately 2,500 t over the year 2011. This can be attributed to the fact that the majority of the baitboats did not operate effectively during the year 2011. Effort was lower in terms of days at sea for 2012.

Tuna baitboats use mainly anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) as bait for their operations and seldom young sardinellas as they have been scarce over the past 3-5 years. Both fleets also employed over 1,000 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in catching the resources in 2012 and collaborated with each other sharing their catch during fishing operations. This sharing act has been a typical pattern in the tuna fishing operations with over 80% of catches off FADs.

Port sampling of the three major species of tuna were carried out from Tema to determine among others, length frequency distribution and ascertain the spatio-temporal distribution of the species to be used for stock assessment purposes. The majority of the fishing occurred within the major spawning grounds off the Gulf of Guinea.

Data (Task I, II & III) (i.e. catch effort) for the year 2012 were duly forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat via the AVDTH3.2 software programme.

In conformity with the objectives of the Data Fund, Ghanaian statistics for the principal tunas have been revised for improved species composition with an intersessional meeting held in 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 (2006-2011), independent information from international observers sponsored by ICCAT. Further synthesis of the database on Ghana from 1986-2006 was carried out to get a clear picture on the catch and species composition of the entire catch in relation to different fishing strategies of captains and the lack of adequate information of some fleets landing elsewhere apart from the home port, Tema. Further potential biases in the sampling schemes with possible substitution criteria were raised at the recent ICCAT meeting held on Ghanaian statistics. Further a task force was set up under the able leadership of Dr. Alain Fonteneau to review all the datasets for the earlier period (1996-2006) where FAD fishing and purse seine fleets were reintroduced in Ghana. For the years 2008-2011, logbook recovery rates have been over 70% and incorporated into the AVDTH database. Data for 2007 are yet to be incorporated into the database and this would be done with the help of the IRD scientists. It is envisaged that a complete new series of Task II would be presented in 2013 to be adopted by the Tropical Species Group (2012 Intersessional Meeting of the Tropical Tuna Species Group, Spain, April 23 to 27, 2012) to complete the task started over a decade to streamline Ghanaian database.

Beach sampling of billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana. Catch and effort data for the year 2012 was submitted accordingly (**Table 3**). Swordfish landings dropped slightly by approximately 6 t in the year 2012 from 60.14 t in 2011. Sailfish catches dropped by approximately 90 t from 298.93 t in 2011 to 200.82 t in 2012. A drop was observed in blue marlin catches in 2012 (233 t) from (322.14 t in 2011). Virtually no white marlin landings were observed in 2012. High catches for all billfishes were noted to occur in the fourth quarters of each year.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (scientific)	30/07/2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	30/07/2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/07/2013.
S4	Catch & effort (Task II)	30/07/2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/07/2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/07/2013.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	See detail of observer report sent (JDMIP).
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	30/07/2013
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or	Not applicable.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
	alternative at the time of BFT caging	
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	30/7/2013.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Data collected as part of observer program (JDMIP).
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	30/7/2013.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	30/7/2013.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Not applicable.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable To commerce in 2014.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. (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	Not applicable.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Some data in observer programs since 2012.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
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	Preliminary reports on quantities in observer data.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

3.1 The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m has not changed in the year 2012 with 17 purse seiners, 20 baitboats and two carriers. These were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat in February 2013. The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCSD) of the Commission regularly inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions ensuring that their licenses, equipment etc. are in conformity to national and international laws. The VMS tracking installed in October 2012 is also duly monitored by the MCS personnel whilst logbook verifications are done by the Marine Fisheries Research Division using among others the “SURFER” software programme for plotting geographical positions. A lot of improvement in the management of the VMS has occurred with training and observer programmes to which the Data Fund and the JDMIP had contributed.

3.2. 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 six baitboats for three purse seiners as stipulated with a further reduction of two more baitboats yet to be accomplished in 2013. Further vessels are being monitored to ascertain the real species composition in order to determine the actual bigeye catches. This is correlated with efforts from the canneries where a much more precise sorting is done.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	<p>The tuna industry in Ghana comprises skipjack (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>), yellowfin (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) and bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>). 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 (<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>). A total catch of 75,329.40 t were landed in 2012, a decrease of approximately 2,500 t over the year 2011. This can be attributed to the fact that the majority of baitboats did not operate effectively during the year 2011. Effort was lower in terms of days at sea for 2012. During the year under review, skipjack catches were the highest (77%) followed by yellowfin (12%), bigeye (4%) and other tuna-like species including black skipjack (7%), respectively.</p> <p>Both fleets employ Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in fishing and collaborate extensively sharing their catch during fishing operations. Over 80% of catches are conducted off FADs.</p> <p>Recent improvements in sampling coupled with the</p>

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			<p>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 1980-2012 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. Completion of revision in Ghana's Task II in 2013 by experts would enable the assessment of tropical species to be carried out with minimal assumptions.</p> <p>An observer programme was organized in 2012 on board 12 purse seine vessels with the aim of training officers on proper methods of estimating catches and filling out information in logbooks. Also the programme was conducted to estimate the proper species composition of the catch.</p> <p>Beach sampling of billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill operators with virtually low catches of swordfish and white marlin.</p>
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Ghana has reported on all ICCAT fisheries applicable as per GEN 0001.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	30/7/2013.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	30/7/2013.
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	27/2/2013.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	MOU signed between ICCAT and Abidjan seeks to inspect and sample vessels from Ghana landing in Abidjan as a means of improving the quality of data for stock assessments.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	19/9/2013.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Fishing activities, etc. sent to Belize through the local company.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	37 vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	30/7/2013.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	Not applicable.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	EC allegation on Panofi vessels to be ready by 12/10/13.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	27/2/2013.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	27/2/2013.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	EC allegation on Panofi vessels will be ready by 12/10/2013.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	30/7/2013.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	10 observers.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/7/2013.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/7/2013.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	30/7/2013 Sections 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.7 of GEN 0001.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	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.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Not applicable.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	GEN 0001 – Observer programs (JDMIP).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 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 2012. Catch returns from vessels discharging into the canneries have also been thoroughly checked and also information from the canneries are frequently sent to ICCAT Secretariat via ISSF. Data for 2012 for some canneries were sent to the ISSF and also detailed cannery catches to ICCAT. Catch certifications in accordance with EU regulations have been carried out during the year under review for exports of all principal species and further reforms to control IUU fishing. This has been tedious due the operational status of the VMS being operationalized in the latter part of 2012. Monitoring of the VMS has however intensified to reduce any issues of vessels not complying with national and international norms and standards.

4.2 National observer programmes Rec. 08-05/10-04

An observer programme was organized in 2012 sponsored by ICCAT/JDMIP. 12 vessels, mainly purse-seiners, were monitored during the year 2012. The main objective of the programme was to monitor fishing activities of vessels and also estimate the proper species composition of the catch on each set. Secondly the proper filling of records into logbooks was also verified by observers. In recommendation, among others, it was mentioned that due to the massive use of FADs and their attendant effect on juvenile mortality, precautionary steps should be taken to safeguard the fishery. 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. Observer reports for 2012 have been duly reported under the ICCAT/JDMIP protocol.

4.3 History of swordfish fishery and development/management plan Rec. 10-02/best available data on swordfish including sex and discards

The artisanal drift net fishery in Ghana started in the 1970s targeting large pelagics, mainly skipjack tuna and sharks (mainly hammerhead sharks and blue sharks). This fishery operated from large dugout canoes about 8-10m, using small drift nets with meshes between 45-60 mm. Catch and effort data from sampling and catch assessment surveys after Banerji S. 1972 and following the FAO ARTFISH software are reported. As part of the ICCAT enhanced billfish programme, size sampling among other statistical and biological parameters off the 4 major landing sites namely Apam, Shama, Dixcove and Axim are obtained on monthly basis. No discards are noted in this fishery. Management plans in conformity to ICCAT regulations prohibit landing of juvenile fishes less than 115 cm LJFL. Sex ratio for the species are few and ongoing. 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. Funds from the enhanced billfish programme has enabled the smooth collection of data.

4.4 Internal action report Rec. 09-08

Document cp10-intac20 has been duly filled and submitted 28 July 2013.

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 on 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. Four such meetings have been held between the GTA and the Fisheries Commission in the year 2012 with one between the EU Fisheries delegation in 2012 discussing issues of compliance with ICCAT regulations.

4.5 Alternative scientific monitoring approach Rec. 10-10

The Fisheries Commission through its Research Division has been collaborating with its colleagues in Côte d'Ivoire in obtaining requested information and missing gaps especially with Ghanaian vessels landing there. During the year 2012, over 90% of vessels landed in Tema before transporting its catch to other third party ports and hence minimal datasets were obtained from other ports. Under the West African Regional Fisheries Project (WARFP) a protocol is being initiated for the possibility of a sub-regional observer programme and licenses for deep sea fishing including tuna fishing. This initiative has taken off with a training programme being organized in Gambia for English speaking West African countries to be continued in 2013. It is envisaged by 2014 that 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 swordfish and bigeye statistical documents were sent to the Secretariat on the 30 July 2013 in the format prescribed. No swordfish exports were noted.

4.7 Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan for 2012

Ghana has submitted an action plan in 2011 accepted by the Commission. Further to this, Ghana will continue to ensure constant inspection of its fleet by the relevant authorities to ensure that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rules 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.

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 in 2013 during the month of January and February. Most of the vessels were fishing off the zone on FADs. A few cases of FADs drifting into the zone were noted and verbal caution to recalcitrant captains was taken. From 2014, it is envisaged that all Ghanaian registered purse seiners will participate in the Regional Observer Programme (ROP) will be administered by ICCAT through the service/contract provider.

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

This information has been submitted via the AVDTH3.2 programme for all the vessels included below for 2012.

The list of vessels authorized to fish yellowfin and bigeye are the same as the list supplied in 2013.

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

5.1 Transshipment report Rec. 06-11

Table 4 shows the data for transshipment at port submitted for 2012.

5.2 Management plan for the use of FADs Rec. 11-01

No available plan for the use of FADs is in place however Ghana in 2012 has been monitoring the number of FADs used by the various fleets noting carefully the status, make and deployment periods. These are incorporated in our observer reports and also submitted likewise.

Table 1a. Landings (t) of the principal tunas for the year 2012.

<i>2012</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	3,465.5	5,774.5	9,240	12
BET	229.8	2,684.1	2,913.9	4
SKJ	17,144.5	40,554.8	57,699.3	77
OTHS	2,024.5	3,451.7	5,476.2	7
TOTAL	22,864.3	52,465.1	75,329.4	100

Table 1b. Comparison of principal tuna landings by species 2011&2012 (t).

<i>Vessel/species</i>	<i>Yellowfin 2012</i>	<i>Yellowfin 2011</i>	<i>Skipjack 2012</i>	<i>Skipjack 2011</i>	<i>Bigeye 2012</i>	<i>Bigeye 2011</i>
Baitboat	3,465.5	2,549	17,144.5	12,533	229.8	1,104
Purse seine	5,774.5	7,935	40,554.8	37,712	2,684.1	3,338

Table 2. Size (cm) ranges of tunas year 2012.

	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>
Baitboat	32-66 cm	33-67 cm	37-83 cm
Purse seine	34-64 cm	34-127 cm	35-119 cm

Table 3. shows catch (t) and effort (trips) for billfishes for 2012 & 2011.

<i>2012</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	54.95	6.33	6.71	23.34	34.67	11.35	2.43	10.65	6.49	9.90	34.00	0.00	200.82
Blue marlin	83.60	6.60	20.30	32.40	42.30	16.10	2.30	12.10	3.20	0.60	14.40	0.00	233.90
Swordfish	5.53	1.51	9.94	4.20	3.84	5.48	10.83	1.74	3.00	1.72	1.14	5.00	53.92
White marlin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.54	0.57
Effort trips	4,942	2,911	2,543	1,109	5,098	3,328	4,866	2,001	1,566	2,311	2,766	5,098	5,987

<i>2011</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	149.46	13.62	5.46	32.90	15.63	14.70	33.39	0.71	3.86	0.57	0.00	28.63	298.93
Blue marlin	19.54	31.24	26.40	53.03	18.25	61.10	30.29	15.79	31.02	2.80	1.10	41.58	332.14
Swordfish	17.95	8.14	7.26	4.92	2.42	3.10	7.16	0.62	2.60	2.83	1.23	1.91	60.14
White marlin	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
Effort trips	6,198	2,210	2,494	1,268	4,923	2,914	5,530	2,100	1,961	3,499	4,487	4,508	3,744

Table 4. This table shows the data for transshipment at port submitted for 2012.

<i>Year</i>			<i>2012</i>	<i>Catches (t)</i>				
<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Fishing vessel</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>OTHERS</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
29	2	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Forerunner	5	0	182	3	190
8	3	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Forerunner	12	11	380	7	410
10	3	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Master	40	110	485	5	640
15	3	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Volunter	29	46	680	5	760
17	3	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Frontier	10	5	250	15	280
18	3	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Discoverer	22	109	585	0	716
18	3	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Frontier	12	11	380	7	410
13	4	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Frontier	0	30	203	17	250
17	4	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Master	45	10	595	15	665
21	4	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Pathfinder	20	15	560	5	600
22	4	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Pathfinder	76	34	130	0	240
3	5	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Frontier	12	240	10	3	265
3	5	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Discoverer	6	0	605	89	700
4	5	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Volunteer	11	0	670	34	715
5	5	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Forerunner	0	20	900	0	920
17	5	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Master	10	715	15	10	750
20	5	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Master	13	0	0	2	15
25	5	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Pathfinder	21	0	0	4	25
26	5	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Pathfinder	100	65	620	0	785
30	5	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Discoverer	0	0	660	120	780
30	5	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Discoverer	11	0	0	14	25
1	6	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Frontier	28	45	301	6	380
11	6	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Volunteer	12	8	700	0	720
27	6	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Forerunner	4	107	625	0	736
6	7	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Discoverer	15	135	630	10	790
8	7	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Discoverer	0	0	20	5	25

13	7	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Master	20	65	545	10	640
14	8	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Forerunner	0	50	150	0	200
22	7	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Volunteer	4	6	665	0	675
22	7	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Volunteer	35	10	5	0	50
28	7	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Pathfinder	29	11	0	0	40
28	7	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Pathfinder	10	110	710	0	830
31	8	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Volunteer	138	2	590	0	730
31	8	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Volunteer	138	2	590	0	730
2	9	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Pathfinder	72	180	625	0	877
9	9	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Master	60	100	390	10	560
12	9	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Master	15	35	155	5	210
16	9	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Frontier	60	250	430	5	745
20	9	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Forerunner	30	0	200	0	230
22	9	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Volunteer	10	20	720	0	750
30	9	Panofi Volta Victory	Panofi Forerunner	170	0	0	0	170
30	9	Panofi Volta Glory	Panofi Forerunner	85	0	590	5	680
20	10	P. Victory	P. Frontier	30	0	610	10	650
6	11	P. Victory	P Forunner	75	0	785	20	880
12	11	P. Victory	P. Discoverer	25	225	260	0	510
12	11	P. Glory	P. Discoverer	10	140	275	0	425
17	11	P. Victory	P. Master	15	75	650	15	755
21	11	P. Victory	P. Frontier	100	0	630	10	740
12	12	P. Glory	P. Frontier	0	6	639	5	650
14	12	P. Victory	P. Discoverer	45	250	595	0	890
30	12	P Victory	P. Master	60	15	650	10	735

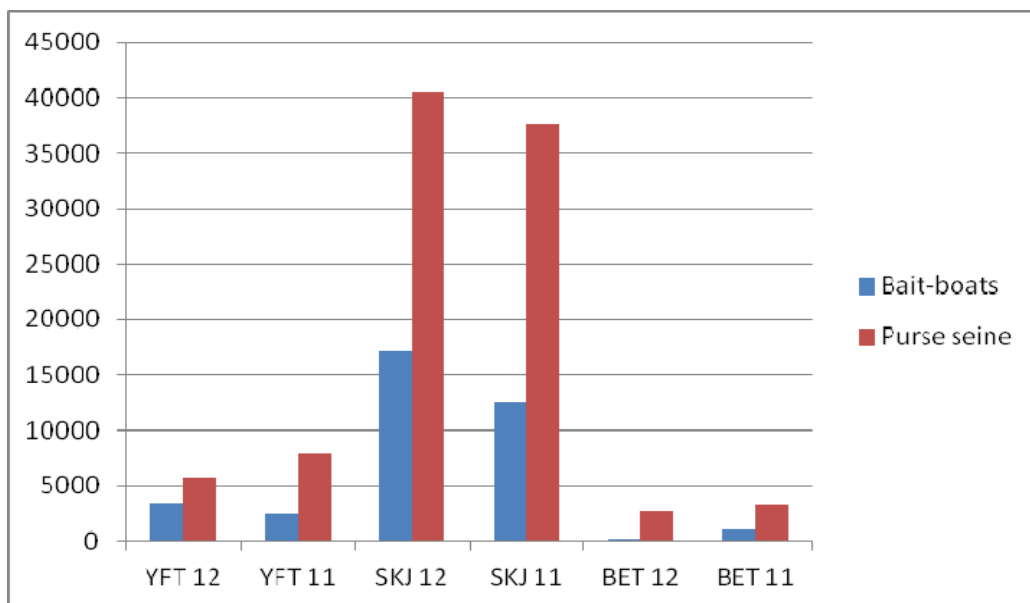


Figure 1. Comparison of landings of tuna species caught in 2012 and 2011.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUATEMALA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUATEMALA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUATEMALA**

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Pesquerías nacionales

Actualmente la flota atunera guatemalteca autorizada para operar en la zona del Convenio la compone una embarcación activa. Las principales especies objetivo son rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) y listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), y capturas menores de patudo (*Thunnus obesus*). Como lo indica la **Tabla 1**.

También se realiza pesca en la zona costera de Guatemala del Atlántico delimitada como área del Caribe, principalmente por embarcaciones artesanales menores de diez metros de eslora y dirigidas a la captura de camarón marino y peces en general. Como lo indica la **Tabla 2**.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

La revisión de la bitácora de pesca y el apoyo del Centro Oceanográfico de Canarias ha permitido mejorar los procedimientos de verificación de información de capturas de la embarcación que opera en la zona del Convenio.

A continuación se presenta la Lista de información enviada a la Secretaría de conformidad con los requisitos de la Comisión.

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

<i>Número</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	18/10/2013.
S2	Características de la flota	07/08/2013.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	07/08/2013.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	27/08/2013.
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	27/08/2013.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	27/08/2013.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías deportivas en el Mediterráneo.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías de recreo.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores para atún.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable.
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable.
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques pesqueros de palangre o arpón. 09/07/2013.
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las instalaciones de engorde	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería

<i>Número</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
	emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 87 [88]	de atún rojo.
S17	Resultados de los programas de muestreo y/o alternativos en el momento de introducción en jaula del atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura no autorizada	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	Véase la sección 5.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No hay cambios con respecto al año anterior.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, incluyendo por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de pez espada.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene guías desarrolladas.

<i>Número</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
	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	20/02/2013.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de captura incidental.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de captura incidental.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

INFORME ANUAL, PARTE II SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME DE GESTIÓN)

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Guatemala como país parte de la Comisión y en cumplimiento de la legislación pesquera nacional, a través de la Autoridad competente de pesca ha encaminado sus esfuerzos a atender sus responsabilidades como miembro de la CICAA y proveer la información disponible.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Guatemala ha orientado esfuerzos para cumplir cada una de las disposiciones aplicables según la pesquería que practica en las diferentes subcomisiones a la que pertenece, sin embargo en las subcomisiones 2 y 4 actualmente no se realiza pesquería sobre los recursos comprendidos en estas subcomisiones.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	09/07/2013.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	07/08/2013.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques registrados.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
		a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	registrados.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	07/08/2013.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	07/08/2013.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. Guatemala está evaluando esta situación.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	1.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	No hay cambios con respecto al año anterior.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene GPA.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesca deportiva en la zona del Convenio.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	07/08/2013.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	07/08/2013.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques para pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable. 09/07/2013
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2013	No aplicable.

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 10-04	No aplicable.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2012	No aplicable. 26/03/2013.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. 09/07/2013.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable. 09/07/2013.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable. 09/07/2013.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplicable.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplicable.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable. 12/03/2013.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable. 12/03/2013.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable. 12/03/2013.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	07/08/2013.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2012	07/08/2013.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	Guatemala como parte de sus compromisos ante la Comisión así como el cumplimiento de la legislación pesquera nacional implementó la veda basándose con la información proporcionada por la Comisión.
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene un programa de observadores para atuneros.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. 26/03/2013.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala tiene programa estadístico.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento	No aplicable. 26/03/2013.

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
		estadístico de ICCAT	
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico Norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene embarcaciones operando para esta pesquería. 09/07/2013.
ALB	4002	Capturas provisionales acumuladas de atún blanco del Sur	07/08/2013.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
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 aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
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 aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Se ha informado al armador sobre las Directrices de FAO para su implementación durante sus operaciones pesqueras.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene capturas

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
		medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	incidentales.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura fortuita.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene sistema implementado.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.

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

4.1 Captura fortuita de tortugas marinas

Durante el presente año la embarcación atunera guatemalteca no ha comunicado alguna interacción con tortugas marinas durante sus faenas de pesca. Además, se ha informado al armador sobre las Directrices de FAO para reducir la mortalidad de tortugas marinas en las operaciones pesqueras.

4.2 Medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada

Se ha fortalecido la comunicación con los armadores para evitar la implicación de sus actividades pesqueras en prácticas de acciones ilegales. Hasta la fecha ningún Estado costero en el área del Convenio ha notificado oficialmente sobre posibles infracciones cometidas por la embarcación guatemalteca que actualmente operan en la zona de CICAA o en la ZEE de algún Estados costeros. Sin embargo, si existiera algún indicio se investigaría y sancionaría, de ser el caso, conforme a la normativa pesquera vigente la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y su Reglamento.

4.3 Seguimiento satelital de embarcaciones pesqueras

Con el funcionamiento del Centro de Seguimiento y Control Satelital (CSCS) para embarcaciones pesqueras instalado en las oficinas centrales de la Autoridad Pesquera, se ha logrando fortalecer las actividades de seguimiento y control sobre la embarcación de bandera nacional y a permitido dar respuesta a las solicitudes de información con relación a su actividades pesqueras en la Zona del Convenio como en la ZEE de algún Estado ribereño.

4.4 General

Actualmente Guatemala no tiene puertos en el Atlántico que reciban desembarques o donde se hagan transbordos de especies bajo el manejo de CICAA, sin embargo las autoridades involucradas están considerando la oportunidad. Hasta la fecha, no se han autorizado transbordos en puerto ni realizado arreglos con otros Estados en cuyos puertos descarguen buques guatemaltecos para enviar inspectores de pesca nacionales.

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

Guatemala ha buscado orientar los esfuerzos necesarios para el cumplimiento de cada una de las disposiciones de la Comisión, entre ellos el envío de las Tareas Estadísticas. Estamos entendidos de la importancia de esta información y el cumplimiento de los tiempos de entrega. Sin embargo, a veces no hemos logrado entender algunas de las instrucciones proporcionadas, entre ellas: "Incluir en la presentación de datos estadísticos con la mayor resolución posible 1x1". No fue clara esta instrucción.

Tabla 1. Comparación de capturas de túnidos tropicales en el área de CICAA por la embarcación “SANT YAGO UNO”, valores expresados en t.

<i>Especie</i>	<i>Captura (t)</i>	
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
YFT <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	2,802.9	2,949.1
SKJ <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	2,828.9	3,630.9
BET <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	281.9	261.7
OTR Otras capturas incidentales	47.8	0

Tabla 2. Otras pesquerías nacionales.

<i>Mes</i>	<i>Captura (t)</i>	
	<i>Camarón marino</i>	<i>Peces</i>
Enero	12,1	24,9
Febrero	8,4	17,1
Marzo	7,8	18,1
Abril	12,4	23,4
Mayo		Veda
Junio	11,2	18,2
Julio	15,9	27,5
Agosto	12,3	24,3
Septiembre	10,9	25,4
Octubre	13,4	26,7
Noviembre		Veda
Diciembre	13,7	24,7

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE
INFORME ANUAL DE LA REPUBLICA DE GUINEA**

Hassimiou TALL¹

SUMMARY

The Republic of Guinea enjoys a privileged situation in terms of fishery resources. Industrial fishing is dependent on the foreign fleet which is comprised of vessels operating under different arrangements (fishing, chartering and consignment agreements). The Republic of Guinea/European Union Memorandum of Understanding for the period 2009-2012 has expired. This Memorandum of Understanding which concerned exclusively tuna fishing was suspended in 2009 and has not been renewed to date. An arrangement was negotiated and concluded between the Republic of Guinea and a French tuna fishers' association in respect of nine vessels for 2012. Within the framework of the ICCAT Convention, three purse seiners flying the Guinean flag operated in 2012. They are as follows: Avra, Belouga and Mervent. The total catches in 2012 amounted to 9,751,990 kg, which essentially comprised two species: skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis) and yellowfin (Thunnus albacares). Since 2010, appropriate measures have been taken by the authorities of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture for regular provision of statistics to ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

La République de Guinée jouit d'une situation privilégiée en matière de ressources halieutiques. La pêche industrielle est tributaire de la flotte étrangère composée de navires alignés sous le couvert d'arrangements divers (accords de pêche, affrètement, consignation). Le protocole de l'accord de pêche République de Guinée/Union européenne qui couvrait la période 2009-2012 est arrivé à terme. Ce protocole qui portait exclusivement sur la pêche de thons a été suspendu en 2009 et n'a pas été renouvelé jusqu'à cette date. Un arrangement a été négocié et conclu entre la République de Guinée et une association française de pêcheurs de thons en faveur de neuf navires pour l'année 2012. Dans le cadre de la Convention de l'ICCAT, trois navires senners ayant pavillon guinéen ont été alignés en 2012. Ce sont les navires suivants : Avra, Belouga et Mervent. Les captures totales réalisées en 2012 sont de 9.751.990 kg, composées essentiellement de deux espèces : le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis) et albacore (Thunnus albacares). Depuis 2010, des mesures appropriées sont prises par les autorités du Ministère de la pêche et de l'aquaculture pour la fourniture régulière des statistiques à l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

La República de Guinea disfruta de una situación privilegiada en lo que se refiere a recursos pesqueros. La pesca industrial depende de la flota extranjera, compuesta por buques cubiertos por diversos acuerdos (acuerdos de pesca, fletamento, consignación). El protocolo del acuerdo de pesca de la República de Guinea/Unión Europea que cubría el periodo 2009-2012, ha finalizado. Este protocolo, que se refería únicamente a la pesca de túnidos, fue suspendido en 2009 y no fue renovado hasta la fecha. Para el año 2012 se negoció y concluyó un acuerdo entre la República de Guinea y una asociación francesa de pescadores atuneros respecto a nueve buques. En el marco del Convenio de ICCAT, tres cerqueros con pabellón de Guinea fueron incluidos en 2012. Estos tres buques fueron: Avra, Belouga y Mervent. Las capturas totales realizadas en 2012 fueron 9.751.990 kg, que incluían principalmente dos especies, el listado (Katsuwonus pelamis) y el rabil (Thunnus albacares). Desde 2010, las autoridades del Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura han adoptado las medidas adecuadas para facilitar estadísticas a ICCAT de forma regular.

¹ Délégué de la République de Guinée auprès de l'ICCAT.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information sur les pêcheries

Le Ministère de la pêche et de l'aquaculture a négocié un protocole d'entente avec l'organisation des producteurs de thons congelés (ORTHOGE) portant sur la mise en exploitation de neuf navires au cours de l'année 2012.

Trois navires battant pavillon guinéen comprenant l'AVRA, le BELOUGA et le MERVENT ont été alignés en 2012 dans le cadre de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Ces navires, qui bénéficient de licences de pêche dûment délivrées par les autorités guinéennes, ciblent principalement le listao et l'albacore. Ils ont également des autorisations de pêche en haute mer et des balises ont été installées à bord.

La production des trois navires est débarquée et vendue en Côte d'Ivoire, à Abidjan.

La production débarquée par les trois navires fait l'objet d'analyse de contrôle de qualité sanitaire et d'hygiène par le laboratoire officiel de la Côte d'Ivoire « Lanada », avec lequel l'autorité compétente de la République de Guinée a un accord de partenariat et de collaboration.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Statistiques

Depuis 2010, la fourniture des statistiques de capture des navires thoniers s'est beaucoup améliorée grâce aux mesures prises par les autorités guinéennes et l'appui obtenu de l'ICCAT en matière de renforcement des capacités.

En 2012, la situation des statistiques de capture se présente comme suit :

Tableau 1. Situation des statistiques de capture.

<i>Navires</i>	<i>Albacore</i>	<i>Listao</i>	<i>Sous-total (Kg)</i>
BELOUGA	116.990 kg	2.947.050 kg	3.064.040 kg
MERENT	51.735 kg	2.574.810 kg	2.626.545 kg
AVRA	195.415 kg	3.865.990 kg	4.061.405 kg
TOTAL GÉNÉRAL			9.751.990 kg

2.2 Recherche

Le Centre national des sciences halieutiques de Boussoura est l'organisme public chargé de la recherche. En raison de la limitation des compétences, des moyens logistiques et financiers disponibles, aucune opération de recherche sur le thon n'a été effectuée en 2013.

S'agissant des requins/raies, un plan national de protection de ces espèces a été élaboré. Un programme de suivi de ces activités est mis en place au niveau de tous les débarcadères grâce à un appui de la Commission sous-régionale des pêches.

Un atelier de renforcement des capacités en matière de collecte et de traitement des données statistiques a été organisé à Conakry en 2012 grâce à l'appui technique et financier de l'ICCAT.

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

SUMMARY

Iceland's Ministry of Industries and Innovation allocates its bluefin tuna quota for one year at a time. In 2012, Iceland's quota for E-BFT was 29.82 metric tons (t). One longline vessel was allocated a quota to operate during the open fishing season from 1 August to 31 December in the North East Atlantic and a proportion of the quota was set aside for bycatch. The total catches from the longline vessel were 2.6 t, which were exported to Japan. Bycatches of bluefin tuna by Icelandic vessels in the Icelandic EEZ amounted to 2.4 t in 2012; these catches were sold domestically. In 2013, the Icelandic quota for E-BFT was 30.97 t. The authorized method of fishing was longline in the North East Atlantic, and the fishing season ran from 1 August to 31 December while the recreational fisheries open season was from 16 June to 14 October. One longline vessel was allocated an individual quota of 26 t and three recreational vessels were issued a common pool quota of 2 t, with the remaining tons of the quota reserved for bycatch of bluefin tuna by Icelandic vessels in other fisheries. The recreational vessels did not utilize their licences in 2013 and the longline vessel has not caught any bluefin tuna as of October 2013. Icelandic vessels fishing for small pelagics within the Icelandic EEZ reported bycatches of bluefin tuna in 2013. The Ministry will adjust the quota allocated to the longline vessel if needed to account for bycatches. There are no direct fisheries for any other fish species under ICCAT management, but porbeagle, spotted dogfish and Greenland shark are bycatches in other commercial fisheries within the Icelandic EEZ. As discarding of fish by Icelandic vessels is prohibited by law, ICCAT recommendations banning the retention, storing, landing and selling of shark species and turtles are implemented by Iceland by requiring vessels to release these species alive or, if this is not possible, to store them separately and submit them to Iceland's Marine Research Institute for scientific purposes. All sales of these species are prohibited.

RÉSUMÉ

Le ministère des industries et de l'innovation islandais alloue son quota de thon rouge chaque année. En 2012, le quota islandais de thon rouge de l'Est s'élevait à 29,82 t. Un palangrier a reçu un quota pour opérer pendant la saison de pêche courant du 1er août au 31 décembre dans l'Atlantique Nord-Est et une part du quota a été réservé pour les prises accessoires. Les prises totales du palangrier se sont élevées à 2,6 t, quantité qui a été exportée au Japon. En 2012, les prises accessoires de thon rouge réalisées par les navires islandais dans la ZEE islandaise se sont élevées à 2,4 t ; ces prises ont fait l'objet d'un commerce national. En 2013, le quota islandais de thon rouge de l'Est s'élevait à 30,97 t ; la méthode de pêche autorisée était la palangre dans l'Atlantique Nord-Est et la saison de pêche courait du 1er août au 31 décembre ; les pêcheries récréatives disposaient d'une saison allant du 16 juin au 14 octobre. Un quota individuel de 26 t a été alloué à un palangrier et trois navires récréatifs ont reçu un quota commun de 2 t, le reste du quota ayant été réservé aux prises accessoires de thon rouge réalisées par les navires islandais dans d'autres pêcheries. En 2013, les navires récréatifs n'ont pas utilisé leurs licences et au mois d'octobre 2013, le palangrier n'avait pas capturé de thon rouge. Les navires islandais, ciblant les petits pélagiques dans la ZEE islandaise, ont déclaré des prises accessoires de thon rouge en 2013. Le ministère va ajuster le quota alloué au palangrier si cela s'avère nécessaire pour prendre en compte les prises accessoires. Il n'existe pas d'autres pêcheries ciblant directement toute autre espèce de poisson relevant de la gestion de l'ICCAT, mais le requin-taupe commun, la grande roussette et la laimargue sont capturés accessoirement dans la ZEE islandaise au sein d'autres pêcheries commerciales. Étant donné que la loi interdit aux navires islandais de rejeter des poissons, l'Islande met en œuvre les recommandations de l'ICCAT interdisant de retenir à bord, de stocker, de débarquer et de vendre des espèces de requins et des tortues, imposant aux navires de remettre ces espèces à l'eau à l'état vivant ou, si cela n'est pas possible, de les stocker séparément et de les soumettre à l'Institut de recherche marine d'Islande à des fins scientifiques. La vente de ces espèces est interdite.

RESUMEN

El Ministerio de Industria e Innovación en Islandia asigna su cuota de atún rojo para un año cada vez. En 2012, la cuota islandesa de atún rojo del este se estableció en 29,82 t. Un palangrero recibió la cuota para la temporada de pesca desde el 1 de agosto al 31 de diciembre en el Atlántico noreste y se reservó una parte de la cuota para las capturas fortuitas incidentales. Las capturas totales del palangrero fueron de 2,6 t, que fueron exportadas a Japón. Las capturas fortuitas incidentales de atún rojo por parte de buques islandeses en la ZEE de Islandia ascendieron a 2,4 t en 2012 y estas capturas se vendieron en el mercado nacional. En 2013, la cuota islandesa de atún rojo del este fue de 30,97 t y el método de pesca permitido en el Atlántico noreste fue el palangre. La temporada de pesca es desde el 1 de agosto al 31 de diciembre y para las pesquerías de recreo es desde el 16 de junio al 14 de octubre. Se asignaron 26 t de cuota individual a un palangrero, y tres buques de recreo recibieron una cuota común de 2 t. El resto de la cuota se reservó para capturas fortuitas incidentales de atún rojo realizadas por buques islandeses en otras pesquerías. Los buques de recreo no utilizaron sus licencias en 2013 y el palangrero, a octubre de 2013, no había capturado atún rojo. Los buques islandeses que pescan pequeños pelágicos dentro de la ZEE islandesa han comunicado capturas fortuitas de atún rojo en 2013. Si es necesario, el Ministerio ajustará la cuota asignada al palangrero para tener en cuenta las capturas fortuitas. No hay ninguna pesquería dirigida a otras especies gestionadas por ICCAT, pero el marrajo sardinero, pintarroja y tollo de Groenlandia son capturas fortuitas en la ZEE de Islandia en otras pesquerías comerciales. Dado que la legislación prohíbe el descarte de peces a los buques islandeses, las Recomendaciones de ICCAT que prohíben la retención, almacenaje, desembarque y venta de tiburones y tortugas fueron implementadas por Islandia que ha requerido a los buques que liberen vivas estas especies y que, cuando esto no sea posible, las almacenen en un lugar separado, y las presenten al Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas de Islandia para fines científicos. Está prohibida la venta de estas especies.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fishing information

In 2012 the Icelandic east Atlantic bluefin tuna quota was 29.82 t. One longline vessel was allocated an IQ of 25 t and fished 2.6 t and the rest was reserved for incidental by-catch. The longline catches were exported to Japan by airfreight. Incidental by-catch of Icelandic vessels fishing for small pelagics within the Icelandic EEZ, amounted to 2.4 t in 2012 which were sold domestically.

In 2013 the Icelandic bluefin tuna quota was 30.97 t and was allocated as follows:

Recreational vessels were allocated a common pool quota of 2 t. The recreational fishery is only allowed on the basis of registered vessels and catches are limited to one fish per vessel per day. In 2013 three such vessels applied and were notified to ICCAT. Catches are to be notified to the Directorate before landing and inspectors from the Directorate record the landings. Commercial sale of catches is banned. No recreational vessel utilized its E-BFT license in 2013.

One longline vessel was issued an IQ of 26 t for a fishing season, starting 1 August 2013 in the NE Atlantic. As of October the vessel had gone fishing twice, but not caught any bluefin. The remaining quota is reserved for incidental by-catches by Icelandic vessels. By-catches have been reported in 2013 by Icelandic vessels fishing for small pelagics within the Icelandic EEZ. The Ministry will adjust the IQ of the longline vessel if by-catch exceeds the reserved quota.

There are no direct commercial fisheries for any other fish species under ICCAT management, but porbeagle, spotted dogfish and Greenland shark are by-catches within the Icelandic EEZ in other commercial fisheries.

There were no by-catch of other species under ICCAT management by Icelandic vessels.

By-catch by Icelandic vessels partaking in ICCAT fisheries are reported in Task I and Task II.

There are no recreational or sports fisheries in Iceland for other species under ICCAT management than E-BFT.

There are no joint fisheries or chartering by Iceland and transshipments at sea are banned.

Section 2: Research and statistics

All landings are registered and weighed at landing in Iceland and compiled in a centralized database by the Directorate of Iceland. Icelandic vessels also have to submit copies of logbooks to the Directorate. The bluefin tuna longline vessel is obliged to report through an electronic logbook. All catch reporting by vessel identification number, landing date and species is published online.

The longline vessel is obliged to carry an observer for at least 20% of trips and requires a special permission by the Directorate to leave port. In 2012 two out of three trips by the longliner were covered by observers. In 2013 one out of two trips has been covered by observers.

All landings are required to be overseen by an observer at port and transshipments at sea are banned.

The Marine Research Institute in Iceland and the Directorate receive information on location of incidental by-catches of E-bluefin tuna in the Icelandic EEZ from logbooks. Most Icelandic vessels are required to carry electronic logbooks and all are equipped with VMS. The Marine Research Institute will also oversee any scientific data sampling needed.

Vessels with by-catches of E-BFT are required to report the catches to the Directorate before landing and an observer from the Directorate is present at landing. All catches have been weighed and the individual E-BFT fishes caught as by-catch have in general been from 150-250 kg.

Discards of commercial species are banned on the Icelandic fleet; by-catch is to be landed and registered. By-catches of sharks were recorded and submitted in Task I and Task II data for 2012 by the longliner partaking in ICCAT fisheries. The discard ban implies that sharks should be landed with fins.

Undersized E-BFT is to be released alive, but if not possible, landed and registered.

ICCAT recommendations banning retention, storing, landing and selling of shark species and sea-turtles are implemented by Iceland requiring vessels to release alive these species or, if not possible, to store them separately and submit them to the Marine Research Institute in Iceland for scientific purposes. All sales of these species are forbidden. No live releases or landings of these species have been reported. Only two recorded (possible) sightings of sea turtles have been recorded by Icelandic vessels since the middle of the 20th century. All live releases are to be recorded in logbooks.

Electronic logbooks are carried by most Icelandic fishing vessels, excluding some smaller vessels only and a working group has been set up by the Ministry of Industries and Innovation in collaboration with the Marine Research Institute and the Directorate to oversee the registration of by-catch of marine mammals and seabirds by the Icelandic fleet.

The observer onboard the ICCAT longliner has not recorded any incidental by-catch of seabirds. The fishing area of the longliners south of Iceland is not a known seabird area. The Marine Research Institute and the Directorate have a legal mandate to close areas at short notice if there is an incident of for example juveniles or spawning fish that are deemed to need protection, which would be notified by observers or captains.

The Marine Research Institute in Iceland has been in contact with the SCRS regarding required sampling or gathering of other scientific information by Icelandic observers. All observers are full time employees of the Directorate and in general have a captain's certificate and have in addition attended several training courses.

Iceland notified the ICCAT Secretariat that it would not partake in the pilot electronic document system in 2013.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	16/10 2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	31/07 2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/07 2013.
S4	Catch & effort (Task II)	31/07 2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/07 2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/07 2013.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. No fishing in Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	No recreational fisheries in 2012 (or 2013) for ICCAT species.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Logbooks available if required for the SCRS.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	31/07 2013.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. No fishing in respective area.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. No fishing in Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	No sport/recreational fisheries in 2012 (or 2013).
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. No farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. No farming.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. No farming.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	31/07/2013.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. No W-BFT fisheries.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not confiscated – special quota assigned for incidental by-catches of E-BFT by Iceland an all catches recorded.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not fishing 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	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No BET/YFT fisheries.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. No BET/YFT fisheries.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. No SWO quota or catches.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. No such fisheries.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. No such fisheries – no discards, by-catch should be weighed and registered at landing.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/07 2013.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31/07 2013.
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 fished.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	See Annual Report (Part I – Sec 2).
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	No silky sharks fished.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	No hammerhead sharks fished.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	No hammerhead sharks fished.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No oceanic whitetip sharks fished.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	NAFO guide in use along with FAO guides by Directorate – alternatively Marine Research Institute contacted by observers at landing.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No contact with sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No incidental catch of seabirds by E-BFT vessel, fishing area is not a known seabird area.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	By-catch reported on Task I and Task II – discards banned.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. No artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Annual Report (Part I – Sec 2).

Part II (Management implementation)*Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures***ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)**

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Sent 16/10.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent in Annual Report 16/10 (Part 1 - Sec 2).
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	12/09/2013.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. No chartering.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. No chartering.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	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 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	29/07/2013.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	31/07/2013.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	29/07/2013.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	0 (no foreign vessels sought port entry).
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	0 (no foreign vessels sought port entry.)
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable – No access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable – No access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	1 vessel – list sent 29/06 2013.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	No change from last year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Three vessels licenced in 2013 (first year) – did not start fishing. Allocated quota. List sent 15/5 2013.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No sightings.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	ATH.
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 vessels sighted.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No BFT farms

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
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	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	07/02/2013.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Vessel assigned IQ when reported to ICCAT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	15/10 2013 (sent in as implementation of 12-03).
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	26/03/2013.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	28/06/2013 – one vessel.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No other Icelandic vessel.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	No joint fisheries.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	31/07/2013.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	31/07/2013.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	7 (2012).
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	5 (2012).
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable – Icelandic quota not fully fished.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	See Annual Report (Part 1 - Sec 2).
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	26.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	09/10/2013.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	18/03/2013.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	18/03/2013 – Iceland notified that it would not be participating in the pilot electronic system this year.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Implemented each year in Rec. on BFT fisheries – the same provisions as last years. Copy of Regulation sent 15/10.
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	By-catch registered and issued BFT certificates, included in notification of catches 2012.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. No SWO imports/landings/exports.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Not fishing BIL – discards banned – if by-catches by Icelandic vessels these should be registered at landing.
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	See Annual Report 16/10 2013 (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 16/10 2013 (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 16/10 2013 (Part 1 - Sec 2).
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	15/10/2013.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Annual Report 16/10 2013 (Part 1 - Sec 2).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Iceland announced it would not be participating in the system this year.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU JAPON
INFORME ANUAL DE JAPÓN**

SUMMARY

Longline is the only tuna fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. The final logbook coverage of the Japanese longline fleet was 90-100 % before 2011. The current coverage for 2012 is estimated to be about 84%. In 2012, the number of fishing days was 18,700, which was 72% of the average value for the last ten years. The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) is estimated to be about 28,000 t, which is about 98% of the average catch for the past ten years. The most important species was bigeye, representing 53% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch in 2012. The next dominant species was yellowfin, which represented 18% in weight, and the third species was albacore (12%). Observer trips on longline boats in the Atlantic were conducted and a total of about 580 fishing days were monitored. In addition to the logbook submission mentioned above, the Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic Bluefin tuna as well as for northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin and bigeye tuna, and has required all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit bluefin tuna catch information every day by radio or facsimile. All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (VMS) onboard. In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, the FAJ has taken the necessary measures, by Ministerial Order, to comply with its minimum size regulations, time area closures, etc. The statistical or catch document programs have been conducted for each species. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20 meters in length overall (LSFVVs) have been established. On account of the Tohoku earthquake, the FAJ dispatched in 2012 only one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels and to observe the fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels. The FAJ inspected landings at Japanese ports for the purposes of enforcing the catch quotas and minimum size limits. Prior permission from the FAJ is required for Japanese tuna longline vessels to transship tuna or tuna products to reefers at foreign ports or at sea.

RÉSUMÉ

La palangre est le seul engin déployé actuellement par le Japon pour cibler les thonidés dans l'océan Atlantique. La couverture finale par les livres de bord de la flottille palangrière japonaise était de 90-100 % avant 2011. La couverture actuelle pour 2012 est estimée à près de 84%. En 2012, il y a eu 18.700 jours de pêche, ce qui représentait 72% de la valeur moyenne de ces dix dernières années. La prise de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées (à l'exclusion des requins) est estimée s'élever à 28.000 t, soit environ 98% de la prise moyenne de ces dix dernières années. L'espèce la plus importante était le thon obèse qui représentait 53% du total de la prise de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées en 2012. L'espèce dominante suivante était l'albacore, qui représentait 18% en poids, et la troisième espèce était le germon (12%). Les observateurs embarqués à bord de palangriers ont réalisé des sorties dans l'Atlantique et au total 580 jours de pêche ont fait l'objet d'un suivi. Outre la soumission des carnets de pêche susmentionnée, l'Agence des pêches du Japon (Fisheries Agency of Japan, FAJ) a établi des quotas de capture pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest et Est, ainsi que pour l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord et de l'Atlantique Sud, le makaire bleu, le makaire blanc et le thon obèse, et a demandé à tous les thoniers opérant dans l'océan Atlantique de soumettre tous les jours des informations sur les prises de thon rouge par radio ou fax. Tous les palangriers japonais opérant dans la zone de la Convention sont équipés à bord de systèmes de surveillance des navires par satellite (VMS). Conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT, la FAJ a pris les mesures nécessaires, par arrêté ministériel, en vue du respect de ses réglementations de taille minimum, des fermetures spatio-temporelles, etc. Les programmes de documents statistiques ou de documentation de capture sont réalisés pour chaque espèce. Des registres de navires de pêche de plus de 20 m de longueur hors tout (LSTLV) ont été établis. En 2012, la FAJ n'a détaché qu'un patrouilleur dans l'Atlantique Nord afin de suivre et d'inspecter les thoniers japonais et d'observer les activités de pêche des navires de pêche d'autres nations, en raison du tremblement de terre de Tohoku. La FAJ a procédé à des inspections des débarquements dans les ports japonais afin d'appliquer les quotas de capture et la limite de taille minimale. La permission préalable de la FAJ est requise

pour tout palangrier thonier japonais qui vise à transborder des thonidés ou des produits de thonidés sur des cargos frigorifiques dans des ports étrangers ou en mer.

RESUMEN

El palangre es el único arte pesquero dirigido a los túnidos que utiliza Japón actualmente en el océano Atlántico. La cobertura final de los cuadernos de pesca de la flota palangrera japonesa fue del 90-100 % antes de 2011. La cobertura actual para 2012 se estima en aproximadamente el 84%. En 2012 hubo 18.700 días de pesca, lo que supone el 72% del valor medio de los últimos diez años. La captura de túnidos y especies afines (excluyendo tiburones) se estima en aproximadamente 28.000 t, lo que supone en torno al 98% de la captura media del periodo de los últimos diez años. La especie más importante fue el patudo, que respondió del 53% de la captura total de túnidos y especies afines en 2012. La segunda especie predominante fue el rabil, que respondió del 18% en peso, seguida por el atún blanco que ocupa el tercer lugar con un 12%. Se llevaron a cabo mareas con observadores en palangreros en el Atlántico y se hizo el seguimiento de en torno a 580 días de pesca. Además de la presentación de los cuadernos de pesca mencionada antes, la Agencia de Pesca de Japón (FAJ) ha establecido cuotas de captura para el atún rojo del Atlántico oriental y occidental, para el pez espada del Atlántico norte y sur, para la aguja azul, la aguja blanca y el patudo, y requiere que todos los buques atuneros que operan en el océano Atlántico presenten información sobre capturas cada día (atún rojo) por radio o fax. Todos los palangreros japoneses que operan en la zona del Convenio están equipados con dispositivos de seguimiento por satélite a bordo (VMS). De acuerdo con las recomendaciones de ICCAT, la FAJ ha tomado medidas para prohibir la captura de ejemplares de talla inferior a la regulada, para establecer las vedas espaciotemporales, etc., mediante una orden ministerial. Se ha llevado a cabo el programa de documento estadístico o de documentación de capturas de cada especie. Se han establecido registros de los buques pesqueros de más de 20 m de eslora total (grandes palangreros atuneros). En 2012, a causa del terremoto Tohoku, la FAJ envió solo un buque patrulla al Atlántico norte para inspeccionar y hacer un seguimiento de los atuneros japoneses y para observar las actividades pesqueras de los buques pesqueros de otras naciones. La FAJ ha inspeccionado los desembarques en los puertos japoneses para verificar las cuotas de captura y el límite de talla mínima. Es necesario el permiso previo de la FAJ para que cualquier palangrero atunero japonés pueda transbordar túnidos o productos de túnidos a buques frigoríficos en puertos extranjeros o en el mar.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Type of fisheries

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Another two types of fishery, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the longline fishery is discussed further.

1.2 Statistical coverage

The National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF) has been in charge of compiling fishery statistics from logbooks submitted by commercial tuna fishermen as well as biological data. The final coverage of the logbook from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic has been very good (90 – 100%) before 2011. The current coverage for 2012 is estimated to be about 84%.

With regard to the implementation of conservation measures on north Atlantic swordfish, the Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) instructed its fishermen to submit the information of released alive swordfish as well as blue marlin, white marlin and other marlins in a designated format.

1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in calendar year 2012 was estimated to be 101 and 18,700 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). Fishing effort showed a

decreasing trend throughout the Atlantic, however in the tropical Atlantic (20N – equatorial – 20S) the fishing effort showed an upward trend from 2002 to 2007 and stabilized after 2008, and in the North area, it showed a remarkable decreasing trend between 2005 and 2009. The number of hooks in the North Atlantic area (> 20N) decreased to 2,500 thousand hooks in 2011, which is 6% of the hook number in 2005, and recovered to 4,368 thousand hooks (preliminary) in 2012.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2011 and 2012 (**Figure 2**) showed that fishing effort was exerted in a wide area of the North Atlantic from the south of Iceland to the central tropical waters between Africa and South America as well as in the waters along the African coast in the South Atlantic. In 2011, fishing effort was observed in the waters off Uruguay. Seasonal distribution (**Figure 3**) clearly indicated a high concentration of fishing effort in areas such as the south of Iceland, off the East coast of North America as well as inter-subtropical areas between 20°N and 20°S. In the previous two areas, fishing takes place from the 3rd quarter to the 1st quarter, while the tropical fishing grounds are fished all year round.

1.4 Catch trend

The 2012 calendar year catches of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 28,000 t (**Table 2**). Although the total amount of fishing efforts in 2012 was 72% (**Table 1**) of the past average for the last ten years (2002 - 2011), the total catches excluding discards and sharks in 2012 were about 98% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuation. The most important species in 2012 was bigeye representing 53% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch. The next dominant species was yellowfin which represented 18% in weight and the third species was albacore (12%). The catches of bigeye and yellowfin in 2012 represented 93% and 104% of average catch of recent ten years, respectively. The remaining species were mainly composed of swordfish, blue marlin, albacore and bluefin tuna. Swordfish catch did not occur in the north Atlantic between February 2000 and 2003 as all catches of this species were released. Stock or management unit area breakdown of catch by species was also shown in **Table 3** for recent two years (2011 - 2012).

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** (blue marlin). In general, those distributions for bigeye tuna coincides with the geographical pattern of fishing effort between 40°N and 40°S. In contrast, the catches of bluefin tuna and blue marlin were limited to north of 40°N and inter-tropical area between 30°N and 20°S, respectively. Large catches of yellowfin tuna and swordfish were recorded in tropical waters. These patterns were shown more clearly in **Figure 9** that indicated geographical distribution of catch composition by species.

1.5 New developments or shifts in the fishery

No new development or drastic change of the trend was observed in recent years. The declining trend in the number of boat has been observed since 1995. The total amount of hooks also decreased, however the degree of reduction was relatively less sharp from 2002 in the entire Atlantic (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

The NRIFSF has been in charge of data collection and compilation of Atlantic tuna fishery necessary for the scientific researches on Atlantic tuna and billfish stocks. Required statistical data have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat and results of scientific research have also been presented at the regular meetings and intersessional meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).

2.1 Fishery data

The NRIFSF provided near final catch and effort and size frequency data (Task I, II and biological sampling) of the longline fishery from 2010 to 2012 to the ICCAT Secretariat. In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations on bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish stocks, 12 observer trips on longline boats in the Atlantic were conducted between August 2012 and April 2013. A total of about 580 fishing days were monitored. This year's activities, which have already started, will be conducted in 13 trips between May 2013 and January 2014.

2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

The biological and stock assessment studies carried out by the NRIFSF on Atlantic tunas and billfishes have been continued.

This year the NRIFSF participated in the following ICCAT related meetings in addition to the regular SCRS meetings; Albacore Data Preparatory Meeting (Madrid, Spain - April 22 to 26, 2013), Bluefin Meeting on Biological Parameters Review (Tenerife, Spain – May 7 to 13, 2013), Atlantic Swordfish Data Preparatory Meeting (Madrid, June 3 to 10, 2013), Atlantic Albacore Stock Assessment Session (Sukarrieta, Spain - June 17 to 24, 2013), Working Group of Fisheries Managers and Scientists in Support of the W-BFT Stock Assessment (Montreal, Canada – June 26-28, 2013), Intersessional Meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems (Madrid, Spain – July 1 to 5, 2013) Bluefin Stock Assessment Methods (Boston, USA – July 20 to 22, 2013) and Atlantic Swordfish Stock Assessment Session (Olhão, Portugal– September 2 to 10, 2013).

DETAILS OF JAPAN'S IMPLEMENTATION OF AND COMPLIANCE WITH SHARK CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH REC. 12-05 [RECS. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 AND 11-15]

<i>Rec No.</i>	<i>Provisions</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
04-10	1. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task I and Task II data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Japan submitted this data on 31/7/2013.
	2. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to require that their fishermen fully utilize their entire catches of sharks. Full utilization is defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts and skins, to the point of first landing.	Japan requires its large-scale tuna longline fishermen to retain all the parts of sharks on board until the landing by the Ministerial Order. Fisheries inspection officers have been checking all the documents on shark landings from large-scale tuna longline fishermen, together with random monitoring at Japanese ports.
	3. CPCs shall require their vessels to not have onboard fins that total more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard, up to the first point of landing. CPCs that currently do not require fins and carcasses to be offloaded together at the point of first landing shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the 5% ratio through certification, monitoring by an observer, or other appropriate measures.	
	5. Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	
	6. In fisheries that are not directed at sharks, CPCs shall encourage the release of live sharks, especially juveniles, to the extent possible, that are caught incidentally and are not used for	Japan encourages its large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to release of live sharks, especially juveniles, to the extent possible, that are caught incidentally and are

	food and/or subsistence.	not used for food and/or subsistence, by the Notice of Director of Fisheries Management Division of Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ).
07-06	1. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as CPCs), especially those directing fishing activities for sharks, shall submit Task I and II data for sharks, as required by ICCAT data reporting procedures (including estimates of dead discards and size frequencies) in advance of the next SCRS assessment;	Japan submitted this data on 31/7/2013.
	2. Until such time as sustainable levels of harvest can be determined through peer reviewed stock assessments by SCRS or other organizations, CPCs shall take appropriate measures to reduce fishing mortality in fisheries targeting porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	Not applicable. No Japanese tuna longline vessels are targeting porbeagle and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks.
09-07	1. Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Japan has prohibited its large-scale tuna longline fishermen from retaining bigeye thresher sharks by the Ministerial Order.
	2. CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, bigeye thresher sharks when brought along side for taking on board the vessel.	Japan encourages its large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, bigeye thresher sharks when brought along side for taking on board the vessel, by the Notice of Director of Fisheries Management Division of FAJ.
	4. Japan encourages its large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, bigeye thresher sharks when brought along side for taking on board the vessel, by the Notice of Director of Fisheries Management Division of FAJ.	Japan does not have any record of catch of <i>Alopias</i> spp. A small number of <i>A. superciliosus</i> was recorded by observers in 2012 and reported to SCRS.

<i>Rec No.</i>	<i>Provisions</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
10-07	1. Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Japan has prohibited its large-scale tuna longline fishermen from retaining oceanic whitetip sharks by the Ministerial Order.
	2. CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Japan does not have any record of catch of oceanic whitetip sharks through its observer program.
10-08	1. Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Japan has prohibited its large-scale tuna longline fishermen from retaining hammerhead sharks by the Ministerial Order.
	2. CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Japan encourages its large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel, by the Notice of Director of Fisheries Management Division of FAJ.
	4. CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	A small number of hammerhead sharks was recorded by observers in 2012 and reported to SCRS.

<i>Rec No.</i>	<i>Provisions</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
11-08	1. Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as 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.	Japan has prohibited its large-scale tuna longline fishermen from retaining silky shark by Ministerial Order.
	2. CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Japan encourages its large-scale tuna longline vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members, by the Notice of Director of Fisheries Management Division of FAJ.
	3. 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.	Japan does not have any record of catch of oceanic silky sharks through its observer program.
	7. In their annual reports, CPCs shall inform the Commission of steps taken to implement this Recommendation through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation of this recommendation.	Japan submitted its annual reports including information required by those paragraphs on 19/9/2013.
11-15	1. CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task I and Task II data collection for direct and incidental catches;	Japan submitted its annual reports including information required by those paragraphs on 19/9/2013.
	2. Actions taken by CPCs, as described in paragraph 1, shall be reviewed annually by ICCAT's Compliance Committee, beginning in 2013.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

3.1 Catch quota and management system on the number of bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna vessels

3.1.1 Catch reporting by radio

FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit the logbook information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, all tuna vessels to fish for Atlantic bluefin tuna are required to report catch weight of bluefin tuna for individual fish with its tag number (Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975 and amended on July 31, 2013), the name of vessel, location of catch and time of operation every day by radio or facsimile.

3.1.2 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention area have had to be equipped with satellite tracking devices (VMS) onboard since 1992. The vessels are required to report their positions through VMS in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

3.1.3 Catch quotas management

i) Catch quotas

The FAJ has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for northern, southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna, respectively by Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, the quotas have been allocated individually to a limited number of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and all catches are required to be tagged with the designated plastic band distributed to the vessels. These vessels are also required to prepare ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documents (BCDs) provided by the FAJ for landing and transshipping in the designated ports.

ii) Fishing year

FAJ has set the "Fishing Year (August to July)" for the proper quota management of bluefin tuna, swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna. The 2013 quotas for these tunas are applied to the 2013 Fishing Year which starts on August 1, 2013 and ends on July 31, 2014.

3.1.4 The number of fishing vessels

The 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, the FAJ has limited the number of vessels actually fishing for bigeye tuna in the Convention area to 245, by means of the mandatory check in/out reporting system via radio as well as the VMS based on the 2004 recommendation on the bigeye tuna conservation measures for fishing vessels larger than 24 meters length overall. Since 2005, the limit of the number of vessels has been reduced to 235 in accordance with Resolution 05-03. Since 2012, FAJ has issued specific authorization to 245 vessels 20 meters length overall (LOA) or greater allowed to fish bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in the Convention area in accordance with Recommendation 11-01.

Furthermore, since the TAC and allocations for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna have been reduced in accordance with Recommendations 08-05 and 09-06, the government of Japan appropriated 4.2 million dollars for further reduction of the capacity of its longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. The number and the GRT of authorized vessels in 2012 fishing year have been further reduced to 20 and 9,614 respectively.

3.2 Minimum size limits

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, the FAJ has prohibited the catch of undersized fish with an exemption of a certain percentage of tolerance, by Ministerial Order. The catch prohibition of undersized bluefin tuna was established by Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975 and the FAJ amended this Ministerial Order several times to implement the relevant ICCAT recommendations such as the size limits for bigeye, swordfish, etc. The latest amendment of this order was in August of 2011 to implement the 2010 Recommendations on bluefin size limits.

3.3 Time and area closure

The FAJ has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from operating in the Mediterranean from June 1 to December 31 by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendation. This closure for bluefin tuna fishery has been extended to the east Atlantic Ocean with the exception of the area delimited by west of 10°W and north of 42°N, where such fishing has been prohibited from 1 February to 31 July, in accordance with Recommendations 12-03.

3.4 National Observer Program

Based on the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, the FAJ implemented a national observer program of vessels operating in the North Atlantic. For 2011, the national observer program covered 45.5% of the total number of fishing vessels fishing for bluefin tuna in the North Atlantic Ocean in accordance with the 2010 East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna Recommendation. However, on the other hand, the program covered 3.9% of the total number of fishing days operating in the entire Atlantic Ocean, which was below 5% in accordance with Recommendation 10-10 regarding the observer program. For the purpose of improving this coverage, the FAJ increased its budget for the observer program in 2013. Therefore the percentage will be surely improved.

3.5 Prohibition of import of Atlantic bluefin tuna, swordfish and 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.

Japan lifted the prohibition on the import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia in 2012 based on the Recommendation 11-19.

3.6 Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese government started collecting BTSDs for frozen product in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, the Japanese government started collecting BTSDs for fresh product in accordance with Recommendation 93-03.

On July 28, 2004, the Japanese government started collecting information on farmed bluefin tuna product in accordance with Recommendation 03-19.

On June 4, 2008, the Japanese government started collecting Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCDs) for all bluefin tuna products in accordance with Recommendation 07-10.

The FAJ has annually reported the data collected under the BCD program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.7 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese government started collecting BETSDs for frozen product in accordance with Recommendation 01-21.

The FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.8 Implementation of the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (SWOSD) Program

On January 1, 2003, the Japanese government started collecting SWOSDs for fresh and frozen product in accordance with Recommendation 01-22.

The FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.9 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 on November 14, 2003. Based on Recommendation 09-08, the list was amended to cover vessels larger than 20 m from June 1, 2010. The species and product type currently covered by the measure are frozen bluefin tuna, frozen bigeye tuna and frozen swordfish. If there were tunas caught by LSFVs not entered into the record, the import is not permitted by the Japanese government.

The Japanese government has implemented the Positive Listing Measures on Farming Facilities based on the Recommendation 03-09 since November 22, 2004. For East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, the Japanese government has submitted a list of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna based on the Recommendation 12-03.

3.10. Conservation of silky sharks

Based on Recommendation 11-08, Japan has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark by Ministerial Order. And FAJ has implemented landing inspection for sharks.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in the Summary of Annual Report.
GEN	002	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 Annual Report.
GEN	003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	13/9/2013.
GEN	004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Japan does not charter any vessels.
GEN	005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Brazil: Arrangements: 15/4/2013. South Africa: Arrangements: 6/8/2013(9 vessels), Termination: 6/8/2013(1 vessel). Uruguay: Arrangements: 15/4/2013. Namibia: Arrangements: 17/1/2013 (3 vessels), 24/4/2013(2 vessels), Termination: 6/8/2013.
GEN	006	Transshipment reports	14/9/2013 (at sea), 4/10/2013 (in ports).
GEN	007	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	008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	30/7/2013.
GEN	009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	30/7/2013.
GEN	010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. We do not receive foreign flagged fishing vessels into Japanese ports.
GEN	011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. We do not receive foreign flagged fishing vessels into Japanese ports.
GEN	012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. We do not receive foreign flagged fishing vessels into Japanese ports.
GEN	013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. We do not receive foreign flagged fishing vessels into Japanese ports.
GEN	014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. We do not receive foreign flagged fishing vessels into Japanese ports.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. We do not receive foreign flagged fishing vessels into Japanese ports.
GEN	016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. We do not receive foreign flagged fishing vessels into Japanese ports.
GEN	017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. We do not receive foreign flagged fishing vessels into Japanese ports.
GEN	018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. We do not have any access agreements.
GEN	019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. We do not have any access agreements.
GEN	020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	273.
GEN	021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	There is no change from 2012.
GEN	022	LSTLV management standard	There is no change from 2012.
GEN	023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Our high seas fishing fleet does not engage in sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. We have no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. We have no comment regarding IUU allegations.
GEN	026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	13/9/2013.
GEN	027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. We have no information regarding non-compliance.
GEN	028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. We have no data to report with respect to findings of allegations in relation to non-compliance.
GEN	029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No data to report on vessel sighting.
GEN	030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No data to report on vessel sighting.
BFT	001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	7/2/2013.
BFT	008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	18/9/2013.
BFT	010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Our report on this matter is included in "Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013" (7/2/2013).
BFT	011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	19/3/2013.
BFT	012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	28/6/2013, 22 vessels (Revised version: 18/9/2013, 22 vessels).
BFT	013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	1/3/2013, 2 vessels.
BFT	014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in JFO.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BFT	015	VMS messages	Yes.
BFT	016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	1/3/2013.
BFT	021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	1/3/2013.
BFT	022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	2013 fishing year: 1, 2012 fishing year: 9.
BFT	023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2013 fishing year: 2, 2012 fishing year: 5 (west), 2 (east).
BFT	024	E-BFT fishery closures	3/12/2013.
BFT	025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
BFT	026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	998.
BFT	027	BCD Annual Report	04/10/2013.
BFT	028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes.
BFT	029	BCD contact points	01/4/2013.
BFT	030	BCD legislation	30/9/2013.
BFT	031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	There is no change from 2012.
BFT	032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. We have no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of bluefin tuna catching vessels have caught bluefin tuna.
TRO	001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	28/6/2013.
TRO	002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	28/6/2013.
TRO	003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Japan has not operated FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. We have not implemented observer program on BET/YFT.
TRO	006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	4/4/2013, 1/10/2013.
TRO	007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
SWO	001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	4/4/2013, 1/10/2013.
SWO	002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
SWO	003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	14/9/2013.
ALB	001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Japan has not authorized any vessel to fish actively for albacore in the Atlantic Ocean.
ALB	002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	2012: 31/7/2013, 31/10/2012, 4/2/2013. 2013: 29/7/2013.
BIL	001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of	Not applicable.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		marlins	
BIL	002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Japan is not a CPC catching hammerhead shark for local consumption.
SHK	002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	005	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)	
BYC	001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
BYC	002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	16/10/2013.
BYC	003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SDP	001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. We are not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system other than ICCAT eBCD and an experimental use of electronic traceability system for tunas.
MISC	002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. 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 tuna fishing vessels. However, in 2011 Japan could not dispatch patrol vessels because of the Tohoku earthquake. In 2012, FAJ resumed to dispatch one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean.

4.2 Inspection of landing at Japanese ports

All Japanese tuna fishing vessels which land their catch at any Japanese port must report their landing plans in advance. The FAJ randomly inspects landings of those Japanese longline vessels to enforce the catch quotas and minimum size limits. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, 100% inspection of landings is implemented.

4.3 Management of transshipment

A prior permission from the FAJ is required for Japanese tuna longline vessels to transship tuna or tuna products to reefers 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, upon entry into force of Resolution 10-04 on June 17, 2009. The 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 reefers 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 legally required to submit a catch report to the Minister every ten-day period to the FAJ. Submission of this report is established by a Ministerial Order of January 22, 1963 and as amended on July 25, 2008. The above-mentioned catch report includes the daily information of the vessel's noon position, the number and weight of the catch by species, the quantities of gear used, surface water temperature, etc. The information on the catch report submitted is examined and compiled into the database by NRIFSF.

5.2 Collection of biological data collected on board longline vessels

The information necessary for stock analyses, such as length, weight and sex of fish caught, is collected by fishermen as a voluntary measure.

5.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks

The FAJ issued an administrative guidance and conducted educational programs for fishermen to use fishing gears and other tools to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks.

For sea turtles, the FAJ is conducting a pilot program to use circle hooks to reduce the incidental catch of sea turtles by Japanese longline vessels. When Japanese longline fishing vessels are operating in the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere where interactions with seabirds often occur, it is required to use a tori-pole and other devices to prevent seabirds from approaching the hooks and bait in accordance with the relevant measures adopted by regional tuna fisheries management organizations including ICCAT. In other areas, fishermen are also encouraged to use the device. In 2001, Japan established the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.

5.4 Collection of trade data

The Ministry of Finance collects trade data, such as quantity, value and export country, etc. of imported tuna products. Such tuna trade data is collected by 31 items including species, fresh/frozen and type of product.

5.5 Effort limitation

The numbers of Japanese tuna longline vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic and in the eastern Atlantic including the Mediterranean have been limited to 5 and 20 vessels, respectively, in 2012 fishing year, and 5 and 22 vessels in 2013 fishing year. Furthermore, FAJ requires all the longline vessels operating in the northern part of the East Atlantic Ocean to submit to FAJ an advance notice of their planned operations, which enables FAJ to instruct the relevant fishing vessels to shift fishing ground, if necessary. The number of longline vessels fishing for bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas has been limited 245 in 2013 in accordance with the 2011 Recommendation on a multi-year conservation and management program for bigeye and yellowfin tunas.

5.6 Restriction of re-flagging of vessels

No Japanese large-scale tuna longline vessel has been authorized to operate on the high seas unless the government of Japan issues a license. No Japanese vessel can escape from the FAJ's control even when a vessel is conducting fishing operation in waters very distant from Japan, since a Japanese port is designated as its operational base and all the products are brought into Japan. The export and lease of Japanese longliners and purse seiners are strictly and closely controlled by the FAJ to avoid their use for operations which may diminish the effectiveness of international conservation measures.

5.7 Legislation for the enhancement of the conservation and management of tuna stocks

A new 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 establishes that the government of Japan may restrict the imports of tuna and tuna products from the foreign country that is recognized by the relevant international organization not to rectify its fishermen's activity 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, ensuring the strength of tuna resource conservation and the stability of tuna supply.

Since November 1999, the FAJ has implemented a mandatory reporting system, based on this law, to obtain more information on activities of IUU vessels whose products enter 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 transport 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 new measures in order to dispose of the remaining IUU tuna longline fishing vessels, and 69 IUU LSTLVs have been committed to comply with the following cooperative management schemes:

- Cooperative management schemes to legalize these 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 the OPRT

The Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT) was established in December 2000 in Tokyo, Japan. The organization consists of representatives from fishermen, 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. The OPRT's other task is to inform Japanese retailers and consumers of the products caught by IUU fishing vessels. The representatives from the fishermen of Japan and Chinese Taipei are the founding members of the OPRT. Fishermen of Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, China, Ecuador, Seychelles, Fiji, Micronesia Malaysia, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Vanuatu have joined the OPRT.

5.11 Access agreements

There is no intergovernmental access agreement regarding Japanese fishing vessels' operations in the ICCAT Convention area except chartering arrangements and some Japanese fishing vessels has been operating in the EEZ of coastal CPCs with civilian pacts. However, since disclosure of operating information on civilian pacts is not consistent with Japanese domestic law, FAJ could not provide that information.

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna boats operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2012.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Longline</i>			<i>Purse seine</i>	<i>Pole-and-line</i>
	<i>Number of boats</i>	<i>Fishing days (sets in 100)</i>	<i>Fishing days per boat</i>	<i>Number of boats</i>	<i>Number of boats</i>
1981	320	297	93	-	10
1982	269	307	114	1	7
1983	182	175	96	1	4
1984	212	252	119	1	2
1985	205	279	136	2	-
1986	190	208	109	2	-
1987	146	172	118	2	-
1988	183	260	142	2	-
1989	239	345	144	1	-
1990	235	359	153	1	-
1991	242	339	140	2	-
1992	248	292	118	2	-
1993	307	399	130	-	-
1994	232	380	164	-	-
1995	253	385	152	-	-
1996	291	471	162	-	-
1997	276	414	150	-	-
1998	250	403	161	-	-
1999	229	339	148	-	-
2000	208	355	171	-	-
2001	199	276	139	-	-
2002	185	243	131	-	-
2003	198	319	161	-	-
2004	199	323	163	-	-
2005	193	290	150	-	-
2006	173	252	145	-	-
2007	127	254	200	-	-
2008	154	283	184	-	-
2009	123	222	180	-	-
2010	111	220	198	-	-
2011	103	186	180	-	-
2012*	101	187	185	-	-
average (2002 - 2011)	157	259	169		
2012 / average	64%	72%	109%		

* 2012 values are preliminary.

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2012. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

<i>Year</i>	<i>BFT</i>	<i>Southern bluefin</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>White marlin</i>	<i>Blue marlin</i> <i>*1</i>	<i>Black marlin</i>	<i>Sailfish</i> <i>*2</i>	<i>Spearfish</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Sharks</i> <i>*4</i>	<i>BFT discards</i>	<i>SWO discards</i>	<i>Grand Total</i> <i>(including sharks but excluding discards)</i>
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	3,221			58,284
1995	5,171	1,409	758	34,223	5,046	3,563	55	1,366	1	52	28	826	52,498	2,149			54,647
1996	4,542	1,219	901	33,171	5,251	3,795	112	1,679	2	50	29	783	51,534	1,364			52,898
1997	3,498	301	838	26,489	3,538	2,765	58	1,349	1	36	31	415	39,319	1,304	8		40,631
1998	4,276	926	884	25,601	5,413	2,518	50	1,067	2	50	40	801	41,628	1,524	-	-	43,152
1999	3,436	946	1,027	21,833	3,405	1,869	40	790	0	26	44	685	34,101	1,001	-	-	35,102
2000	3,523	1,205	1,241	24,605	4,061	954	83	883	2	39	40	734	37,370	696	-	598	38,066
2001	3,083	376	1,467	18,087	2,692	686	56	335	1	9	23	313	27,128	675	-	567	27,803
2002	3,501	1,152	942	15,306	2,105	833	16	267	2	23	28	825	25,000	898	-	319	25,897
2003	3,068	1,952	1,002	20,528	3,049	956	33	459	1	32	65	794	31,938	1,089	-	263	33,027
2004	3,123	92	1,402	18,509	6,260	1,263	36	539	2	75	77	415	31,794	1,464	-	0	33,258
2005	3,241	354	1,648	14,026	4,247	1,189	34	442	1	72	98	801	26,153	1,692	-	0	27,845
2006	2,828	303	1,097	15,735	4,643	1,746	39	490	2	67	74	685	27,708	2,166	-	0	29,875
2007	2,355	25	527	17,993	9,037	3,046	21	920	3	145	61	735	34,867	3,093	-	0	37,961
2008	2,922	915	1,772	16,782	6,276	2,545	34	1,028	1	232	99	312	32,916	4,757	-	0	37,674
2009	2,085	228	1,210	16,395	4,994	2,118	43	822	3	137	85	531	28,649	3,312	-	0	31,962
2010	1,508	126	1,498	15,205	4,580	2,376	41	731	2	151	106	958	27,283	3,265	-	0	30,548
2011	1,666	172	1,530	12,306	4,454	1,756	31	402	3	155	51	336	22,862	2,958	-	-	25,820
2012 ^{*3}	1,382	304	3,521	15,062	5,188	1,577	69	508	2	183	166	479	28,439	3,943	-	-	32,382
average (2002-2011)	2,630	532	1,263	16,278	4,964	1,783	33	610	2	109	74	639	28,917	2,470	-	-	31,387
2012 ^{*3} / average	53%	57%	279%	93%	104%	88%	211%	83%	99%	168%	223%	75%	98%	160%	-	-	103%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993.

*2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.

*3 2012 values are preliminary.

*4 Sharks included 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 2011 and 2012.

2011												
<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>WEST</i>	<i>EAST</i>	<i>NORTH</i>	<i>SOUTH</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>SW</i>	<i>MEDI</i>	<i>ALL</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	
bluefin	578	1,089							0		1,666	
southern bluefin					0	0	172	0			172	
albacore			336	1,194							1,530	
bigeye										12,306	12,306	
yellowfin	1,106	3,348									4,454	
swordfish *1			523	1,233							1,756	
white marlin			18	13							31	
blue marlin			197	205							402	
back marlin					0	0	2	0			3	
sailfish	12	143									155	
spearfish	12	39									51	
skipjack	0	1									1	
porbeagle					1	13	7	0			21	
blue shark					875	352	1,345	139			2,710	
shortfin mako					31	22	116	16			186	
*1	Discards were not included.											
2012*2												
<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>WEST</i>	<i>EAST</i>	<i>NORTH</i>	<i>SOUTH</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>SW</i>	<i>MEDI</i>	<i>ALL</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	
bluefin	289	1,093							0		1,382	
southern bluefin					0	0	304	0			304	
albacore			658	2,863							3,521	
bigeye										15,062	15,062	
yellowfin	1,488	3,700									5,188	
swordfish *1			715	862							1,577	
white marlin			56	12							69	
blue marlin			341	167							508	
back marlin					0	0	1	0			2	
sailfish	18	165									183	
spearfish	18	148									166	
skipjack	1	5									6	
porbeagle					0	78	17	0			95	
blue shark					1,296	535	1,646	70			3,546	
shortfin mako					39	23	207	5			274	
*1	Discards were not included.											
*2	2012 values are preliminary.											

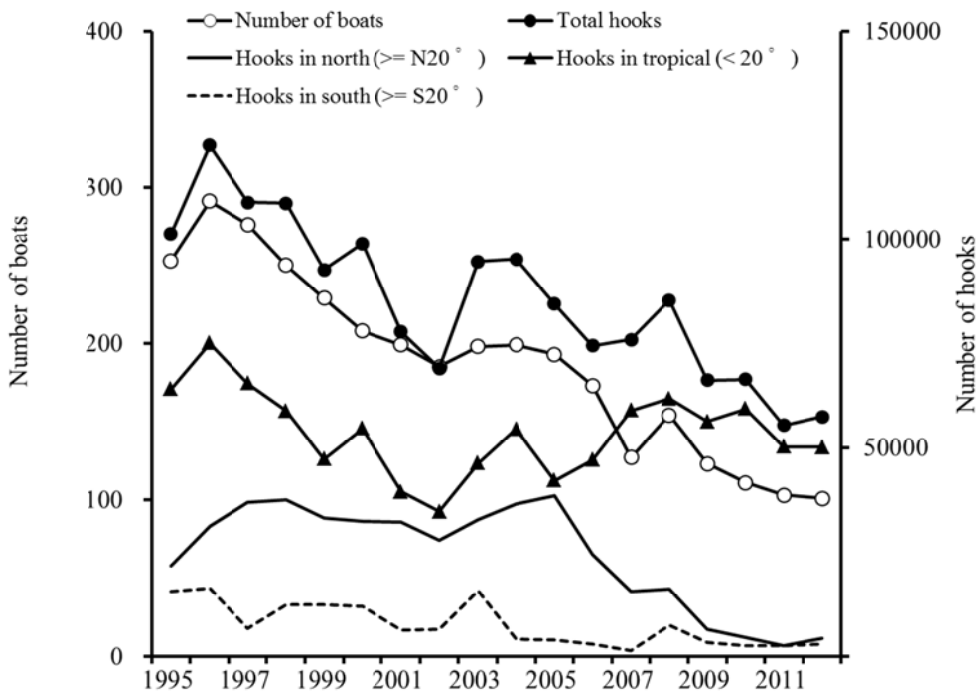


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of boats operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2012. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north ($\geq 20^{\circ}$), tropical (20° N-equatorial - 20° S) and south ($\geq 20^{\circ}$ S).

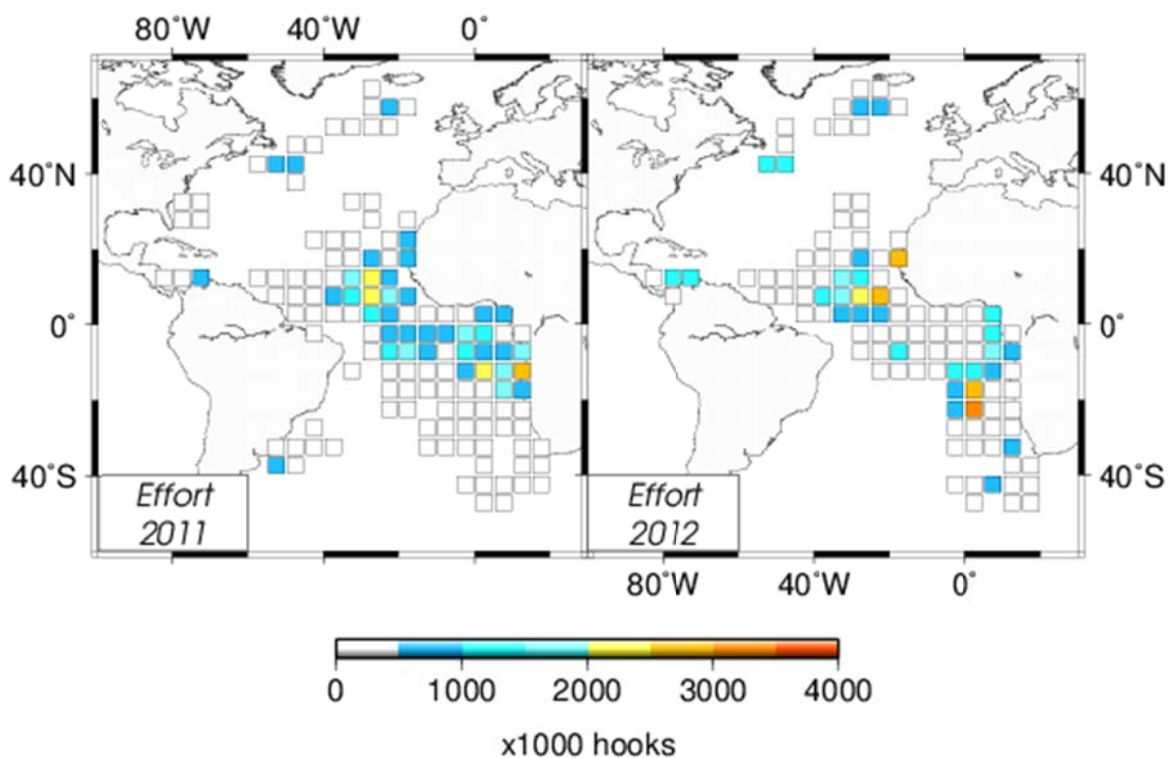


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2011 (left) and 2012 (right).

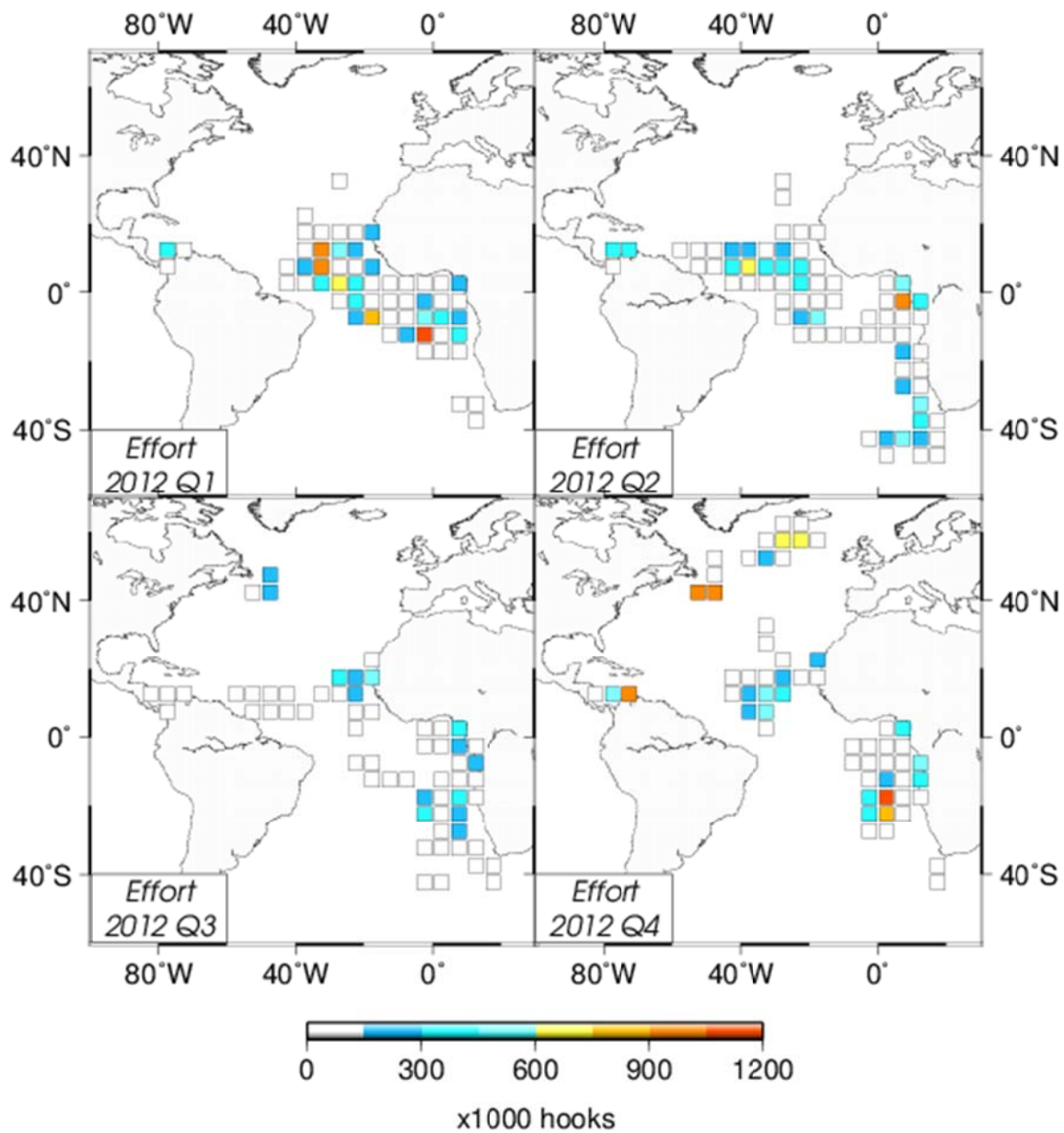


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2012.

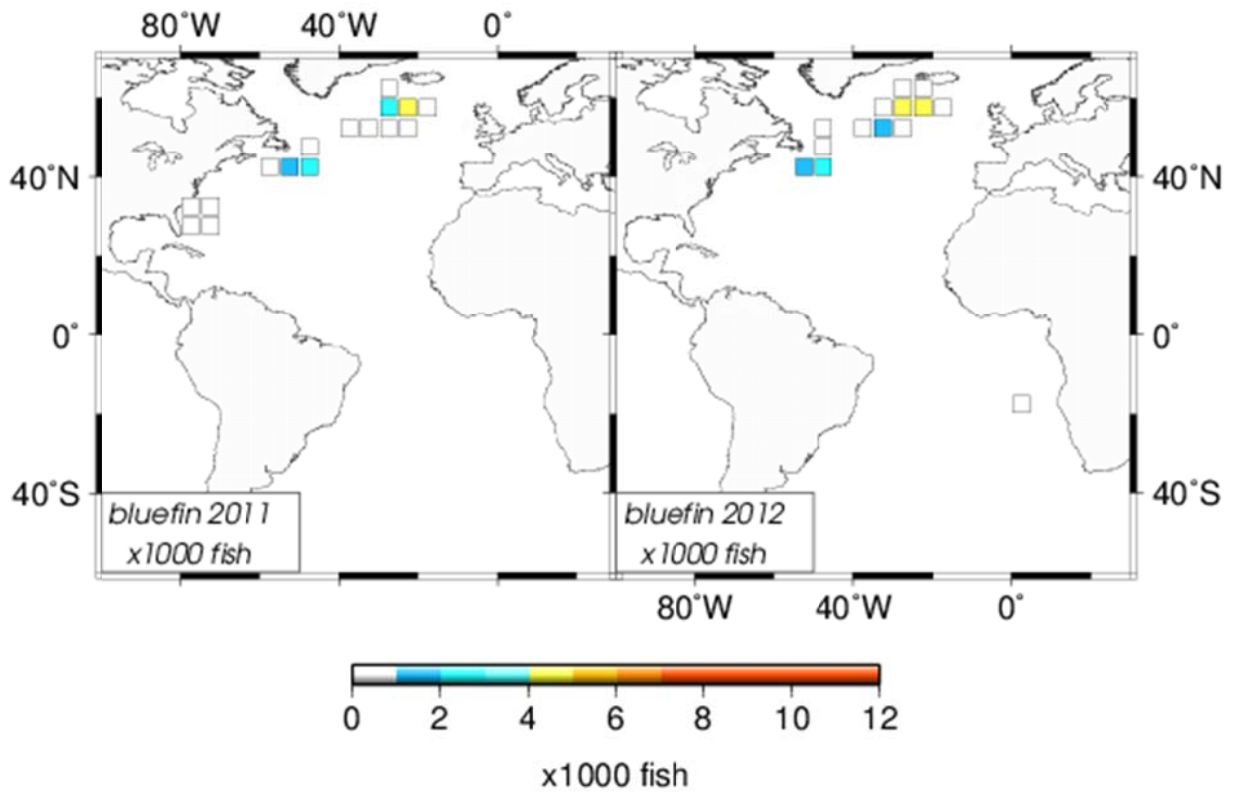


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of bluefin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2011 (left) and 2012 (right).

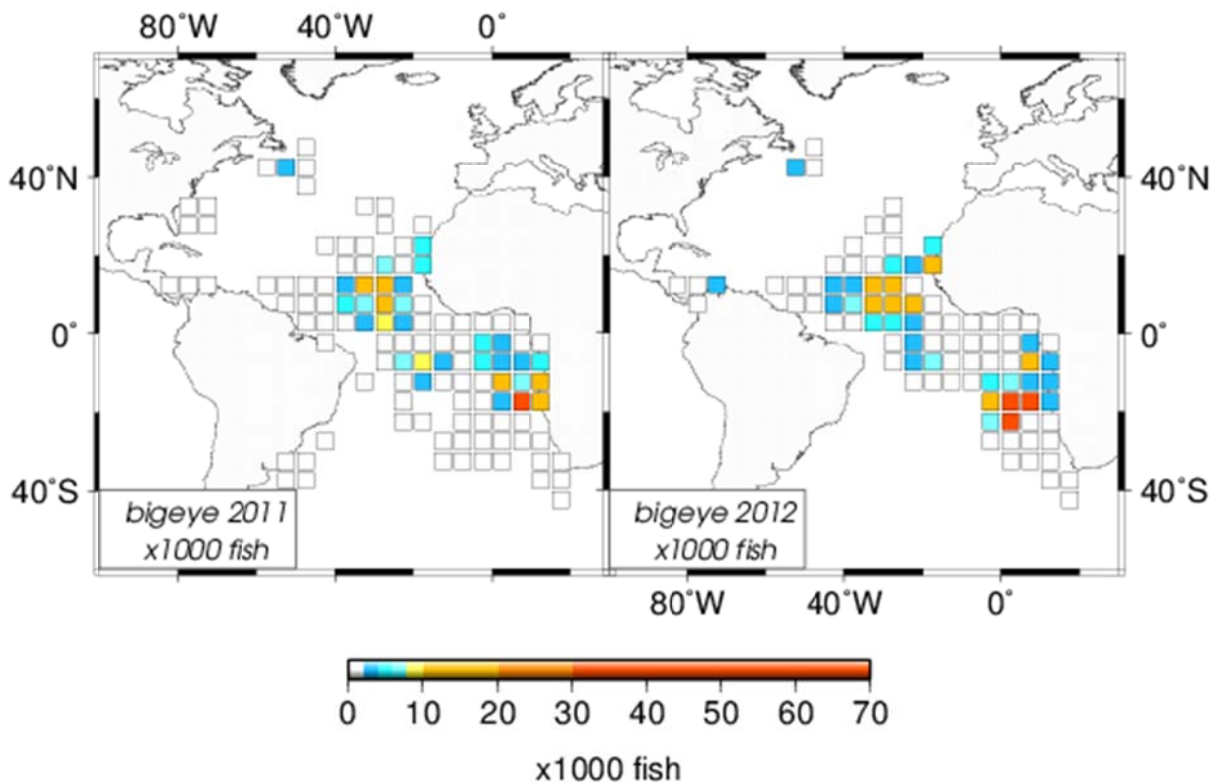


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch in number in the Atlantic for 2011 (left) and 2012 (right).

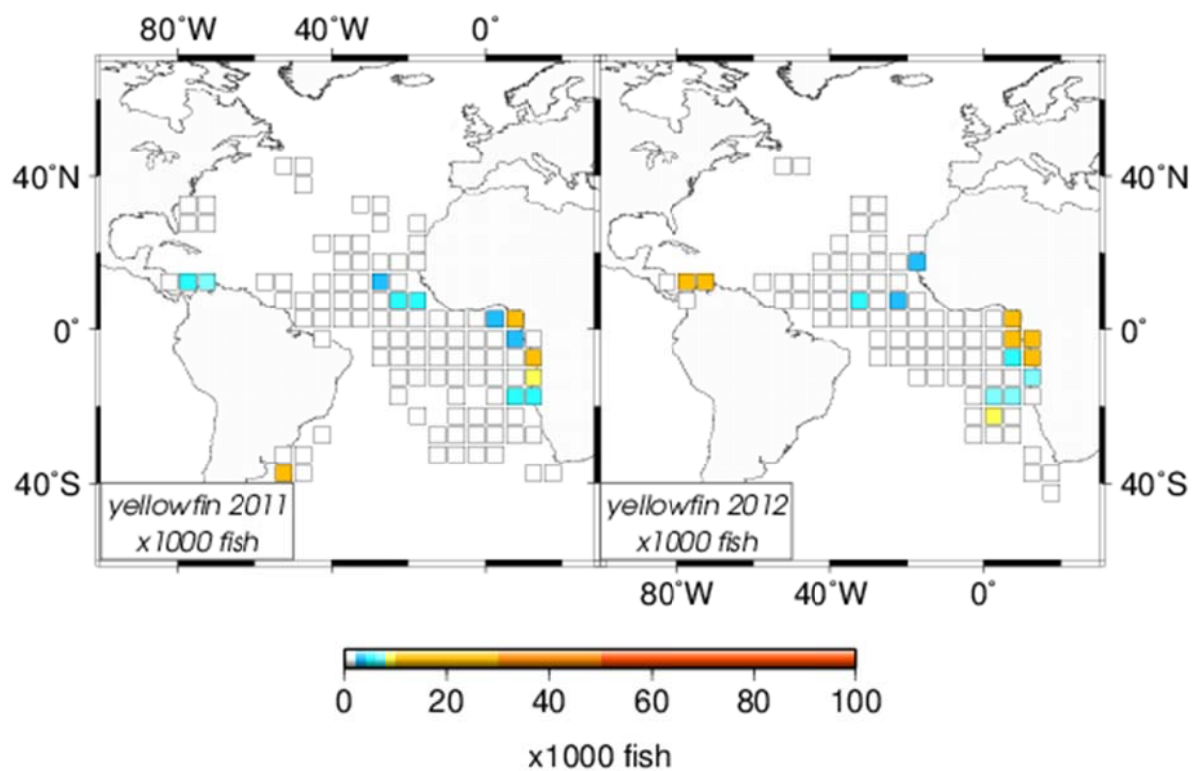


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2011 (left) and 2012 (right).

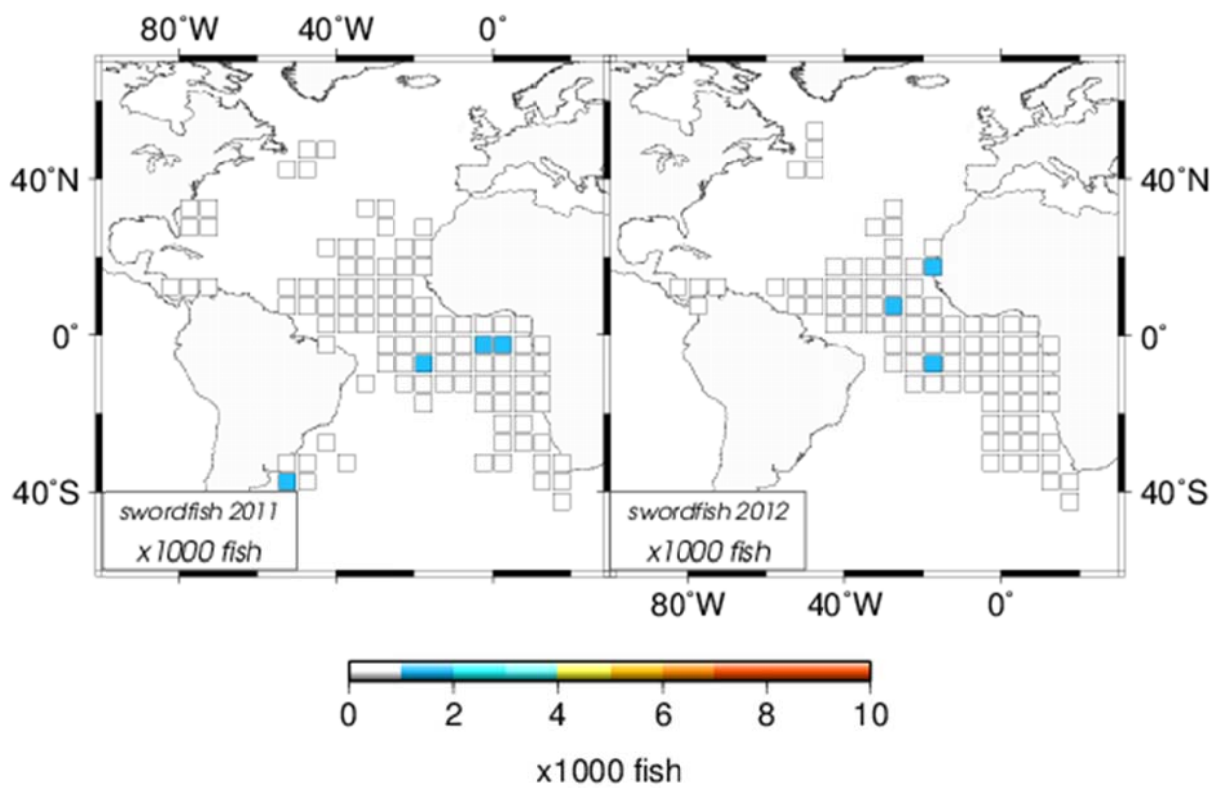


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2011 (left) and 2012 (right).

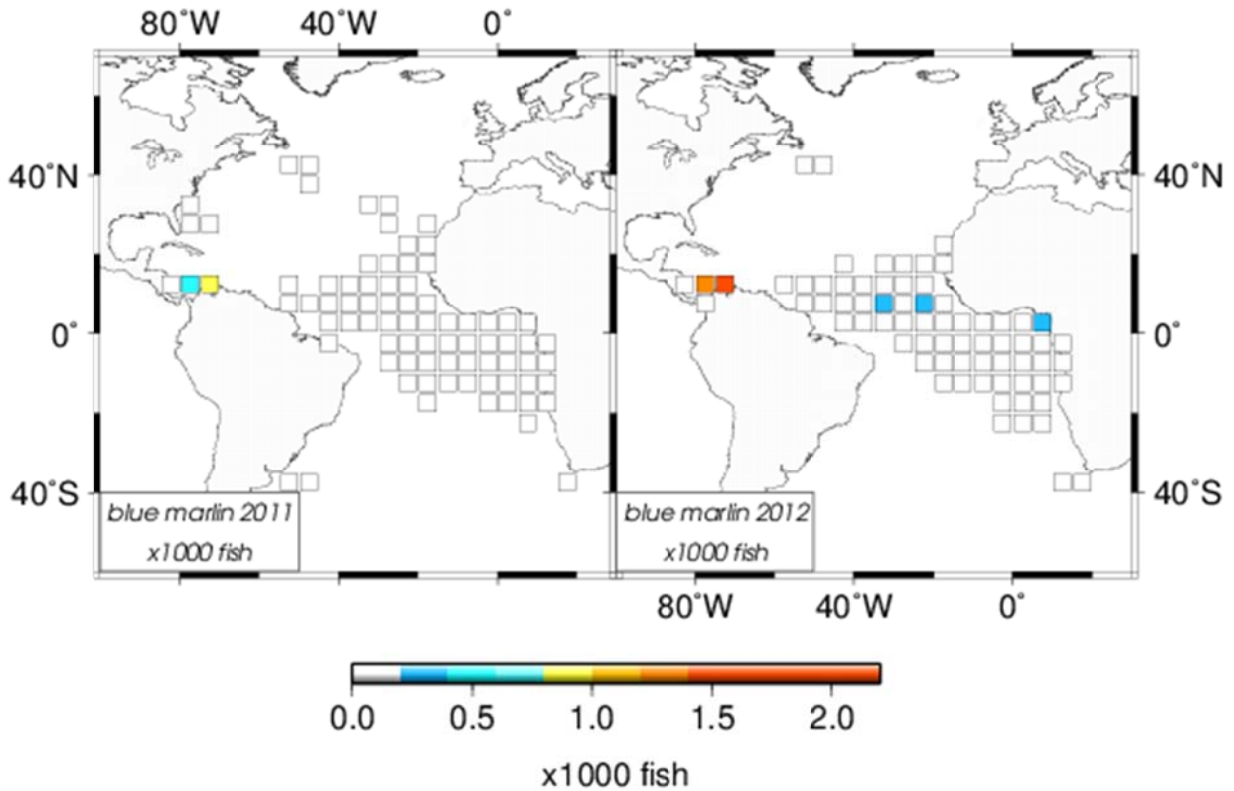


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of blue marlin catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2011 (left) and 2012 (right).

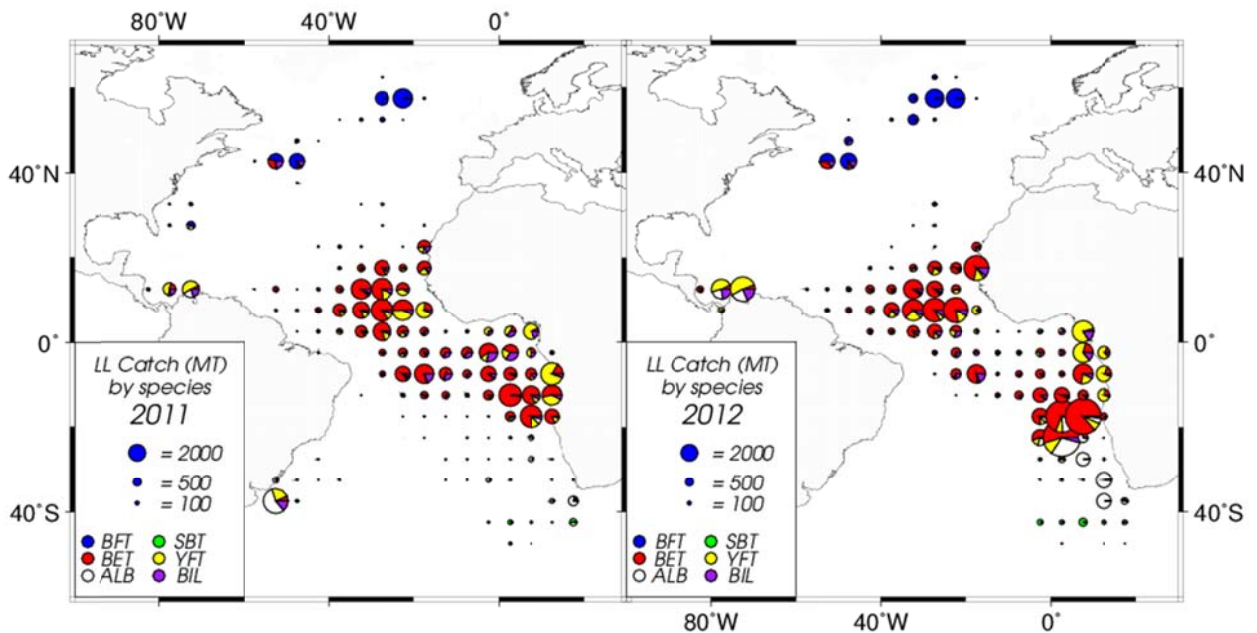


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2011 (left) and 2012 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE
INFORME ANNUAL DE COREA**

SUMMARY

In 2012, 16 Korean longliners were engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catches were 3,294 metric tons (t), a decline of 28.6% from the previous year. These catches were dominated by bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and albacore, with 1,908 t, 498 t and 289 t, respectively. Southern swordfishes amounted to 65 t, of which 23 t were discarded and most of the northern swordfishes were discarded too. The catches of shark species were 447 t. The fishing area was the same as in the previous years, i.e. the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean (20°N-20°S, 10°E-60°W) throughout the year from January to December. Two observers were deployed onboard a longline vessel from January to February and again, from October to December 2012. Observer coverage was about 3.3% in terms of effort (number of hooks). In 2012, one Korean purse seiner caught 77 t of Atlantic bluefin tuna in a Joint Fishing Operation. The Regulation on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting was revised and entered into force on 5 December 2012. It includes the data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by the tuna RFMOs for discards/release and bycatch mitigation, etc., for target species as well as bycatch species. In line with the revised regulation, the NFRDI developed a program capable of monitoring data collection, cross-checking the catches from different sources and managing reporting data in a timely and accurate way. Moreover, the current Distant Sea Fisheries Act (2008) has been recently amended to incorporate the need to enhance the flag State's responsibilities. This includes the strengthening of administrative and financial sanctions for Korean vessels engaged in IUU activities to an internationally accepted level. This amended Act will enter into force on 31 January 2014.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2012, 16 palangriers sous pavillon coréen se sont livrés à des activités de pêche ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique. Ils ont capturé un total de 3.294 t, ce qui représente une diminution de 28,6% par rapport aux prises de l'année antérieure. La capture était composée de thon obèse (1.908 t), d'albacore (498 t) et de germon (289 t). L'espadon du Sud a été capturé à raison de 65 t, dont 23 t ont été rejetées et la plupart de l'espadon du Nord a été rejeté. Les prises de requins se sont chiffrées à 447 t. La zone de pêche était la même que celle des années précédentes, à savoir la zone tropicale de l'océan Atlantique (20°N-20°S, 10°E-60°W) tout au long de l'année, de janvier à décembre. Deux observateurs ont été déployés à bord d'un palangrier pendant les mois de janvier et février et entre octobre et décembre 2012. La couverture d'observateur s'est élevée à 3,3 % en termes d'effort (nombre d'hameçons). En 2012, un senneur coréen a capturé 77 t de thon rouge de l'Atlantique dans le cadre d'une opération de pêche conjointe. La loi sur la déclaration des informations et des données halieutiques a été révisée et est entrée en vigueur le 5 décembre 2012. Elle porte sur la collecte des données et les exigences en matière de déclaration adoptées récemment par les ORGP thonières en ce qui concerne les rejets/remises à l'eau et l'atténuation des prises accessoires, etc. pour les espèces cibles ainsi que pour les espèces accessoires. Dans le cadre de la loi révisée, le NFRDI a élaboré un programme destiné à contrôler la collecte des données et à vérifier par recoupement les prises entre différentes sources et à gérer la déclaration des données de manière précise et ponctuelle. En outre, la loi actuelle sur la pêche hauturière (2008) a récemment été amendée afin d'incorporer la nécessité de renforcer les responsabilités de l'État de pavillon. Cela prévoit le renforcement des sanctions administratives et financières à l'encontre des navires coréens participant à des activités IUU à un niveau internationalement accepté. Cette loi amendée entrera en vigueur le 31 janvier 2014.

RESUMEN

En 2012, 16 palangreros coreanos pescaron túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico. Las capturas totales fueron de 3.294 t, lo que representa un descenso del 28,6% respecto al año anterior. En estas capturas predominaron el patudo, rabil y atún blanco con 1.908 t, 498 t y 289 t, respectivamente. Las capturas de pez espada del sur ascienden a 65 t, de las cuales 23 t fueron descartadas y la mayoría de los ejemplares de pez espada del norte fueron también descartados.

Se capturaron 447 t de tiburones. La zona de pesca fue la misma que en años anteriores, es decir, la zona tropical del océano Atlántico (20°N-20°S, 10°E-60°W) durante todo el año, de enero a diciembre. Se embarcaron dos observadores en un palangrero desde enero a febrero y en otro de octubre a diciembre de 2012. La cobertura de observadores fue de aproximadamente 3,3% en términos de esfuerzo (número de anzuelos). En 2012, un cerquero coreano capturó 77 t de atún rojo del Atlántico en una operación de pesca conjunta. Se revisó el Acta de comunicación de datos e información sobre pesquerías, y entró en vigor el 5 de diciembre de 2012. Dicha acta incluye requisitos de recopilación y comunicación de datos adoptados recientemente por las OROP de túnidos para los descartes/liberaciones, la mitigación de la captura fortuita, etc. para especies objetivo y especies de captura fortuita. En línea con este Acta, el NFRDI desarrolló un programa capaz de hacer un seguimiento de la recopilación de datos, realizar verificaciones cruzadas de las capturas de diferentes fuentes y gestionar la comunicación de un modo puntual y preciso. Además, la Ley de pesca de aguas distantes (2008) ha sido enmendada recientemente para incorporar la necesidad de mejorar las responsabilidades del Estado del pabellón. Esto incluye reforzar las sanciones administrativas y financieras de los buques coreanos que participan en actividades IUU hasta un nivel internacionalmente aceptado. Esa Ley enmendada entrará en vigor el 31 de enero de 2014.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Korean distant water tuna longline fishery commenced in 1957 in the Indian Ocean and expanded to the Pacific Ocean in 1958 and the Atlantic Ocean in early 1960s. Since then, it has become one of the most important fisheries in Korea together with the domestic fisheries. By early 1970, the tuna catch of the Atlantic Ocean was the highest among other Korean distant water tuna fisheries but has become minor since 1990s. There were three types of Korean gears to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean which were longline, baitboats and purse seine. While baitboats had been operated from 1973 to 1985 and a few purse seiners started in 2004 but have operated under chartering arrangements since October 2010, longline is the main fishery since the beginning of 1960s. The number of longliners decreased from 29 in 1987 to a few in 2002 but increased to 24 in 2008. From 2010, the numbers of longliners and the catch were subject to the ICCAT conservation measures. In recent years, annual catch of tuna and tuna-like species by Korean tuna longliners in ICCAT areas increased from 2,785 in 2006 to 3,294 t in 2012.

1.1 Annual trend of catches and number of vessels

In 2012, 16 Korean longliners were engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean (**Table 1**). The total catches were 3,294 t, which was a decrease by 28.6% compared to the previous year. Of the catches, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and albacore tuna dominated at 1,908 t, 498 t and 289 t, respectively. 65 t of southern swordfishes were caught, of which 23 t were discarded and all northern swordfishes were discarded (**Table 2**). The catches of shark species were 447 t (**Table 3**). One Korean purse seiner caught 77 t of Atlantic bluefin tuna (**Table 4**). In 2012, length frequency of albacore tuna ranged from 85 to 116 cm (AVG 105.1 cm, N=113), bigeye tuna ranged from 80 to 208 cm (AVG 143.5 cm, N=1,671) and yellowfin tuna ranged from 85 to 181 cm (AVG 139.6 cm, N=548).

1.2 Distribution of fishing grounds

Korean longliners have mainly operated in the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean (20°N ~20°S, 10°E~60°W) throughout the year from January to December, targeting bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna. In 2012, the fishing area was the same as in the previous year (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical data collection

Tuna catch statistics of Korea are obtained from two sources of data reports. Korea Overseas Fisheries Association (KOFA) collects total catches by gear types from the Korean tuna industries, which are used as Korea's official total catch. National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) collect logsheet sampling data from vessels. Progress was made in this area. The Act on Fisheries Information and Data

Reporting was revised and put into effect from 5 December 2012. It includes the data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by the tuna RFMOs for discards/release and bycatch mitigation, etc. for target species as well as bycatch species. In line with the Act, the NFRDI developed a program capable of monitoring data collection, cross-check the catches from different sources and manage reporting data in a timely and accurate way.

2.2 Observer program

Two observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessel in the ICCAT area of competence from January 2012 to February 2012 and from October to December (**Table 5**). Observer coverage was about 3.3% in terms of efforts (number of hooks). The Korean national observer program was started in 2002 under the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) but it has experienced a lack of observers. For the purposes of improvement, the observer program has been revised through incorporation into the Distant Water Fisheries Act, which will operate under the Ministry based on advice from the NFRDI relating to the design of coverage and the education of biological sampling.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (scientific)	23/09/2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	31/07/2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/07/2013. Revised data was provided to the Secretariat on 16/09/2013.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/07/2013. Revised data was provided to the Secretariat on 16/09/2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/07/2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/07/2013.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Korea does not have tagging declarations in place.
S8	Catches from sport and recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Korea does not operate sport and recreational fisheries taking tuna and tuna-like species as well as shark species in the ICCAT Convention area.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Korea does not operate sport and recreational fisheries taking tuna and tuna-like species as well as shark species in the ICCAT Convention area.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/07/2013.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. Korea does not have small scale vessels which cannot carry an observer on board.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Korea does not have information on pelagic Sargassum.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Korea does not operate pelagic longline fisheries in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Korea does not operate sport and recreational fisheries taking E-BFT.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Korea does not have farming facilities.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. Korea does not have farming facilities.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. Korea does not have farming facilities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Korea does not have farming facilities.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Korea is not involved in W-BFT.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Korea does not have confiscated BFT of unauthorized by-catch.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Korea is not involved in W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Korea is not involved in W-BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Korea is not involved in W-BFT.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	31/07/2013.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Korea does not have any purse seiner using fish aggregating devices.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	31/07/2013.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT scientific program for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	31/07/2013.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/07/2013.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable. There were no silky shark catches in 2012.
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 them to ICCAT	Not applicable. There were no silky shark catches in 2012.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	31/07/2013.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Korea does not catch silky sharks for local consumption.
S34	Task I and Task II hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Korea does not catch hammerhead sharks for local consumption.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	16/09/2013.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. There were no oceanic whitetip sharks catches in 2012.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	31/07/2013.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/07/2013.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/07/2013.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31/07/2013.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Korea does not operate artisanal fisheries.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Korean longline fishing vessels use circle hooks to mitigate bycatch and four sea turtles were caught in 2012 but were released alive to the sea to reduce discards.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Korea has implemented most of reporting obligations and sent most of data required from Recommendations to the ICCAT Secretariat , to the extent possible, to meet the deadline. Korea will continue to make effort to implement all compulsory conservation and management measures adopted in place.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	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 ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15 September 2013.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Korea does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	31 July 2013.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	15 September 2013.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	15 September 2013.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	10 April 2013.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	18 October 2013.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	17 October 2013.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17 October 2013.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	17 October 2013.
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. Korea is preparing Inspection Procedures in Port in its national law.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Korea is preparing Inspection Procedures in Port in its national law.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for	Not applicable. Korea does not have bilateral

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		Port Inspection	arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Korea sent the Secretariat information on one extension of access agreement with Columbia dated on 14 February 2013.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Two Korean longline vessels had access agreement targeting tuna and tuna-like species with Columbia from 26 September 2012 to 25 February 2013 and from 6 July 2012 to 13 March 2013 respectively.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Korea has 106 authorized vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m 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. 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	Carryover 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	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	13 February 2013 just before 2013 Intersessional Compliance Committee Meeting in Spain.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Korea does not have farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Korea did neither modify its fishing plan nor individual quota.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	16 October 2013.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	1 April 2013.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	22 April 2013 and one purse seiner authorized catching BFT vessel.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	14 May 2013.
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

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Korea does not tranship BFT catches in ports.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Korea does not land BFT catches in ports.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Four weekly catch reports were sent to ICCAT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Two monthly (May and June 2013) catch reports were sent to ICCAT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	E-BFT fishery for Korea has been closed as of 17 June 2013 and the notification was sent to ICCAT dated on 18 June 2013.
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	Four BCDs were issued in 2013.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	16 October 2013.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	11 July 2013.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Korea does not change its BCD legislation in place.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Korea does not require its catching vessel to affix a tag to each BFT at the time of killing.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Korea does not have information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	30 June 2013.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	30 June 2013.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT 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	Not applicable. Korea does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Korea does not operate in the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	20 March 2013 and 15 October 2013.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	20 March 2013 and 15 October 2013.
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.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
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	6 September 2013.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not operate directed fishery on northern albacore with catches over 200 t.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	31 January 2013, 31 July 2013 and 18 October 2013.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Korean domestic law 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	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 have been 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, 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)	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 which 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 which 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	18 October 2013. Partially not applicable. Korean longline vessels do not normally operate in the area south 25 degrees South latitude. Korea is currently preparing NPOA for seabirds.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Korean longline fishing vessels use circle hooks to mitigate bycatch and four sea turtles were caught in 2012 but were released alive to the sea to reduce discards.
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 to date.

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, the IOTC, the CCSBT, etc. This Act consists of five Sections and 36 Articles which stipulate that all Korean distant fishing vessels shall comply with authorization to fish, port inspection, and installation of VMS etc. The background to this Act is that 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 for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries even though the DSFA contains some relevant provisions. In particular, 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. In addition, in accordance with Article 11 (Cancellation of Fishing License) and Article 36 (Fine) of the Act, in the case of failure to comply with those measures and regulations, their fishing licenses may be suspended for a maximum of six months or cancelled, or the fishermen may be fined approximately US\$4,500 depending on the degree of non-compliance.

The DSFA has been recently amended to incorporate the need to enhance the flag state responsibilities. This includes strengthening administrative¹ and financial sanctions² on Korean vessels engaged in IUU activities to the internationally accepted level. In line with this purpose, the Korean government has earmarked about US\$120,000 to establish a Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Center to monitor the fishing activities of Korean flagged vessels around the world. Korea is also strengthening its port state’s monitoring and control capacity consistent with internationally accepted instruments (e.g. Port State Measures of the UNFAO). Korea is planning to establish and maintain the list of fishing authorization given to Korean flagged vessel both by the Korean authorities and Coastal States so that up-to-date information on such authorization can be constantly monitored. This amended DSFA is scheduled to enter into force as of 31 January 2014.

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

Basically, Korea does not have any technical difficulties in implementing and complying with the ICCAT conservation and management measures in place. Korea, however, underwent a governmental reorganization at the end of March 2013. One of big challenges we faced was to divide the former MIFAFF (Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) into two sections and created a new Ministry (MOF, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries). Due to this reorganization, the Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection Agency (QIA), which had been in charge of issuing and validating the Statistical Document Program and Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation, was divided into two sections: one of sections has been newly established under the name of National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service (NFIS). Since the reorganization, most new inspectors have experienced difficulties in understanding how to check statistical documents for exports and import as well as re-exports and validations of BCDs. For this reason, submission of some data collection and reporting particularly of statistical documents and BCDs could be delayed but Korea will try to meet the deadline as much as possible.

¹ Administrative sanctions on the master and officers of IUU-related vessels (1st violation: 90-day suspension on their license and vessel operation; 2nd violation: 180-day suspension on their license and vessel operation; 3rd violation: fishing authorization and license revocation).

² Financial sanctions up to three times of the amount of financial gain resulting from IUU fishing.

Table 1. Nominal catch (metric tons) of tuna and tuna-like species by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 1986-2012.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of vessels</i>	<i>BFT</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>OTH</i>	<i>Total</i>
1986	28	-	1,818	694	6,084	11	437	96	71	11	674	9,896
1987	29	-	1,457	401	4,438	6	726	152	27	8	370	7,585
1988	29	-	1,368	196	4,919	3	1,042	375	19	12	6	7,940
1989	33	-	2,535	107	7,896	6	1,096	689	135	24	531	13,019
1990	17	-	808	53	2,690	-	101	324	81	28	183	4,268
1991	9	-	260	32	802	-	150	537	57	23	17	1,878
1992	8	-	219	5	866	-	150	24	10	4	4	1,282
1993	4	-	180	28	377	-	217	13	8	5	8	836
1994	4	688	436	3	386	-	180	56	43	10	31	1,833
1995	4	663	453	5	423	-	180	56	23	10	118	1,931
1996	16	683	381	20	1,250	-	26	144	59	23	172	2,758
1997	12	613	257	5	796	-	33	56	23	9	122	1,914
1998	5	66	23	7	163	-	7	2	-	-	7	275
1999	9	-	94	14	124	-	5	3	-	-	31	271
2000	9	6	142	18	43	-	10	1	-	-	3	223
2001	5	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	15	22
2002		-	8	-	87	-	2	-	-	-	-	97
2003	3	-	209	5	143	-	24	-	11	-	10	402
2004	11	3	984	37	629	-	70	1	40	-	2	1,766
2005	8	1	675	101	770	-	87	6	7	-	72	1,719
2006	8	79	283	111	2,067	-	159	33	-	-	53	2,785
2007	21	-	573	68	2,136	-	351	64	113	-	49	3,354
2008	24	-	993	147	2,599	-	380	91	96	-	-	4,306
2009	24	-	433	458	2,134	-	14	8	78	1	84	3,210
2010	14	-	380	240	2,646	-	147	55	2	-	361	3,831
2011	16	-	491	130	2,762	-	-	57	-	-	1,167	4,607
2012	16	-	498	289	1,908	-	42	34	-	4	519	3,294

Data source: Korea Overseas Fisheries Association (KOFA, 2011).

Table 2. Nominal catch (t) and discard (t) of billfishes by Korean longline fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean, 2012.

<i>Year</i>	<i>SWO-N</i>		<i>SWO-S</i>	
	R	D	R	D
2012	0	46	42	23

*SWO-N: Northern swordfish; SWO-S: Southern swordfish.

Table 3. Nominal catch (t) of key shark species by Korean longline fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean, 2012.

<i>Year</i>	<i>BSH</i>		<i>OCS</i>		<i>POR</i>		<i>SMA</i>		<i>SPZ</i>		<i>Others</i>	
	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D
2012	412	<0.1	-	-	<0.1	<0.1	35	-	-	3	-	-

* R: retained, D: discards.

** BSH: blue shark, OCS: oceanic whitetip shark, POR: porbeagle, SMA: shortfin mako shark, SPZ: smooth hammerhead shark.

Table 4. Nominal catch (t) of tuna and tuna-like species by Korean purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2004-2012.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of vessels</i>	<i>BFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>Total</i>
2004	1	700	-	-	-	700
2005	1	1,145	-	-	-	1,145
2006	1	68	-	-	-	68
2007	1	276	-	-	-	276
2008	1	335	-	-	-	335
2009	1	102	-	-	-	102
2010	1	-	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	1	77	-	-	-	77

Table 5. Summary of results for 2012 scientific observer programs.

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Set observed</i>	<i>Effort observed (hooks)</i>	<i>Effort observed (%)</i>	<i>Catch observed (ton)</i>
2012.1-2012.2, 2012.10-2012.12	95	306,800	3.3	140

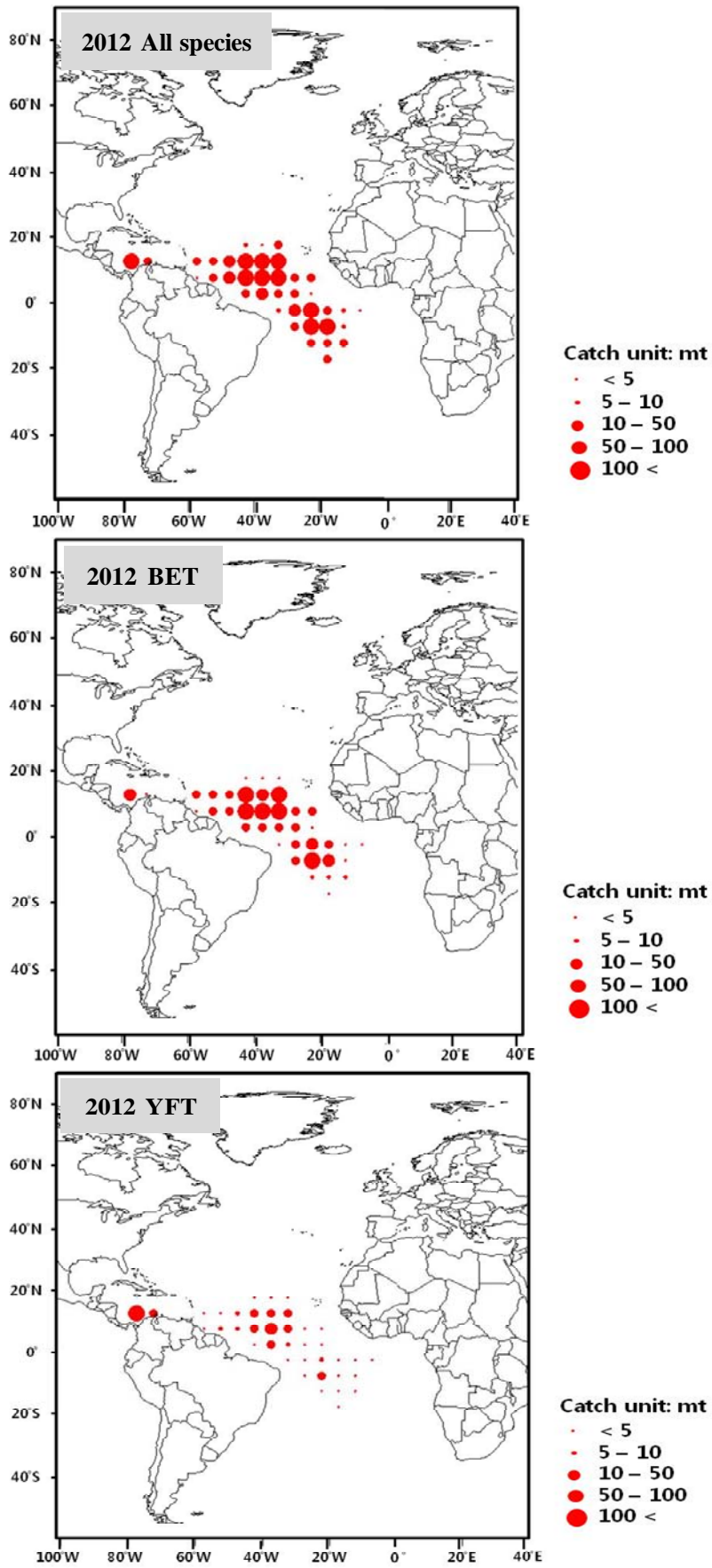


Figure 1. Distribution of catches by Korean tuna longliners in 2012.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBYA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA LIBYE
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBIA**

SUMMARY

In the 2013 fishing season, bluefin tuna was targeted by the Libyan fishing fleet in the Mediterranean Sea using only one type of fishing gear, namely, purse seine. The total number of vessels engaged in the operation was 13 purse seiners. No traps or fattening farms operated and no other tuna species were targeted by the Libyan fishing fleet in 2013. The total catch of bluefin tuna was 933.1 tons. The fishing operations for bluefin tuna took place in Libyan waters. ICCAT conservation measures were respected and VMS data were transmitted to ICCAT. National and regional observers were deployed onboard each licensed fishing vessel to monitor and control the fishing activities; all catching activities were regularly reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required time.

RÉSUMÉ

Au cours de la saison de pêche de 2013, le thon rouge était ciblé par la flottille de pêche libyenne en Méditerranée au moyen d'un seul type d'engin, à savoir la senne. Le nombre total de navires prenant part aux opérations s'élevait à 13 senneurs. En 2013, aucune madrague et aucune ferme n'était en opération et la flottille de pêche libyenne n'a ciblé aucune autre espèce de thonidés. La prise totale de thon rouge s'est chiffrée à 933,1 t. Les opérations de pêche ciblant le thon rouge ont eu lieu dans les eaux libyennes. Les mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT ont été respectées et les données VMS ont été transmises à l'ICCAT. Des observateurs nationaux et régionaux ont été embarqués à bord de chaque navire de pêche muni d'une licence afin d'effectuer un suivi et un contrôle des activités de pêche ; toutes les activités de pêche ont été régulièrement déclarées au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais prescrits.

RESUMEN

En la temporada de pesca de 2013, la flota pesquera libia se dirigió al atún rojo en el Mediterráneo utilizando solo un tipo de arte de pesca, el cerco. El número total de buques que participaron en las operaciones fue de 13 cerqueros. En 2013, no hubo almadrabas o granjas operativas y la flota pesquera libia no se dirigió a otras especies de túnidos. La captura total de atún rojo ascendió a 933,1 t. Las operaciones de pesca de atún rojo tuvieron lugar en aguas libias. Se cumplieron las medidas de conservación de ICCAT y se transmitieron los datos de VMS a ICCAT. Se designaron observadores nacionales y programas regionales de observadores a bordo de cada buque pesquero con licencia con el fin de controlar y hacer un seguimiento de las actividades pesqueras. Todas las actividades de captura fueron comunicadas a la Secretaría en su debido momento.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Types of fisheries

During the 2013 bluefin fishing season purse seine was the only gear authorized and there was no trap activity. Bluefin tuna is a highly migratory species along the Libyan coast and fishing activity took place in accordance with the ICCAT measures (Rec. 08-05, Rec. 10-04 and Rec. 12-03).

1.2 Fishing effort trends

The total number of active fishing vessels during the 2013 season was 13 purse seines, while in the previous year (2012) there were 13 purse seine vessels. Furthermore, during the 2011 season there was no bluefin tuna fishing activity.

1.3 Catch trends

The total catch of bluefin tuna in the Libyan waters during 2013 was 933.1 t. Data on bluefin tuna catch during the period 2003-2013 is submitted accordingly (**Table 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Data collection for the bluefin tuna fishery is necessary for scientific research. However, during the 2013 fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected by scientific observers and assessed in the Marine Biology Research Centre to determine and pre-announce the closure time to the fishing vessels.

2.1 Fishery data

Fishery data were collected (Task I and Task II) from purse seine fishing vessels to be sent regularly to the Secretariat. These data were sent on 25/7/2013 (**Figures 1, 2 and 3** contain analysed data). Information on catch from sport and recreational fisheries as well as domestic observer and alternative programs is not applicable because there are no activities of these kinds, therefore no information is available. Furthermore, data on bluefin tuna caught in Libyan waters during the harvest time (13/01/2013) were collected in cooperation with a Turkish farmer (**Figures 4 and 5** contain analysed data).

During the 2012 fishing season about 92 samples were collected and sent to the GPYB under the title FMAP/MBRC-SY-L-01 to L92.

A pilot study was conducted in conjunction with a corporation of Maltese farmers and a Korean partner. A copy of the results, which was sent to the SCRS on 22/9/2013, is attached to this report.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT 25/9/2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	Sent to ICCAT 25/7/2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT 25/7/2013.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT 25/7/2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT 25/7/2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent to ICCAT 25/7/2013.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Libya has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport and recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Libya has no activity.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. No activity at all.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Sent to ICCAT 31/7/2013.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. There is no alternative monitoring.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. 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	Not applicable. There is no information available.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Not declared in Libya's 2013 fishing plan.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Libya has no BFT farms.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Sent to ICCAT (22/9/2013).
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or	Not applicable. Libya has no BFT farms.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
	alternative at the time of BFT caging	
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Libya has no BFT farms.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. No unauthorised by-catch was recorded.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Not applicable. No available data.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable. 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	Not applicable. No available data.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. No available data.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. No available data.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. No available data.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. No available data.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. 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	Not applicable. No available data.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. 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	Not applicable. No available data.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Not applicable. No available data.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. No available data.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. No available data.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF REPORTING OBLIGATIONS FOR ICCAT FISHERIES
INCLUDING SHARK SPECIES – LIBYA 2013**

1. A provisional BFT fishing plan was prepared and transmitted to ICCAT at the beginning of 2013 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 Mediterranean was 13 PS (No LL vessels operated in 2013).
4. The total catches of each vessel, date of entry to fishing and date of ending fishing season for each Vessel are shown in the attached table.
5. Only one JFO authorized and consented with Korea and all relevant documents sent to ICCAT 10 days before starting fishing.
6. No Traps activity authorized during 2013 fishing season.
7. No Fattening farms operated in 2013.
8. Measures to respect individual quota was implemented by coordination between national and ROP observers on board of fishing vessels,. All vessels stop the fishing activity on time required by Rec. 12 – 03 measures, (24 of June). The total BFT catch in 2013 fishing season was (933.1t) as (99.51%) of total adjusted quota for 2013 season.
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

- Regarding the information on bilateral arrangements for port inspection, no bluefin tuna was landed at Libyan ports. The ports which were reported to ICCAT were also included in the fishing plan.
- There was no sport or recreational fishing in the 2013 season.
- No agreement activity took place.
- Regarding the undersize fish/tagging program, Libya advised all authorized vessels and/or other fishermen to release small fish and to manage tagged fish together with the Authority. Libya had no tagging program in 2013.
- Other reporting requirements in the Annual Report do not concern Libya, which is only involved in bluefin tuna fishing.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report part II no 024/2013.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT 25/09/2013.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT 30/06/2013.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Sent to ICCAT 10/04/2013.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Sent to ICCAT 25/09/2013.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	Not applicable.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Sent to ICCAT 25/09/2013.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Sent to ICCAT 07/02/2013.
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 16/05/2013.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	01/10/2013.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Sent to ICCAT 21/3/2013.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT 26/04/2013.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT 26/04/2013.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT 16/05/2013.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Regularly reported to ICCAT every 6 hours.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT 03/03/2013.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Yes (regular) on time.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Sent to ICCAT 27/06/2013.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT 24/06/2013.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No tagging, but many steps were acknowledged to fisherman. Local Decree 2015/2013 regulating release and tags.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Within 5 days.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT 25/09/2013.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No change.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	No change.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04	Not applicable.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	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.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Not applicable.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Libya involved with BFT, no by-catch.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Bluefin tuna is the only species targeted by Libyan purse seine fishing vessels and their fishing activity is concentrated in Libyan waters. In order to ensure a sustainable fishing activity for bluefin tuna, the Minister of Agriculture, Husbandry and Marine Wealth issued Decree No. 205/2013 as an update to the previous decree No. 61/2010 which regulates licensing, monitoring, control and inspection of bluefin tuna fishing activity in Libyan waters. Moreover, it complied with the control measures adopted by ICCAT (Recs. 08-05, 09-06) and recently, Rec. 12-03 concerning the multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna was fully observed and enforced in the 2013 fishing season. Catch information and activity were regularly reported to the ICCAT Secretariat in the required time.

4.1 Closed season and catch limits

The authorized fishing period for bluefin tuna by the purse seiners was set from 26.5.2013 until 24.6.2013. The opening and closing of the season are announced by officials from the Authority. For control purposes, any vessel/JFO having exhausted its individual and declared quota must inform the Authority.

In the case of bluefin tuna caught by fishing vessels without fishing permission or lacking adequate individual quota or misstatement, the fish will be seized and released.

4.2 Prohibitions on length and weight

These were stated and reported by stereo camera at sea/caging. The percentage of incidental catches is less than 5% of bluefin tuna weighing 10-30 kg, where it is authorized (0%) of catch less than 8 kg.

Libya cooperated with Korea to implement the pilot study for the 2013 at sea catch using stereo cameras. This was declared by Libya and Korea at the last PA2/COC Meeting in Seville, Spain.

4.3 Vessel Monitoring System

It is obligatory for all bluefin tuna fishing and towing vessels with an operational VMS to notify any defect in these devices to the Authority. Moreover, regular position data are submitted to the same authority.

VMS information was regularly reported to the Secretariat every six hours.

4.4 Licensing and fishing method

In accordance with ICCAT measures and the local domestic regulation such as Decree No. 205/2013, which regulates the tuna fishery in Libya, it is mandatory for bluefin tuna fishing vessels and bluefin tuna tug boats to obtain a bluefin tuna fishing license and bluefin tuna tug vessel license from the relevant authority (the General Authority for Marine Wealth/Libya). In addition to these, vessels which tow bluefin tuna cage(s) for farming purposes are obliged to have a bluefin tuna transfer license and to notify the General Authority of Marine Wealth as to their location, final destination, scheduled arrival time, and the amount of product in the cage(s).

Every vessel authorised to fish bluefin tuna is obliged to record the data required by the Authority regarding the amount of bluefin tuna caught and sold and is obliged to comply with the rules on implementation.

4.5 Observers

It was obligatory to accommodate ICCAT Regional Observers on all fishing/towing vessels operating during the fishing period. Furthermore, National Observers must also be accommodated although there was an obligation this season for purse seine. They collect as much scientific data as possible to inform the SCRS. Observers reported on fishing, transfer, and towing operations.

4.6 Inspection schemes and activities

All licensed Libyan fishing vessels operating in the 2013 fishing season had to have a national and an ROP observer on board to monitor and ensure that all fishing activities were conducted in line with the pertinent ICCAT Recommendations.

Libya did not participate in an inspection scheme with other regional inspectors of Mediterranean bluefin tuna, but there was a program for its landing harbours.

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

Although Libya used its best endeavours to comply with all ICCAT measures on implementation and management throughout the bluefin tuna fishing season, some implementation difficulties were encountered, such as:

- inability to report requirements in the required time due to missing/delayed data;
- non-participation in the inspection program due to exceptional circumstances;
- Difficulties with the VMS program due to non-domestic establishment (foreign agencies);
- misestimates of catch due to the use of different monitoring tools, video/stereo cameras, difficulties in using stereo camera at sea in bad weather.

The following steps were taken to overcome these difficulties:

- encouragement of the fishery agencies to submit data with sufficient time;
- training of national observers to improve capacity;
- program in progress for maintenance of the inspection program in cooperation with the concerned authorities;
- establishment of a local VMS system is under study and preparation;
- cooperation with experienced CPCs in the region to implement the stereo camera at sea and at caging while training Libyan people.

Table 1. Data on bluefin tuna catches for the period 2003-2013.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Initial quota (t)</i>	<i>Current catch (t)</i>
2003	1,286	752.2
2004	1,300	1,299.6
2005	1,400	1,090.7
2006	1,440	1,254
2007	1,280.14	1,359
2008	1,236.99	1,317.8
2009	946.52	1,081.64
2010	725.750	645.303
2011	902	0
2012	902	762.948
2013	937.65	933.1

Table 2. Catch vessel actually engaged in BFT fishing 2013 season.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel name</i>	<i>ICCAT No.</i>	<i>Vessel type</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Total catch</i>	<i>Start date</i>	<i>End date</i>
1	Morina	AT000LBY00028	PS, 24-40m	75.714	75.513	30/05/2013	19/06/2013
2	Cyrene	AT000LBY00010	PS, 24-40m	58.375	58.209	30/05/2013	19/06/2013
3	Tripolitania	AT000LBY00013	PS,24-40m	75.714	75.513	30/05/2013	22/06/2013
4	AL Mahari I	AT000LBY00046	PS,24-40m	68.714	68.450	2/06/2013	06/06/2013
5	Hanibal	AT000LBY00047	PS, 24-40m	138.00 0	137.694	29/05/2013	18/06/2013
6	Ozu – 2	AT000LBY00009	PS,24-40m	48.000	47.926	30/05/2013	18/06/2013
7	AL hares 2	AT000LBY00074	PS,24-40m	48.00	47.978	30/05/2013	23/06/2013
8	EL hader 2	AT000LBY00037	PS,24-40m	58.357	58.332	30/05/2013	20/06/2013
9	AL ssafa	AT000LBY00060	PS,24-40m	58.357	58.140	02/06/2013	11/06/2013
10	AL hilal	AT000LBY00016	PS,24-40m	141.07 2	141.008	5/06/2013	06/06/2013
11	AL bahir ELhader	AT000LBY00077	PS,24-40m	68.714	68.450	27/05/2013	11/06/2013
12	Telel II	AT000LBY00075	PS,24-40m	48.000	47.978	28/05/2013	17/06/2013
13	Telel	AT000LBY00076	PS,24-40m	48.000	47.978	30/05/2013	17/06/2013

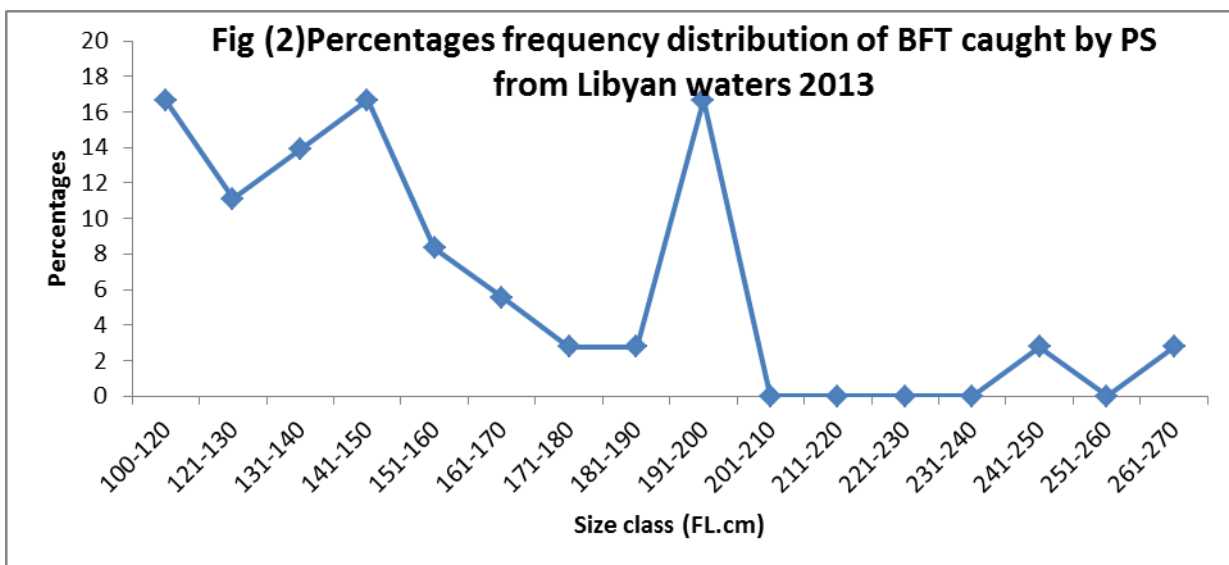
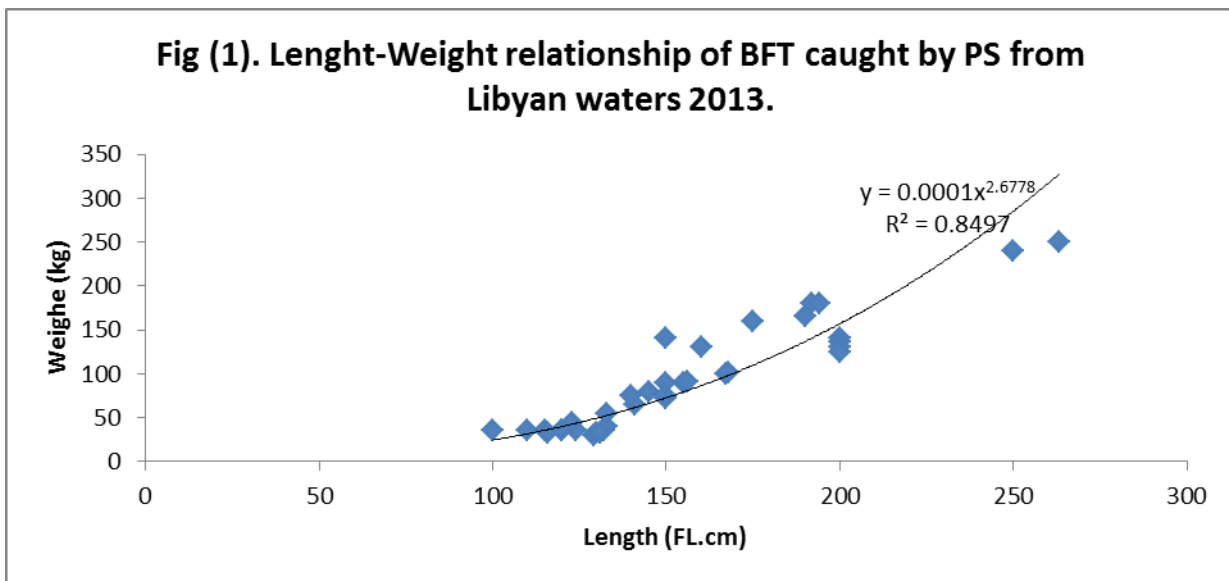


Fig.(3) Sex ratio of male, femal and unknown of BFT caught by PS from Libyan waters.

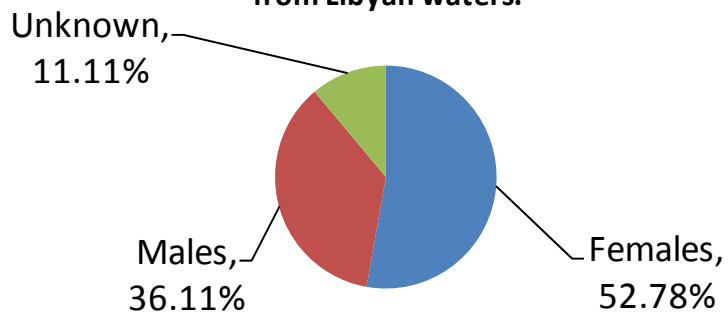
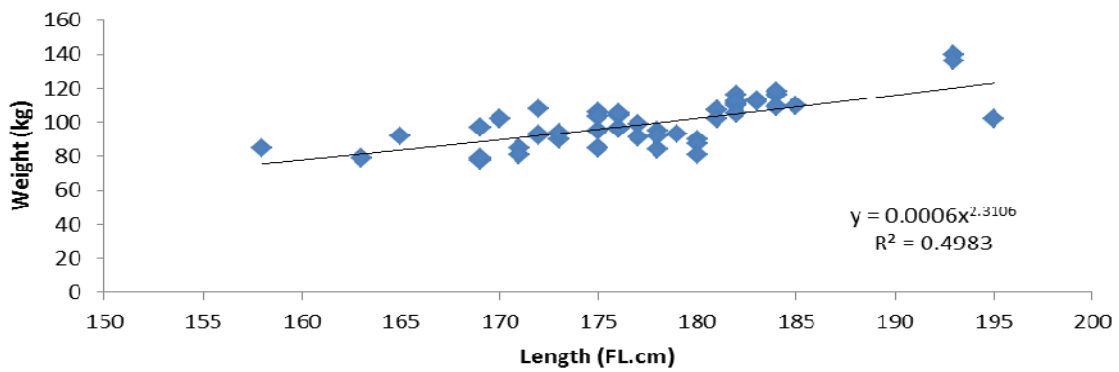
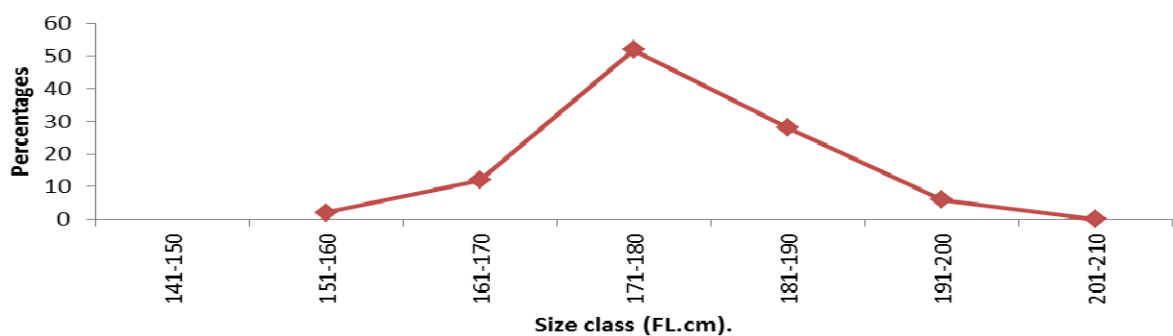


Fig (4) Length-Weight relationship of BFT collected from Turkish farm & was caught in Libya waters.



Fig(5) Percentages frequency distribution of BFT collected from Turkish farm & was caught in Libyan waters.



REPORT OF A PILOT STUDY USING A STEREO CAMERA AT SEA

Deployment and use of the stereo camera

As part of the requirements of Recommendation 12-03 (ICCAT, 2012) concerning the multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, specifically paragraph 88, Libya and the Republic of Korea worked together to carry out a pilot study using a stereo camera with the objective of obtaining a better estimate of the number and weight of tuna at the time of capture.

This study was carried out during the 2013 bluefin tuna fishing campaign. The stereo camera used was the AM100 stereo camera made by the company AQ1 Systems Pty Ltd (Tasmania, Australia) (**Figure 1**).

The stereo camera was deployed in the following situations:

- in the fishing net before transfer.
- the same catch during transfer between fishing net and towing cage.
- the same catch in the towing cage just after transfer.
- during release of some fish from a towing cage at sea (different catch to that filmed during 1 to 3).

The experience gained from this exercise was very useful and highlighted a number of issues which have to be considered in any future deployment of the stereo camera at sea.

One of the biggest issues is related to the fact that the whole fishing operation and following transfer to cages is a very complicated intensive situation which involves many parties in the release of the fishing net, drawing in of the fishing net, preparation. At the time of the first transfer, a rough sea was developing and this added a lot to the practical problems related to the whole operation.

When a catch is made and the fishing net has been released, the fish are encircled by the net and the fishing boat making the catch starts to haul in the fishing net which may be over 1,500 m long and 200 m deep. Whilst this is taking place many boats are required to keep the net in an open position in order to prevent any losses of fish in the net. In this particular operation 9 boats were involved holding the net in the open position. At the same time, the cage into which the fish are to be transferred has to be carefully moved towards the position of the fishing net where the door through which the fish are to pass is situated. This has to be done carefully to make sure that the doors come into the same position so that when they are opened they are open in the same place. This approach has to be done very carefully taking into account prevalent currents and sea condition as well as the other vessel movements occurring during the preparation for transfer. All this entails the tying up with ropes of the different boats and vessels, fishing net, cage, etc. In the transfer operation where the stereo camera was used, approximately 50 people including fishermen crew, tugboat crew and many divers were involved in the preparation and carrying out of the transfer. The stereo camera itself also has many other cables as well as the cable leading into the water.

Although the stereo camera was in position near the door during the transfer, and held in this position by a diver throughout the whole transfer, it was afterwards found that no images of the actual transfer were recorded by the stereo camera; it was found afterwards, that there was a problem with a cable.

Analysis of the footage

The stereocamera analyser software was used to take the fork lengths of tuna in the fishing net and in the towing net just after transfer. In order to investigate if different numbers of measurements affects the calculation of average length of the sample, 100 fish and 200 fish were measured in both the fishing net and the towing cage. Fish were randomly selected from the frames in the recording and attention was taken to take measurements of fish which appeared as straight as possible. The selection of fish taken was influenced by the clarity of the images and where necessary the frame was zoomed 200x using the options available on the analyser and the contrast improved with the enhance frames option.

The individual data was transferred to excel and the distribution of fish fork lengths analyzed as shown for each of the measurements in **Figures 2 to 5**.

The averages of the four sets of measurements are as follows:

- 100 fish in fishing net: Av. 1.822m, SD 0.347m.
- 200 fish in fishing net: Av. 1.752m, SD 0.367m.
- 100 fish in towing cage: 1.945m, SD 0.255m
- 200 fish in towing cage: 1.973m, SD 0.238m

From these results it is clear that although the sampling of 100 or 200 fish in either the fishing net or the towing cage gave reasonably similar results, there was a significant difference between (ANOVA, $p = 0.045$). At the same time, when the distributions are considered, there are some quite clear differences between the two sets of samplings and even between samplings from the same net. For example, the % of fish below 1.5m were found to be 18, 27.5, 8 and 4% respectively. However, the % of the sampled fish above 2.0 m were found to be 40, 37, 51 and 61% respectively.

The results clearly show that there is a lack of agreement between the sets of data from the fishing net and the towing cage. In the towing cage there was a greater representation of fish having larger fork lengths whilst the smaller fish appeared to be underrepresented. On the other hand, the middle group, between 1.5 and 2.0 was similarly represented in the samples (42, 35.5, 41 and 35%, respectively).

Analysis of the footage of the released fish gave a count of 655 fish. However, it is possible that not all fish were counted since some footage was not clear and some fish may have been hidden behind fish counted in the front of the footage. The fork lengths of 51 fish were taken with an average of 1.415m (**Figure 6**). The range of fish sampled was quite large between 1.048 m and 2.517 m although the majority (about 65%) were lower than 1.4 m.

In general, it took a long time to take the measurements and carry out the counts of fish. This is an important fact that has to be taken into consideration since, if this process was to be carried out at sea for the purpose of controlling the tonnage of fish caught, getting an accurate indication of number and fork lengths (to be converted to round weight) takes a long time again considering that this has to be done at sea on the fishing vessel in whatever weather conditions may be prevalent at the time. Other factors also affect the measurement, such as the clarity of the water, the way the fish swim in relation to where the stereo camera (straight at the camera or at an angle, etc.) and the distance from the stereo camera. These are all factors that may affect the accuracy of the stereo camera measurements which then have to be agreed before the appropriate documentation has to be filled in.



Figure 1. Stereocamera system from AQ1 Systems Pty Ltd (Tasmania, Australia).

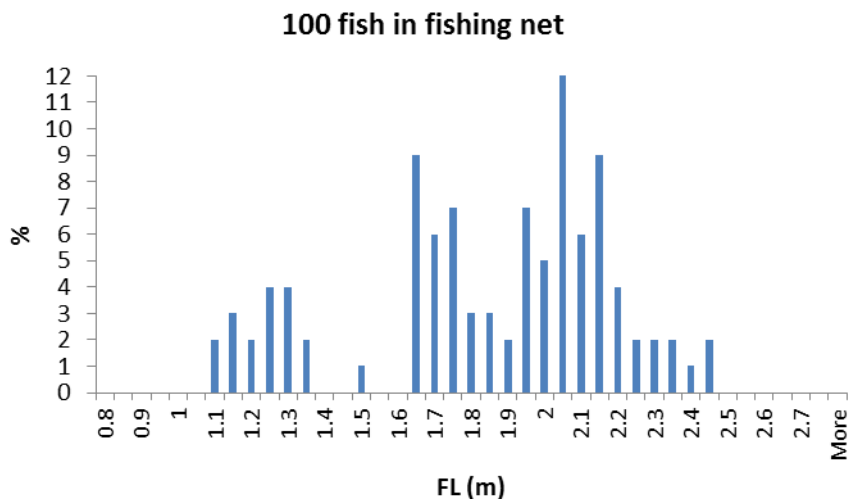


Figure 2. Fork length distribution of 100 fish presented as a percentage of the sampled population in the fishing net before transfer to the towing cage.

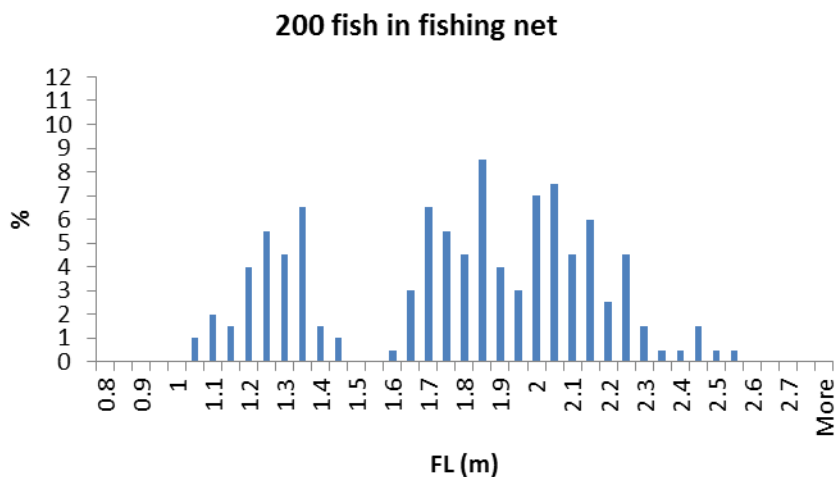


Figure 3. Fork length distribution of 200 fish presented as a percentage of the sampled population in the fishing net before transfer to the towing cage.

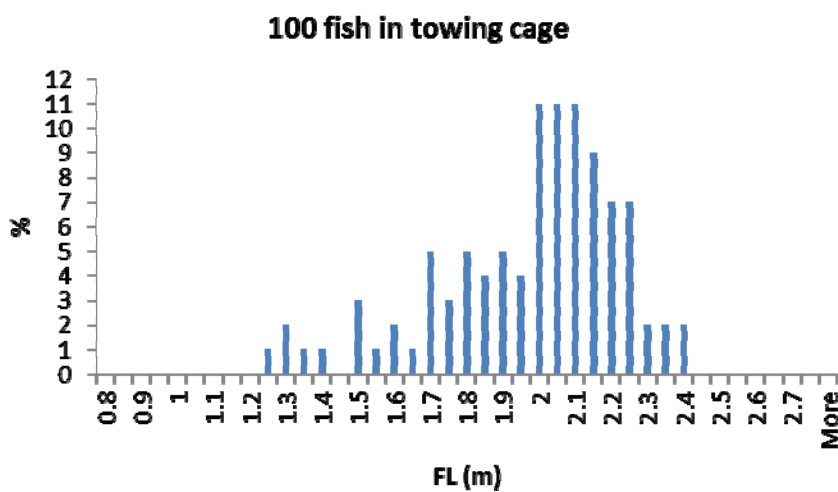


Figure 4. Fork length distribution of 100 fish presented as a percentage of the sampled population in the towing cage after transfer.

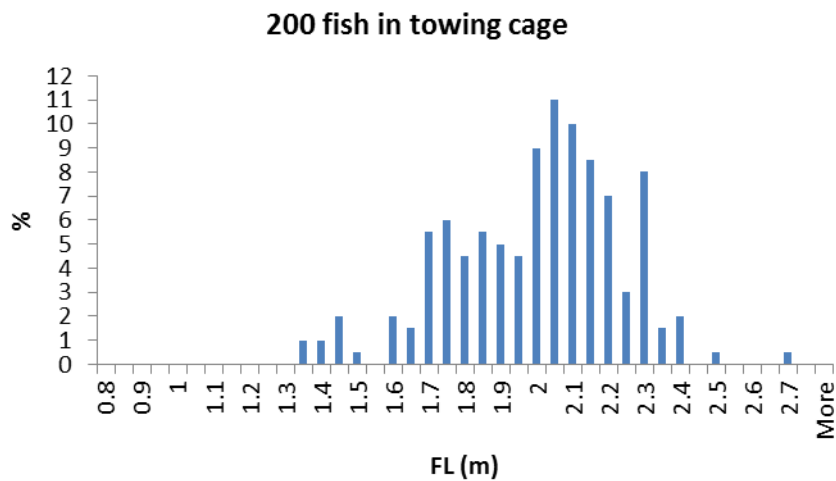


Figure 5. Fork length distribution of 100 fish presented as a percentage of the sampled population in the towing cage after transfer.

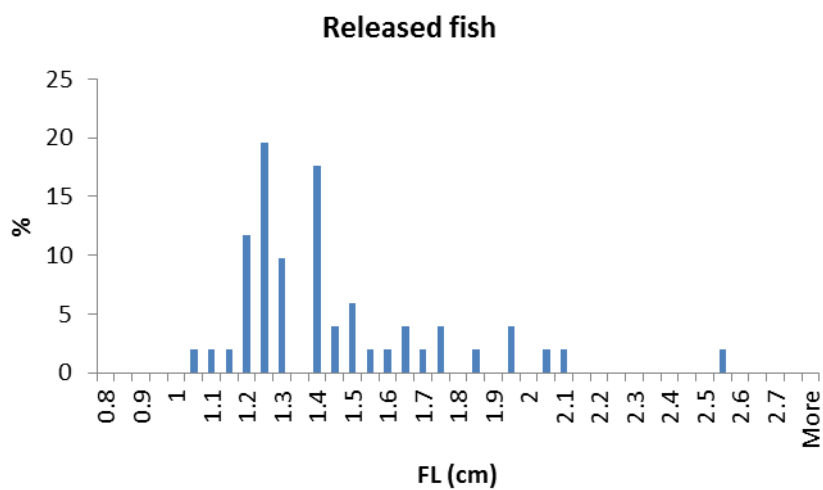


Figure 6. Fork length distribution of 51 fish presented as a percentage of the sampled population after release.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA**

Mahfoudh Taleb Sidi, Haye Didi et Deddah Ahmed Babou

SUMMARY

*In Mauritania, the tuna fleet fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone is entirely foreign, comprised of Spanish, Japanese and Senegalese vessels. These fleets operate under a free access regime and land their catch abroad. The species are also caught incidentally by industrial pelagic vessels, which are 100% foreign. The catches of these species reported by these fisheries are highly correlated with those of Sardinellas (preferential prey species), which are targeted by these fleets. The statistics show that the incidental catch of high seas tuna by industrial fishing reached 5,592 t in 2012 (an increase of 46% compared with 2009 and a decrease of 65% compared with 2011) and is mainly comprised of *Sarda sarda* (59%), *Auxis spp.* (11%), and *Euthynnus spp.* (30%). The catches reported by artisanal and coastal fishing increased significantly in 2012, reaching 809 t (an increase of 610% compared with 2011). These catches are mostly comprised of *Sarda sarda* (equivalent to 75%), landed at Nouadhibou.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En Mauritanie, la flotte thonière opérant dans la zone économique exclusive est entièrement étrangère, elle est composée de navires espagnols, japonais et sénégalais. Ces flottilles sont dotées d'un régime d'accès libre et débarquent leur production à l'étranger. Ces espèces sont également pêchées accessoirement par les unités industrielles pélagiques, étrangères à cent pour cent. Les captures de ces espèces déclarées par ces pêcheries sont étroitement corrélées avec celles des sardinelles (proie préférentielle) qui sont ciblées par ces flottilles. Ces statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche industrielle a atteint, en 2012, 5.592 tonnes (soit un accroissement de 46 % par rapport à 2009 et une diminution de -65 % par rapport à 2011) composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* avec une contribution de 59% contre 11% pour l'*Auxis sp* et 30 % pour *Euthynnus sp*. Les captures déclarées par la pêche artisanale et côtière ont connu en 2012 une hausse remarquable en atteignant 809 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 610 % par rapport à 2011), elle composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* (à hauteur de 75%) débarquée à Nouadhibou.*

RESUMEN

*En Mauritania, la flota atunera que opera en la Zona Económica Exclusiva es extranjera en su totalidad y está compuesta por buques españoles, japoneses y senegaleses. Estas flotas están dotadas de un régimen de acceso libre y desembarcan su producción en el extranjero. Asimismo, unidades industriales pelágicas, extranjeras al cien por cien, también pescan estas especies de forma accesoria. Las capturas de estas especies declaradas por las pesquerías están muy relacionadas con las de sardina (presa preferencial), y que es la especie a la que se dirigen estas flotas. Estas estadísticas muestran que la captura fortuita de túnidos de altura realizada por la pesca industrial ascendió en 2012 a 5.592 t (es decir, un incremento de casi el 46% con respecto a 2009 y una disminución del 65% con respecto a 2011). Esta captura está compuesta sobre todo de bonito (*Sarda sarda*), con una contribución del 59%, con un 11% de *Auxis spp* y un 30% de *Euthynnus spp*. En 2012, las capturas declaradas de la pesca artesanal y costera experimentaron un notable aumento situándose en 809 t (es decir un incremento del 610% con respecto a 2011). Dichas capturas estuvieron compuestas básicamente de bonito (*Sarda sarda*) con una contribución de aproximadamente el 75% y se desembarcaron en Nouadhibou.*

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

Le suivi des statistiques de la pêche industrielle, est réalisé à l'IMROP par le biais d'embarquement d'observateurs scientifiques à bord de bateaux opérant dans la zone économique exclusive mauritanienne (ZEEM). Ces bateaux sont la plupart du temps des bateaux travaillant dans le cadre d'accords entre la Mauritanie et l'Union européenne. En plus des données des observateurs scientifiques, l'IMROP possède une copie des données issues du journal de pêche tenu par les capitaines des bateaux et gérées par la GCM (Garde Côte Maritime). Ces données permettent d'avoir des statistiques sur les captures et efforts de pêche en général, et sur les prises accessoires en espèces de thon, en particulier, déclarées par la flotte pélagique industrielle.

La pêche thonière en Mauritanie est réalisée essentiellement par une flotte étrangère industrielle travaillant sous régime d'accès libre et débarquant à l'étranger. Cependant, cette flotte n'a jamais fait l'objet d'embarquement d'observateurs scientifiques, en dépit des multiples tentatives, en vue de pouvoir suivre de près les activités de ce type de bateaux. Les données de capture de cette flotte ne sont pas disponibles en Mauritanie étant donné que cette flotte opère dans le cadre des accords de partenariat entre la Mauritanie et des parties privées.

Le suivi du sous-secteur de la pêche artisanale et côtière est assuré à l'IMROP par le biais d'un système de suivi dénommé SSPAC (système de suivi de la pêche artisanale et côtière) permettant de collecter, sur l'ensemble du littoral mauritanien, grâce à un réseau d'enquêteurs installés, des données sur les captures et l'effort de pêche déployé. Bien que ce sous-secteur ne cible pas de façon arbitraire les espèces de thon, des captures assez significatives ont été répertoriées par le système, destinées essentiellement à la consommation locale et l'exportation sous régionale.

De ce fait, les seules statistiques de pêche des espèces de thons disponibles se limitent aux captures accessoires des bateaux pélagiques et de la pêche artisanale et côtière.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport porte exclusivement sur la pêche accessoire des thons par les flottilles étrangères industrielles de petits pélagiques autorisées à opérer dans la ZEE mauritanienne et celle de la pêche artisanale et côtière

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

La recherche dans le domaine des pêches est confiée à l'Institut Mauritanien des Recherches Océanographiques et des Pêches (IMROP). L'IMROP compte environ 150 scientifiques (chercheurs, ingénieurs et techniciens) répartis sur plusieurs laboratoires et services couvrant toutes les thématiques de recherche nécessaires à la bonne conduite de ses programmes de recherche (évaluation des stocks, biologie et écologie des espèces, milieu marin et environnement, sciences sociales, statistique et informatique).

L'IMROP dispose de deux navires de recherche (un bateau hauturier de 36 m et un bateau 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. Il mène également des missions mensuelles de suivi des paramètres hydro-chimiques pour suivre l'état de l'environnement marin qui abrite ces ressources.

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.

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 son plan quinquennal 2008-2012. Par conséquent, les études sur les thons y font encore défaut. Actuellement, l'Institut cherche à combler ce manque par la mise en place des programmes de recherche orientés sur cette ressource. Conformément à cette orientation, un projet de marquage des espèces de thons a été élaboré et soumis à l'ICCAT pour financement.

Pour ses 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.

Les statistiques sur l'effort et les captures de la pêche industrielle sont obtenues à l'aide des données collectées dans le cadre des journaux de pêche qui sont obligatoires depuis 1990 en Mauritanie. Ces données sont collectées et introduites dans une base de données gérée par la Garde Côte Maritime (GCM). Elles sont ensuite

transmises à l'IMROP qui les intègre à sa base de données puis les compile et en produit les statistiques de l'effort et des captures de la pêche industrielle.

L'IMROP conduit à son niveau d'autres systèmes de collecte des données complémentaires. Il est doté d'un corps d'observateurs scientifiques (35 hommes et femmes), de niveau Master 2 en biologie marine, 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.

L'IMROP suit aussi les débarquements de la pêche industrielle qui se font en Mauritanie (à Nouadhibou) de manière exhaustive. Il détient une base de données réservée à cette fin.

Pour ce qui est de la pêche artisanale, l'IMROP conduit depuis les années 80 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 cette année, il a été remplacé par un second système qui tient compte de la nouvelle réalité de la pêche artisanale et côtière qui commence à prendre de l'importance vu le caractère dynamique et opportuniste des pêcheurs artisanaux mauritaniens. Cinq enquêtes sont réalisées dans le cadre de ce système qui sont :

- Enquête retour de mer durant laquelle, tous les jours ouvrables dans les centres urbains et tous les jours dans les points de débarquement éloignés, l'enquêteur collecte les données sur les caractéristiques de l'embarcation qui débarque, sur celles de la sortie en mer réalisée par cette embarcation, sur l'origine du produit débarqué, sur les caractéristiques des actions durant la sortie, celles des lots débarqués et réalise des mensurations d'échantillons dans les lots.
- Recensement mensuel du parc actif catégorisé durant lequel le nombre d'embarcations actives pratiquant un métier donné, pendant chaque mois et dans chaque site de pêche, est recensé.
- 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 (PA/PI) et le poids total.

2.1 La pêche industrielle

Résultats obtenus des systèmes de suivi

Cinq espèces de la famille des Scombridés sont pêchées de façon accessoire par les flottilles industrielles de petits pélagiques. Il s'agit de la sardine (*Sarda sarda*), de l'auxide (*Auxis rochei* et *Auxis thazard*), de la palomète (*Orcynopsis unicolor*) et de la thonine (*Euthynnus alletteratus*).

Dans les statistiques de ces flottilles, 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 1990 à 2012 (**Tableau 1**). En début de période considérée, c'est-à-dire de 1990 à 1994, les captures de ces espèces chutent rapidement puisqu'elles passent d'environ 1.000 tonnes en 1990 à 60 tonnes en 1994. Cette évolution traduit assez fidèlement le déclin de la flottille de l'ex Union soviétique dans la zone, le principal pavillon à l'époque dans la ZEE mauritanienne. Avec la forte reprise de l'activité de pêche industrielle, les captures ont fortement augmenté pour atteindre 4.000 tonnes en 1998 avant de diminuer à nouveau entre 1999 et 2001 aux alentours de 3.000 tonnes. En 2002, la pêche de ces espèces a enregistré un record avec presque 6.000 tonnes. Par la suite, l'évolution présente une tendance à la baisse jusqu'à un niveau relativement bas en 2007 (1.400 tonnes). Sur les dernières années, l'accroissement des prises a été très rapide depuis 2009 à 2011. En 2012, les captures ont atteint 5.592 tonnes seulement ; cette chute drastique constatée, par rapport à 2011, s'expliquerait par le retrait de la flotte pélagique de l'Union Européenne fin avril 2012 suite à l'atteinte de leur quota dans le cadre de l'accord de pêche Mauritanie-UE pour la période 2008-2012, mais aussi à la non-reprise de la flotte de petits pélagiques européenne dans le cadre du nouvel accord ainsi qu'au retrait de la flotte de petits pélagiques des autres pays depuis septembre 2012.

Sur la base des données d'observateurs embarqués à bord de ces navires, la ventilation de cette rubrique divers thons a été conduite afin d'affiner les résultats par espèce. De 2005 à 2012, la répartition de cette rubrique a été obtenue en moyennant les valeurs disponibles pour les années les plus proches. Sept espèces ont été répertoriées, dont trois espèces de thons majeurs (*Thunnus albacares*, *Thunnus obesus* et *Xiphias gladius*). Mis à part la première espèce de thons majeurs qui a été présente uniquement dans les captures de 1996 à 1999, avec des niveaux de prises variant entre 1 tonne en 1996 et 752 tonnes en 1998, les autres espèces ont été pêchées de façon très marginale.

La sarde (*Sarda sarda*) domine largement les captures (68 % en moyenne) sur la série 2006-2012. La contribution des autres espèces de thons mineurs varie de 12% pour *Auxis* sp à 19 % pour *Euthynnus* sp.

2.2 La pêche artisanale et côtière

C'est le seul segment qui peut être considéré comme une pêcherie domestique. Dans cette flottille, les thons sont presque exclusivement des thons côtiers. Leur volume passe de presque 600 tonnes en 2007 à 114 tonnes en 2011 (**Tableau 2**). Cette importante baisse s'explique surtout par la chute de la capture de la principale espèce (*Scomberomorus tritor*) qui est capturée comme prise accessoire (**Tableau 2**). Avec l'amélioration des rendements en poulpe depuis 2008 et l'apparition de nouvelles pêcheries (cymbium, concombre,...), l'intérêt pour la pêche de cette espèce a probablement beaucoup diminué. En 2012, d'importantes captures de *Sarda sarda* ont été débarquées à Nouadhibou au mois d'août ; ces captures accessoires ont été réalisées par des pirogues senneurs ciblant généralement les sardinelles qui travaillent pour le compte des unités de transformation à terre. La quantité totale de thon capturée est estimée à 809 tonnes, dont 616 tonnes de *Sarda sarda*.

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

En Mauritanie, la surveillance et le contrôle en mer constituent la tâche de la délégation de surveillance et de contrôle en mer (DSPCM) qui veille au respect de la réglementation (nationale et internationale) en vigueur en Mauritanie par les unités autorisées à opérer dans les eaux sous juridiction mauritanienne.

Etant donné que la Mauritanie n'a pas encore de flotte thonière nationale, l'inspection des unités de pêche, ne pouvant pas s'assurer du respect des quotas des flottilles thonières, se limite à vérifier la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons de ces unités, en conformité avec les licences détenues par ces unités et les règles de gestion de l'ICCAT. C'est ainsi que la délégation à la surveillance des pêches et au contrôle en mer a souvent relevé la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons des chalutiers pélagiques.

Chapitre 4 : Schéma et activités d'inspection

Toutes les unités de thons qui opèrent en Mauritanie débarquent à l'étranger.

La Mauritanie ne dispose pas de capacité propre de captures de thons côtiers ou hauturiers. Nous avons des flottilles qui opèrent dans notre zone et les zones adjacentes dans le cadre d'accords bilatéraux (Japon, Union européenne). Ces flottilles proviennent toutes des Parties contractes qui déclarent les statistiques de pêche effectuées dans notre zone à l'ICCAT. Nous avons présenté ici les captures accessoires réalisées par la flottille artisanale et côtière domestique. Les captures en thons de ce segment restent très faibles (un maximum de 800 tonnes en 2012).

En revanche, les prises déclarées des flottilles industrielles étrangères de petits pélagiques, qui opèrent dans notre zone dans le cadre d'accord bilatéraux, s'élèvent à presque 16.000 tonnes en 2011, soit un accroissement de presque 300 % par rapport à 2009. En 2012, les captures accessoires de thons n'ont atteint que 5.592 tonnes, suite au retrait des flottes industrielles étrangères de l'Union européenne fin avril et russes et ukrainiennes en septembre, c'est-à-dire dans les deux cas avant la période de pics de production des captures accessoires situées en fin d'année.

En 2012, la Mauritanie a signé un nouvel accord de pêche avec l'Union européenne incluant une autorisation de pêche pour 22 thoniers canneurs et palangriers de surface et 22 thoniers senneurs. Le quota des canneurs et des palangriers est de 10.000 tonnes d'espèces hautement migratrices et espèces associées, tandis que pour les

thoniers senneurs, le quota est de 5.000 tonnes par bateau et par an. Dans le cadre de cet accord, sept thoniers canneurs, deux palangriers et 11 senneurs ont opéré en 2012 dans la zone économique exclusive mauritanienne. Un deuxième accord existe entre la Mauritanie et un groupement privé japonais (Association japonaise de coopératives de pêche au thon). Cet accord couvre une période de trois ans à compter du 14 décembre 2010. Cet accord autorise 20 bateaux japonais à pêcher les thons tropicaux dans la zone économique exclusive mauritanienne conformément aux règlements appliqués par l'ICCAT.

Etant donné que les 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 actuellement appliquée, nous avons jugé important de procéder à la communication de ces informations à la place et lieu des pays pêcheurs pour éviter toute perte d'informations.

Tableau 1. Évolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers réalisées par la pêche industrielle de petits pélagiques (ventilées par espèce suivant les données d'observateurs scientifiques embarqués de l'IMROP).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	246	140	377	307	1842	1899	643
<i>Euthynnus</i> sp	849	574	1100	1803	2418	0	1676
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1139	686	1666	1688	7253	13929	3273
Total (tonnes)	2234	1400	3144	3798	11513	15828	5592

Tableau 2. Évolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers de la pêche artisanale et côtière (ventilées par espèce suivant les données d'enquêtes de l'IMROP).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Acanthocybium Solandri</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,28
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	1,4	0,0	0,0	2,8	3,6	0,0	16,68
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	1,4	2,5	0,2	0,1	9,7	0,0	0,0
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>	67,0	98,1	7,2	9,1	0,2	0,3	5,28
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	0,1	1,6	21,3	6,6	0,3	1,3	616,59
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	437,7	488,7	461,6	204,4	187,2	111,9	122,93
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Total (tonnes)	508	591	490	223	201	114	808,86

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MEXIQUE
INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO**

Alonso Ceceña Díaz¹, Luis Belendez Moreno²

SUMMARY

A description is provided of the characteristics of longline yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) fishing in the Gulf of Mexico, and the species that comprise the bycatch, with emphasis on compliance with national and international regulations, as well as compliance and/or implementation of the ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions. Yellowfin tuna fishing in the Gulf of Mexico is carried out using medium-sized vessels with longline. In this activity, besides catching the target species, other species are caught incidentally, such as skipjack tuna (Katsuwonus pelamis), bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus), Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus), sharks and swordfish, among others. The legal framework that regulates this fishery includes the Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables (LGPAS) (General Law on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture), as well as the Norma Oficial Mexicana (Official Mexican Regulation) which regulates the harvesting of the tuna species by longline vessels in the Federal Jurisdictional Waters of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (NOM-023-PESC-1996) (pending publication of an update), and incorporates the regulations adopted by ICCAT in a clear and concise manner. The Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA) (Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food), through the Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INAPESCA) (National Institute of Fisheries), is responsible for carrying out scientific research on these fishing resources as well as researching and collecting statistics on longline tuna fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. Moreover, the above-mentioned Secretariat, through the Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA) (National Commission of Aquaculture and Fisheries), implements policies, programs and regulations to lead and facilitate Mexico's competitive and sustainable development of the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

RÉSUMÉ

Le présent document décrit les caractéristiques de la pêche palangrière dans le golfe du Mexique de l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) ainsi que celles des espèces capturées en tant que prise accessoire. Une attention particulière est accordée à l'exécution des réglementations nationales et internationales ainsi qu'au respect et/ou à l'application des recommandations et des résolutions dictées par la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT). Des bateaux semi-pélagiques ciblent l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) dans le golfe du Mexique au moyen de la palangre. Outre la capture de l'espèce-cible, d'autres espèces sont également capturées accidentellement : le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus), le thon rouge (Thunnus thynnus), des espèces de requins et l'espadon, entre autres. Le cadre légal qui régit cette pêcherie comprend la loi générale sur la pêche et l'aquaculture durables (LGPAS) et la « Norma Oficial Mexicana » qui prévoit les normes pour l'exploitation des thonidés avec des palangriers dans les eaux sous juridiction fédérale du golfe du Mexique et de la mer des Caraïbes (NOM-023-PESC-1996), dont une mise à jour est sur le point d'être publiée, qui intègre de manière claire et concise les réglementations adoptées par l'ICCAT. Le Secrétariat de l'agriculture, de l'élevage, du développement rural, de la pêche et de l'alimentation (SAGARPA), par l'intermédiaire de l'Institut national de pêche (INAPESCA), est chargé de développer la recherche scientifique de ces ressources halieutiques, outre la responsabilité qu'il doit assumer dans la recherche et la collecte des statistiques sur la pêche des thonidés à la palangre dans le golfe du Mexique. De plus, la Commission nationale de l'aquaculture et de la pêche (CONAPESCA) est chargée de la mise en œuvre de politiques, programmes et normes qui permettent et facilitent le développement compétitif et durable du secteur de la pêche et de l'aquaculture du Mexique.

¹ Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca. Dirección General de Planeación, Programación y Evaluación. Av. Camarón Sábalo S/N esq. Tiburón. Col. Sábalo Country Club, C. P. 82100. Mazatlán, Sin., México. acecenad@conapesca.gob.mx

² Instituto Nacional de Pesca. Dirección General Adjunta de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico. Av. Ejercito Mexicano No.106, Col. Ex-hacienda Ylang Ylang, C. P. 94298. Boca del Río, Ver., México. luis.belendez@inapesca.sagarpa.gob.mx

RESUMEN

*Se describen las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) con palangre en el golfo de México, y las especies que integran la captura incidental, destacando el cumplimiento con respecto a las regulaciones nacionales e internacionales. Así como el cumplimiento y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT). La pesca de atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo con la utilización de embarcaciones de mediana altura a través del palangre. En esta actividad además de capturar la especie objetivo de pesca, se capturan incidentalmente algunas otras especies como: el barrilete o listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el patudo o bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*), el atún aleta azul o atún rojo del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*), tiburones y pez espada, entre otros. El marco legal normativo que regula esta pesquería incluye a la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables (LGPAS), así como la Norma Oficial Mexicana que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del golfo de México y mar caribe (NOM-023-PESC-1996), de la cual está por publicarse una actualización, e incorpora de manera clara y concisa las regulaciones adoptadas por ICCAT. La Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA) a través del Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INAPESCA) se encarga de desarrollar la investigación científica de estos recursos pesqueros, además de tener la responsabilidad de la investigación y recopilación de estadísticas sobre la pesca del atún con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA) se encarga de implementar políticas, programas y normatividad que conduzcan y faciliten el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola del país.*

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

En la pesca de altura con palangre en el golfo de México la especie objetivo es el atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), en la que se han identificado más de 40 especies que integran la captura incidental, agrupados en: otros túnidos, marlines y especies afines, tiburones y otros peces. La captura de atún aleta amarilla representa cerca del 67,75% del peso de la captura total, el 4,42% de otros atunes, los marlines representan el 14,63%, los tiburones y rayas representan el 4,62%, el 8,58% del grupo de peces.

En el golfo de México la pesca de atún aleta amarilla con palangre se realiza en aguas oceánicas, frecuentemente en áreas cercanas a la plataforma y talud continental. La pesca se realiza durante todo el año a bordo de embarcaciones con eslora total máxima de 25 m, con un palangre atunero de monofilamento tipo americano de superficie a la deriva, con una longitud de 50 a 60 km y 614 anzuelos/lance en promedio, con una autonomía máxima de 35 días.

Con base en la información procedente del Programa de Observadores a bordo, durante 2012 se utilizaron 25 embarcaciones con 368 viajes de pesca, realizando 3.380 lances en los que se utilizaron 2.145.441 anzuelos. La pesca se realiza durante todo el año, con las mayores capturas en los meses de verano, mientras que los menores se realizan en invierno.

Espacialmente, la mayor concentración de esfuerzo pesquero (lances) se realiza en la parte Sur del Golfo de México, con dos zonas principales, una sobre el Cañón de Campeche y la Escarpa de Campeche, en la parte Suroeste, y otra sobre el Cañón de Veracruz y la zona de Crestas Mexicanas, esta última ubicada en la elevación continental frente a Veracruz y el Sur de Tamaulipas.

Atún aleta amarilla

Durante el año 2012, se registró una captura total de 1.448 t de atún aleta amarilla, de los cuales el 97,6% corresponde a captura embodegada, el 0,5% a captura descartada muerta y el 1,9% a captura liberada viva.

Captura incidental

La captura incidental se integra por: a) grupo de atunes, incluye al atún aleta azul o atún rojo del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*), barrilete o listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), atún aleta negra (*Thunnus atlanticus*), entre otras que registraron 65 t; b) grupo de marlines y especies afines, integrado por el marlín blanco o aguja blanca (*Tetrarthrus albidus*), marlín azul o aguja azul (*Makaira nigricans*), pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*), entre otros, que registraron 234 t; c) grupo de tiburones, integrado por tiburón puntas negras (*Carcharhinus limbatus*), tiburón mako o marrajo (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), tiburón zorro (*Alopias* spp), entre otros que registraron 34 t; y d) grupo de otros peces que registraron 57 t.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Durante 2012, se llevó a cabo el proyecto “Aspectos técnicos de la pesca de altura con palangre en el golfo de México y biológicos del atún aleta amarilla” en el que se evaluaron los aspectos técnicos de la pesca de altura con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del análisis de los datos proveniente del Programa de Observadores a bordo de FIDEMAR de 1994 a 2012, particularmente analizando los rendimientos de pesca obtenidos durante el año 2012. Asimismo, se analizaron aspectos biológicos del atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), los cuales han sido considerados de gran importancia científica para la ordenación de la pesquería en el golfo de México.

Por otra parte, se han continuado las investigaciones pesqueras en colaboración con los Estados Unidos, en el marco de la reunión pesquera MexUS-Golfo, a través del marcaje electrónico del atún aleta amarilla en el golfo de México con el objetivo de identificar los patrones espaciales y temporales de los ejemplares de atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) en el golfo de México y océano Atlántico, asociar parámetros físicos e identificar el movimiento migratorio para contribuir al manejo y conservación de la especie.

Se ha actualizado el diagnóstico y la evaluación integral de la actividad pesquera, así como de los indicadores sobre la disponibilidad y conservación de recursos altamente migratorios en aguas de jurisdicción federal, particularmente en la información de la flota palangrera dedicada a la pesca del atún aleta amarilla en el golfo de México como son la Carta Nacional Pesquera (CNP) del Instituto nacional de Pesca (INAPESCA) y el proyecto de modificación a 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.

En el año 2012 se llevaron a cabo talleres con el sector productivo dedicado a la pesca del atún con palangre en el golfo de México para llevar a cabo el proyecto “Desarrollo de los fundamentos técnicos para actualizar los instrumentos de administración y manejo de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México”. Dichas actividades incluyeron como producto final el “*Plan de Manejo Pesquero de atún con palangre en el golfo de México*”, cuyo desarrollo contribuirá a generar información actual necesaria para la toma de decisiones las cuales serán aplicadas, a fin de implementar programas estratégicos basados en el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable de la FAO permitiendo la extracción sustentable del recurso y un desarrollo solidario con el ecosistema marino, además de la integración de estadísticas pesqueras en el Océano Atlántico a través de ICCAT. El objetivo del plan de manejo ha sido contribuir a la integración de un instrumento de Política Pesquera para la regulación y administración de las actividades de aprovechamiento sustentable de la pesquería de atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el golfo de México, conteniendo la información técnica referente a la disponibilidad del recurso, niveles de extracción, usos y potencialidades, capacidad pesquera, estrategias, directrices y demás aspectos importantes de esta pesquería, que sustenten la toma de decisiones por parte de la autoridad y que permita mantener en sustentabilidad la pesquería de los túnidos con palangre. El alcance de este plan de manejo es colaborar con un instrumento de política pública que aborde la regulación y administración de la pesca de túnidos con palangre en el golfo de México, que incluya el área que abarca el aprovechamiento de este recurso; el diagnóstico de la pesquería considerando la información técnica disponible; usuarios del recurso pesquero en la región, evaluación socioeconómica de la actividad, indicadores de sustentabilidad de la pesquería, propuestas y recomendaciones de administración pesquera. Dicho plan de manejo ha sido validado por el sector académico, gubernamental y productivo, actualmente se encuentra revisión para su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

De igual manera, durante 2012 se continuó con la actualización del Sistema de Información de Atún (SIA) que integra la base de datos proveniente del Programa de Observadores a bordo, a través del tratamiento y evaluación de la calidad de datos del periodo 1993-2012.

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

<i>Número</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	13/09/2013.
S2	Características de la flota	30/07/2013.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	30/07/2013.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	30/07/2013.
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	30/07/2013.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	30/07/2013.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable.
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplicable.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplicable.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	22/06/12.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable.
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplicable.
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable.
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable.
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las instalaciones de engorde	No aplicable.
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 87 [88]	No aplicable.
S17	Resultados de los programas de muestreo y/o alternativos en el momento de introducción en jaula del atún rojo	No aplicable.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	30/07/2013.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura no autorizada	30/07/2013.
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	30/07/2013.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	30/07/2013.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplicable.

<i>Número</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, incluyendo por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	30/07/2013.
ISTIÓFORIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	13/09/2013.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	30/07/2013.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	30/07/2013.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	30/07/2013.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	30/07/2013.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	30/07/2013.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	30/07/2013.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	30/07/2013.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	30/07/2013.
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	14/02/2013.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	30/07/2013.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	13/09/2013.
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	13/09/2013.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)**Sección 3. Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT****INFORME ANUAL, PARTE II SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME DE GESTIÓN)**

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Se describen las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) con palangre en el Golfo de México, así como de las especies que integran la captura incidental destacando el cumplimiento con respecto a las regulaciones nacionales e internacionales. Asimismo, se describe el cumplimiento y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión (13/09/2013).
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	13/09/2013.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	13/09/2013.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplicable.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado 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	No aplicable.

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
		incluye todas las capturas	
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	01/07/2013 (19 buques).
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	13/09/2013.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	13/09/2013.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Se ha trabajado 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.
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	Antes del 18 de octubre.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2013	No aplicable.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 10-04	No aplicable.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2012	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	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	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	10 informes en 2013.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable.

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Se encuentra vigente la NOM-023-PESC-1996 que 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	No aplicable.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	30/09/2013.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	18/07/2013.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	13/09/2013.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	01/07/2013.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2012	01/07/2013.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No aplicable.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	No aplicable.
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	No aplicable.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	13/09/2013.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	13/09/2013.
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico Norte	No aplicable.
ALB	4002	Capturas provisionales acumuladas de atún blanco del Sur	No aplicable.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	En México existe una regulación (Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables) para las especies denominadas

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
			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 de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	En México existe una regulación (Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables) para las especies denominadas marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, 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 consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y asimismo se prevé 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.
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, 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 consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y asimismo se prevé 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.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	México comunica los datos de Tarea I seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
			de la ICCAT, se analiza la inclusión de dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.
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.	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. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y asimismo se prevé 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.
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.)	La información se presenta en el informe anual.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Se incluirán dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Por otro lado, se ha promovido mediante talleres de capacitación, el uso de instrumentos y mecanismos para eliminar la captura incidental de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de atún y otras. De igual manera, se trabaja en fomentar la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Actualmente la recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
			pesquería y a la administración del recurso, al respecto dentro de los registros del Programa de observadores no se ha observado y registrado la presencia de aves marinas en las maniobras de pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	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, como asimismo al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No se ha aplicado ningún programa piloto de este tipo, sin embargo se analizará la posibilidad de implementar un programa para mejorar los programas de documentación estadística.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplicable.

Sección 4. Implementación de otras Medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Datos y talla mínima

96-14 Recomendación sobre el cumplimiento en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte. (Párrafo 1)

Según lo reportado en tiempo y forma en los datos presentados por México en la Tarea I, no se excedieron los límites de captura en 2012 en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte.

97-01 Recomendación para incrementar el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de talla mínima (Párrafo 2)

Se encuentra vigente la NOM-023-PESC-1996 que establece que la captura incidental 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.

Los ejemplares con peso o talla inferior a la establecida deben ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Asimismo, se establece que ésta no debe ser mayor al 20% (incluye atún rojo, pez espada, pez vela, marlín, entre otras) de su captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario.

Documentos estadísticos

01-21 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza capturas de patudo en el área.

01-22 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el pez espada (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza la exportación de pez espada, sin embargo los datos estadísticos se presentan en Tarea I y Tarea II.

Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales.

12-04 Recomendación para un mayor reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja azul y aguja blanca

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, señala 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.

En México existe una regulación (Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables) 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).

Cabe señalar que en México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dichas especies, excepto en el caso de la captura incidental que está autorizada con valores específicos (porcentajes) por semestre para pez espada y marlines, contribuyéndose con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las especies objeto de la recomendación.

Respecto al establecimiento de una talla mínima para la captura de marlines (aguja blanca y aguja azul), dicha medida regulatoria será analizada para su inclusión en la Norma NOM-023-PESC-1996 durante su proceso de actualización, así mismo resulta importante mencionar que actualmente se encuentra en gestión la publicación del Acuerdo de cuota de captura de las especies mencionadas.

Por último, 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.

03-04 Recomendación sobre el pez espada del mediterráneo

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en dicha área.

11-02 Recomendación de ICCAT para la conservación del pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 11)

México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200t para los años 2012-2013, la cual no ha sido superada. Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables y la Norma Oficial Mexicana vigente 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. En relación al establecimiento de una talla mínima para la captura de esta especie, dicha medida regulatoria será analizada para su inclusión en la Norma NOM-023-PESC-1996 durante su proceso de actualización.

06-08. Resolución sobre la pesca de atún rojo en el océano Atlántico (Párrafo 1)

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en la zona al norte de 10°N y entre 30° W y 45°W.

05-05 Recomendación para enmendar la recomendación [Rec. 04-10] sobre la conservación de tiburones capturados en asociación con las pesquerías que son competencia de ICCAT

México ha tomado las medidas normativas necesarias para requerir que los pescadores utilicen integralmente la totalidad de las capturas de tiburones. Asimismo anualmente se comunica información sobre la implementación de estas medidas y se ha realizado seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del Programa nacional de observadores a bordo.

07-06 Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones (Párrafo 4)

México, a través del tiempo, ha 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.

México ha implementado un periodo de veda para el aprovechamiento de dichas especies el cual comprende del 1° de mayo al 30 de junio de cada año en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe y del 1° al 31 de agosto exclusivamente en el Banco de Campeche con la finalidad de proteger el periodo máximo de reproducción y nacimiento de estas especies y contribuir significativamente a reducir la presión de pesca ejercida en las poblaciones de dichas especies.

En la última actualización de la Carta Nacional Pesquera, publicada el 2 de diciembre de 2010 se establece como medidas de manejo adicionales, que desde 1993, no se expiden nuevos permisos para captura de tiburón, excepto en el caso de que se sustituyan embarcaciones descartadas o renueven permisos para no incrementar el esfuerzo de pesca existente, aun así, se considera que el estatus de la pesquería aprovechada se encuentra al máximo sustentable.

09-07 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación de los tiburones zorro capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT

A efecto de reducir la mortalidad por pesca sobre las poblaciones de tiburón zorro se estableció en el numeral 4.3 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, 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 ICCAT, 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.

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 ICCAT, se analiza la inclusión de dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del golfo de México y mar Caribe.

10-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre peces martillo (familia *Sphyrnidae*) capturados en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafos 3, 5 y 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.

10-09 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 8)

Se incluirán dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Por otro lado, se ha promovido mediante talleres de capacitación, el uso de instrumentos y mecanismos para eliminar la captura incidental de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de atún y otras. De igual manera, se trabaja en fomentar la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.

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. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y asimismo se prevé la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

11-09 Recomendación de ICCAT para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en la pesquería de palangre de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

Actualmente la recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso. Al respecto, dentro de los registros del Programa de observadores, no se ha observado y registrado la presencia de aves marinas en las maniobras de pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México.

Otros

05-11 Resolución de ICCAT sobre Sargassum pelágico (Párrafo 1)

No aplicable.

General

12-07 Recomendación esquema revisado de inspección (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.

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 trabajado en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx, donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.

Por otra parte, se han tenido avances importantes en el fomento y regulación de la pesca deportivo-recreativa, actualmente la totalidad de los trámites para obtener un permiso de pesca se realiza totalmente por medios electrónicos. Los prestadores de servicios turísticos de pesca deportivo recreativa están obligados a presentar bitácoras de pesca donde informen las incidencias de la operación, así como el número de ejemplares capturados.

Asimismo, mediante programas de observadores a bordo se realiza el seguimiento de una parte representativa de esta actividad, con objeto de contar con elementos para la toma de decisiones administrativas y regulatorias.

05-08 Resolución sobre anzuelos circulares (párrafo 1-2)

México lleva a cabo la promoción e investigación para el uso de anzuelos circulares (16/0), con objeto de que sean utilizados en los lances que se efectúan con palangres pelágicos, considerando su adecuada selectividad y la reducción en la captura incidental.

Cabe destacar, que en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, se establece el uso de palangres o cimbras de deriva con anzuelos rectos o circulares para pesca de tiburones y rayas, sin embargo en el numeral 4.7.1 se hace obligatorio el uso del anzuelo tipo circular con un tamaño mínimo igual o superior a 64 mm de largo por 22 mm de abertura, en las profundidades más someras de operación, inferiores a 40 metros, frente a la costa occidental de la Península de Baja California. Lo anterior, considerando que dicha profundidad es donde existe mayor probabilidad de que una tortuga marina pueda ser capturada incidentalmente. A nivel nacional el uso de anzuelos circulares en pesquerías de palangre pelágico ha sido propuesto como un método para reducir la captura incidental de tortugas marinas y otras especies prioritarias para la conservación.

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.

El Programa Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura, contempla como uno de sus aspectos fundamentales la operación del Programa Integral de Inspección y Vigilancia para el Combate a la Pesca Ilegal (PIIVPCPI), especialmente en las zonas sobreexplotadas y de repoblación, para enfrentarla con diversas acciones, así como para prevenir actos sancionados por la LGPAS y su Reglamento y las Normas Oficiales Mexicanas en materia pesquera, a través de la realización de actos de inspección y vigilancia en la materia, llevados a cabo por conducto de su personal debidamente autorizado.

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 dentro del cumplimiento del PIIVPCPI 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 Participación en el Programa Estadístico para el Atún Aleta Azul o Rojo".

03-16 Recomendación para adoptar medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada

Se ha publicado la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-PESC-2007, para reglamentar la utilización del Sistema Satelital de Monitoreo de Embarcaciones Pesqueras, la cual es de observancia obligatoria para quienes realicen actividades de captura en embarcaciones pesqueras con motor estacionario (intraborda), potencia nominal superior a 80 Hp, con cubierta corrida y eslora superior a 10 m, que operen en aguas de jurisdicción federal del

Océano Pacífico, Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva, así como para aquellas embarcaciones de bandera mexicana que realicen actividades de pesca en alta mar.

03-12 Recomendación respecto a los deberes de las Partes contratantes y partes, entidades o entidades pesqueras no contratantes colaboradoras en relación con sus barcos que pescan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT

México mantiene su compromiso porque los barcos bajo su bandera cumplan con las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión. De tal manera, con el fin de controlar a los barcos autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la ICCAT en la zona del convenio, se ha establecido a través de la LGPAS que las actividades de pesca comercial requieren la expedición de un permiso y/o concesión, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos que se establezcan en esta Ley y en sus disposiciones reglamentarias.

De tal manera que el concesionario o permisionario deberá tener siempre a bordo el documento que demuestre que la embarcación está autorizada para operar, la cual deberá tener matrícula y bandera mexicanas y estar registrada en el Registro Público Marítimo Nacional, en los términos de la Ley de Navegación, así como en el Registro Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura. Las embarcaciones pesqueras que establezca el reglamento de la presente Ley deberán llevar un libro de registro que se denominará bitácora de pesca.

Asimismo, se tiene establecido y mantiene actualizado un registro de barcos de pesca autorizados a enarbolar su bandera y autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la ICCAT en la zona del Convenio.

05-09 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicar las estadísticas (Párrafo 3)

México ha facilitado las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo con las observaciones relativas a la fuente de información y trabaja continuamente para la aplicación de medidas correctivas a través del trabajo directo con el Programa de observadores a bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental.

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.

Dentro del mismo contexto, en el Artículo 74 de la LGPAS se establece que se requiere permiso para la descarga en puertos mexicanos, que realicen embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera extranjera, de productos pesqueros vivos, frescos, enhielados o congelados provenientes de la pesca comercial.

10-10 Recomendación de ICCAT para establecer normas mínimas para los programas de observadores científicos de buques pesqueros (Párrafo 5)

México ha proporcionado a la Comisión en tiempo y forma los informes sobre el programa nacional de observadores a bordo, describiendo cada uno de los apartados solicitados, así como la proporción de material adjunto (manual, fichas, guías de identificación, etc.).

11-10 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre recopilación de información y armonización de datos sobre captura fortuita en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafos 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-PESC-1996, así mismo para cada embarcación se ha autorizado una tasa anual de captura incidental de atún azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*), marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*), pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no debe ser mayor del 20% de su captura nominal (captura total que incluye los peces liberados vivos), obtenida durante un año calendario. Para verificar esta disposición todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-PESC-1996, donde se establece que las especies de marlín (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

11-15 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre penalizaciones aplicables en caso de incumplimiento de las obligaciones en materia de comunicación (Párrafo 1)

México ha mantenido una mejora continua sobre los procedimientos en materia de comunicación para las especies capturadas incidentalmente, particularmente sobre tiburones.

11-16 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre acuerdos de acceso (Párrafo 5)

No se ha registrado ninguna actividad al respecto.

06-16 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre un programa piloto de documento estadístico electrónico (Párrafo 4)

No se ha aplicado ningún programa piloto de este tipo, sin embargo se analizará la posibilidad de implementar un programa para mejorar los programas de documentación estadística.

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

No aplicable.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MOROCCO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MAROC
INFORME ANUAL DE MARRUECOS**

SUMMARY

The total catches of tunas and tuna-like species reached 8,224.4 t in 2012, compared to 8,584 t in 2011, i.e. a decrease in volume of approximately 9.5%. The main species caught off the Moroccan coasts are bluefin tuna, swordfish, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore, small tunas, other tuna species and sharks and dogfish. The collection of statistical data on catch and effort is carried out in a thorough manner through the fisheries administrative structures: Département des Pêches (Department of Fisheries) and the Office National des Pêches (National Fisheries Office) located along the entire Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of Morocco. In addition, the Office des Changes (Currency Exchange Office) controls the exports of the fishing products. As regards science, the Institut National de Recherche Halieutique (INRH) (National Institute of Fisheries Research), through its five Regional Centers which span the entire Moroccan coast, reinforces the collection of biological data on the major species (bluefin tuna and swordfish). The Regional Center of the INRH in Tangier acts as the coordinator for the collection of all these data. In recent years, monitoring of other species has started, in particular, tropical tuna species (bigeye, among others), and small tunas, with an extension of the research work towards areas located in the south of Morocco. Consequently, considerable progress has been made in the collection of statistical and biological data, as demonstrated by the scientific documents as well as the Task II data submitted by Moroccan scientists at the various SCRS meetings for purposes of the stock assessments on tunas.

RESUME

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 8224,4 tm au cours de l'année 2012 contre 8584 tm au cours de l'année 2011 soit une baisse d'environ 9,5 % en termes de volume. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le germon, les thonidés mineurs, autres thonidés et des requins et squalos. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département des Pêches et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de cinq), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et espadon). Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) et les thonidés mineurs), avec une extension des travaux de recherche vers les zones situées au Sud du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche 2, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes sessions SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2012, la pesca de túnidos y especies afines alcanzó una producción del orden de las 8.224,4 t, frente a las 8.584 t de 2011, lo que supone un descenso de aproximadamente un 9,5% en términos de volumen. Las principales especies explotadas en aguas frente a las costas marroquíes son atún rojo, pez espada, patudo, rabil, atún blanco, pequeños túnidos, así como otras especies túnidos, de tiburones y de escualos. La recopilación de datos estadísticos de pesca y esfuerzo se realiza prácticamente de un modo exhaustivo, a través de las estructuras administrativas de pesca (Departamento de Pesca y Oficina Nacional de Pesca) situadas a lo largo de toda la costa atlántica y mediterránea de Marruecos. Además, la Oficina de Cambio realiza también un control de las exportaciones de los productos de la pesca. En el plano científico, el Instituto Nacional de Investigación Pesquera (Institut National de Recherche

Haliutique INRH), a través de sus cinco centros regionales, que cubren todo el litoral marroquí, ha reforzado la recopilación de datos biológicos de las principales especies (atún rojo y pez espada). El centro regional del INRH en Tánger ejerce las funciones de coordinador de la recopilación de todos estos datos. Durante los últimos años se ha comenzado a realizar un seguimiento de otras especies, sobre todo de túnidos tropicales (patudo, entre otras) y de pequeños túnidos, con una ampliación de los trabajos de investigación hacia las zonas situadas en el sur de Marruecos. Por tanto, se han constatado importantes progresos en materia de recopilación de datos estadísticos y biológicos, tal y como atestigua la serie de documentos científicos, así como los datos de la Tarea II, presentados por los investigadores marroquíes a las diferentes sesiones de evaluación de los stocks de túnidos del SCRS.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Exploitation des thonidés

Les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les pêcheurs marocains sont :

- le thon rouge,
- le thon obèse,
- l'espadon,
- l'albacore,
- le germon,
- les thonidés mineurs (listao, bonite, melva, 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, melva, 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 capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L'espadon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au sud de Dakhla.

Quant au germon et à l'albacore, ils sont également 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 principalement dans les côtes atlantiques.

1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces voisines sont pêchés essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

- La madrague

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et accessoirement les thonidés mineurs. En 2012, neuf madragues ont été calées dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet. Néanmoins, ces dernières années, en raison de la forte abondance de thon rouge et la réduction substantielle du quota national en cette espèce, la période de calage des madragues ne dépasse guère le mois de mai. Parmi les espèces capturées accessoirement, il y a lieu de citer la melva, la bonite à dos rayé et la bacorette en quantités très faibles.

Il est à noter que plus de 9.200 individus de thon rouge ont été relâchés par les madragues après épuisement du quota national alloué à ce segment, soit 2.028,6 t, qui a été notifié au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT par lettre circulaire du Département de la Pêche Maritime portant la cote 166/12 du 23 mai 2012.

- Ligne à main et palangre

Elle est utilisée 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 < 2 tnx.

Cette activité de pêche, utilisant cet engin de pêche, capture les grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions sud du Maroc. Elle est presque continue durant toute l'année, avec un arrêt d'activité de 2 à 3 mois par an.

Quelques individus d'espadon sont capturés mais de manière occasionnelle, d'autres espèces sont également capturées par cet engin, notamment la bonite.

- 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 les autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague lorsqu'il s'agit du thon rouge. Généralement, leur poids s'est situé, en 2012, au-delà de 89 kg/pièce ou individu (autres techniques que 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 un seul navire de type thonier, spécialisé dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée, dans le cadre d'opérations de pêche conjointes.

1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

Le Maroc ne dispose plus de ferme de thon rouge. Il disposait d'une seule unité qui n'a jamais été opérationnelle pour des raisons liées à la gestion de l'entreprise qui en avait fait la demande.

Chapitre 2 : Statistiques et recherche

Les statistiques générales sont détaillées dans le **Tableau 1**.

2.1 Pêcherie du thon rouge et de l'espadon

Les données statistiques de la pêcherie de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'espadon (SWO) sont mentionnées au **Tableau 2**.

2.2 Pêcherie des petits thonidés

Les données de la pêcherie des petits thonidés sont illustrées dans le **Tableau 3**.

2.3 Autres espèces

Les captures du voilier, du makaire bleu, de l'albacore, du germon, du thon obèse, des squales et requins sont ventilées dans les **Tableaux 4 et 5**.

2.4 Captures par zones et par espèces (t)

Le tableau récapitulatif des données générales de capture par zones et par espèces (t) est présenté en tant que **Tableau 6**.

2.5 Données de la Tâche II

Les données de Tâche II des thonidés et espèces apparentées exploités dans les eaux marocaines pour l'année 2012 sont résumées dans le **Tableau 7**.

2.6 Prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer et taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Il ressort des enquêtes menées sur le terrain en 2011 auprès des marins pêcheurs des palangriers spécialisés, ce qui suit :

- le nombre moyen d'oiseaux qui sont observés dans le ciel par les marins de ces navires, lors d'une journée de pêche, est d'environ 170 individus (Albatros). Il est à préciser que ces individus ne sont pas capturés ou pris accidentellement dans les filets ou les lignes; il s'agit uniquement d'individus qui gravitent autour du navire au moment de la remontée des filets ou de la manipulation du poisson pêché;
- la fréquence de rencontre des tortues marines lors d'une opération de pêche par ces navires est d'une pièce par 100 jours de pêche (en moyenne, une marée varie d'une à trois journées, mais en général, et au vu des caractéristiques techniques de ces navires de pêche, la marée ne dépasse pas les 24 heures);
- sur un échantillon de 100 navires spécialisés dans la pêche exclusive des thonidés et espèces apparentés dans la zone située au sud d'Agadir, à l'intérieur de la ZEE marocaine, il a été constaté qu'un navire sur onze ne rencontre pas d'oiseaux de mer ou de tortues marines lors des opérations de pêche ;
- les navires qui procèdent à des opérations de traitement du poisson à bord, notamment l'éviscération, rencontrent quant à eux des oiseaux de mer le plus souvent; dans ces cas, les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer sont de l'ordre d'un oiseau par 42 jours de pêche.

Dans cette zone, des techniques pratiques et astuces sont adoptées pour éviter les prises accidentelles de ces espèces.

2.7 Données de capture de la pêche sportive et récréative en Méditerranée

Aucune capture d'espèces thonières n'a été enregistrée en 2012.

Le Tableau 8 illustre l'échantillon de taille du thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport (échantillonnage de l'*Azrou-1* réalisé pendant la capture le 9 juin 2011).

Observation importante pour les données de 2012

Le navire marocain "Azrou-1" a opéré durant 2012 une JFO avec la Turquie. Par conséquent, les données des échantillons de taille qui seront communiquées par l'Etat de pavillon (Turquie) des navires ayant pêché conjointement avec "Azrou-1" pour cette saison sont valables pour la partie marocaine.

2.8 Echantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevés pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes

Voir les données qui seront déclarées par la Turquie car le seul navire marocain de type "thonier-senseur" ayant ciblé le thon rouge vivant, en 2012, a opéré dans le cadre d'une JFO et sa production a été destinée à des fermes d'engraissement battant pavillon turc.

2.9 Activités de recherche

En 2012, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a contribué continuellement aux efforts de la communauté scientifique visant une amélioration des connaissances biologiques et de l'état des stocks des thonidés et espèces apparentées. En témoignent notamment les documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine à la session d'évaluation des stocks de thon rouge de l'Atlantique (septembre 2012) ainsi qu'aux réunions des groupes d'espèces du SCRS.

Concernant les données Tâche II, une attention particulière a été accordée aux thonidés mineurs exploités dans la zone atlantique sud marocaine, ce qui a permis la collecte des données de taille de la bonite à dos rayé pour la

deuxième année consécutive. La poursuite de la collecte de ces données permettrait à court ou à moyen terme d'évaluer l'état de ce stock dans le cadre de l'ICCAT.

L'année 2012 a été particulièrement marquée par la participation active de l'INRH, à travers son centre régional de l'INRH-Tanger, au projet de recherche ICCAT sur le thon rouge englobant tout l'Atlantique (GBYP), et ce à travers les actions suivantes :

1. Estimation des données de prise par taille à partir de l'échantillonnage des déchets biologiques : 400 individus échantillonnés en 2012.
2. Collecte de 50 paires d'otolithes et 50 échantillons génétiques de thon rouge dans le cadre du projet ICCAT/GBYP. Les résultats d'analyses de ces échantillons ont été présentés à la session d'évaluation des stocks de thon rouge et à la réunion du SCRS de 2012.
3. Participation pour la deuxième année consécutive au programme de marquage électronique du thon rouge dans la madrague marocaine « Essahel ».

Afin de jouer pleinement son rôle en tant que laboratoire de référence en matière d'études biologiques des thonidés, le laboratoire des ressources halieutiques chargé des grands pélagiques du centre régional de l'INRH à Tanger 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 tels 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, d'autre part.

ANNEXE I DE LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	17/06/2013.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	01/8/2013.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	17/06/2013.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	17/06/2013.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	17/06/2013.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	17/06/2013.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Envoyé au GBYP le 19/07/2013.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère 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 des pêcheries récréatives des thonidés en Méditerranée.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	01/8/2013.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	01/8/2013.
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 de ce type de pêcheries.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcheries.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable. Le Maroc ne dispose pas de fermes d'engraissement de thon rouge.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Le 23 septembre 2013.
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. Le Maroc ne dispose pas de fermes d'engraissement de thon rouge.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	01/8/2013.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas des prises accessoires non autorisées.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries
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.

ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	17/06/2013. Ces données ont été communiquées en tant que Tâche II (S4, S5 et S6).
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de pêcheries qui ciblent les istiophoridés. En conséquence, aucun suivi scientifique spécifique à ces espèces 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 de pêcheries qui ciblent les makaires.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	17/06/2013. Ces données ont été communiquées en tant que Tâche II (S3 et S4).
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à	Non applicable. Le renard de mer ne figure pas parmi les espèces de requins capturées.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	Non applicable. Le requin soyeux ne figure pas parmi les espèces de requins capturées.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable. Le Maroc déclare ces prises de requins par espèce.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation	Non applicable. Le requin soyeux ne figure pas parmi les espèces de requins capturées.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation	Données Tâche I envoyée le 17/06/2013. Données Tâche II non disponibles.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. Tous les requins marteaux capturés destinés à la consommation locale.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. Le requin océanique ne figure pas parmi les espèces de requins capturées.
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.
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Les prises accessoires sont déclarées dans les formulaires Tâche I et Tâche II.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Toutes les prises accessoires des pêcheries artisanales sont destinées à la consommation. Donc il n'y a pas de rejets concernant ces pêcheries. Un programme d'enquêtes est sur place pour collecter toute l'information sur ces pêcheries artisanales.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Une réflexion est en cours de développement dans le cadre des travaux de recherche pour réduire les prises accessoires des requins dans la pêche palangrière. Aucun rejet des prises accessoires n'est actuellement enregistré dans cette pêche.

Ile partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

3.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Département des Pêches maritimes interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 03 octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux marocaines. Ce projet est en cours d'amendement pour y inclure la nouvelle taille commerciale minimale de thon rouge (Rec. ICCAT 06-05) qui a été notifiée aux opérateurs par lettre circulaire.

3.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, la circulaire n°001 du 01/02/2005, fixant les conditions d'octroi et de prorogation des autorisations de reconversion, de refonte et de remplacement des navires de pêche, permet d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la 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 1^{er} juillet 2008.

3.3 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 :

Contrôles en mer

- Il est effectué par les autorités maritimes de contrôle et par les membres du corps des observateurs scientifiques.
- Les moyens mis à la disposition des contrôleurs sont : les navires de surveillance, les avions et le suivi par satellite (GPS).
- Le contrôle est effectué à bord des navires et à la capture. Les indications reportées dans le journal de bord sont contrôlées ainsi que le respect des mesures techniques et réglementaires en vigueur.
- Au niveau des madragues, il faudrait rappeler la présence permanente des observateurs scientifiques dont la mission est le contrôle des tailles, espèces, le tonnage et la collecte des données biologiques. Ainsi, 100% des madragues sont couvertes par des observateurs scientifiques du Département des Pêches Maritimes. A la fin de la saison de pêche, après la levée de la madrague, l'observateur présente un rapport détaillé sur l'activité de celle-ci.

Contrôles à terre

- Ils sont effectués par les délégués du Département des Pêches Maritimes, les délégués de l'Office National des Pêches et par les représentants du corps des Observateurs Scientifiques qui forment les Commissions de Contrôle.
- Ces inspections sont soit ciblées, soit aléatoires. Elles sont réalisées au débarquement, lors du transport du produit, à la transformation et lors de la commercialisation.

Les documents pouvant servir au contrôle sont : les déclarations de débarquement, les documents de transport qui sont également vérifiés par les autorités de contrôle de la circulation routière et les notes de ventes. Parallèlement à ces procédures, le Département des pêches maritimes a mis en place, depuis le mois de juin 2004, un schéma pratique permettant de déterminer l'origine des individus d'espadon capturés en Atlantique nord et en Méditerranée. Ce schéma, intitulé « Schéma de contrôle et d'identification de l'origine des captures de l'espadon dans les prises des flottilles marocaines », a permis de mieux affiner les données de prises de cette espèce notamment celles réalisées par les navires pratiquant la pêche dans ses zones d'une part, et les lieux de sa capture d'autre part.

Dans le cas de ce schéma, il ne s'agit pas particulièrement de revoir le système actuel de contrôle de l'activité de pêche de l'espadon, du moment qu'il se fait de manière efficace, mais de l'élargir par des méthodes qui permettront de déterminer principalement avec exactitude l'origine de capture de l'espadon.

Ces mesures s'intègrent, également, dans le cadre de l'application des dispositions du plan d'action national pour l'abandon du filet maillant dérivant et la reconversion des flottes qui l'utilisent.

Tous ces dispositifs sont renforcés par l'entrée en vigueur, au 1^{er} janvier 2010, de la nouvelle procédure réglementaire de lutte contre les formes de pêche INN.

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, DEUXIÈME PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3 (RAPPORT DE GESTION)

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Voir Rapport National transmis le 05 Août 2013.
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 apparentes 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 22 juillet 2013.
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	Non applicable.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Le 09 juillet 2013.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Le 09 juillet 2013.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	72 HEURES, comme notifié dans le Formulaire CP24_AuthPorts_Tri a été transmis à l'ICCAT le 9 juillet 2013.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	LE 03JUN2013 ; le 30MAI 2013 ; le 23 MAI 2013 ET le 03MAI 2013, 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 madraques marocaines.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Non applicable.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
		faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	
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	Le 17 décembre 2012 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.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable.
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.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Le Maroc n'est pas concerné.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Le Maroc n'est pas concerné.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Le Maroc n'est pas concerné.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Le Maroc n'est pas concerné.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	LE 28 février 2013, en 2013 le Maroc a autorisé 10 madragues à caler.
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Les Documents de capture de thon rouge validés (<i>signés par l'autorité habilitée et dont le spécimen de signature et sceau figurent sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet</i>) correspondant aux captures des madragues marocaines, sont transmis au secrétariat de l'ICCAT presque dans les 24 heures suivant la capture.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2013	Le 07 février 2013.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Au cours du Comité d'application de Séville, 18-21 février 2013.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04	Le 14 octobre 2013.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2012	28 mars 2013.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	LE 30 AVRIL 2013.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Le 28 février 2013 pour les navires auxiliaires (20 unités) et le 30 juin 2013 pour les autres navires de thon rouge qui capturent accessoirement le thon rouge et autorisés du 01 juillet au 31 octobre 2013 (631 unités dont 14 ont une LHT(LOA) supérieure à 15m).
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	LE 10 MAI 2013.
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 11 février 2013.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Le 11 février 2013.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	23 rapports hebdomadaires sauf erreur ou omission. Les rapports hebdomadaires sont transmis même après l'arrêt de pêche de thon rouge notifié à l'ICCAT le 13 septembre 2013.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	06 (six) rapports mensuels.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	LE 13 SEPTEMBRE 2013.
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.	809 BCDs ont été validés par le Maroc au titre de la saison de pêche de thon rouge 2013 et figurent sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Transmis le 1 ^{ER} octobre 2013 ce retard est dû au rejet des courriels du Département par info@iccat.int
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui applicable.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Le Point de contact n'a pas changé.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Voir pièces jointes au Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la recommandation 12-03 transmis le 14 octobre 2013(Exigence BFT 1010).
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	Non applicable.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	Non applicable.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable.
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	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.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
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 2012.
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 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	Transmis le 26 septembre 2013 n'a pas été délivré, à cause d'un problème de messagerie il a été communiqué le 04 octobre 2013 à partir de knajem2013@gmail.com
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Transmis le 26 septembre 2013 n'a pas été délivré, à cause d'un problème de messagerie il a été communiqué le 04 octobre 2013 à partir de knajem2013@gmail.com
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Non applicable.
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	Non applicable.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Transmise le 06 AOUT 2013. 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.
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 06 AOUT 2013. 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-taube bleu	Transmise le 06 AOUT 2013. 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 (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	Transmise le 06 AOUT 2013. 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

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
			des ventes.
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 06AOUT 2013. 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 Arrêté portant sur la conservation des espèces de requins est en cours d'adoption.
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</i> ™	
<i>Espèce/Zone</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>
Albacore (YFT)	55	0
Germon (ALB)	0	0
Thon obèse (BET)	300	0
Thon rouge (BFT)	990	233
Bacorette (LTA)	10	0
Listao (SKJ)	2265	2
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	235	1
Melva (FRI)	554	194
Palomette (BOP)	642	115
Espadon (SWO)	770	802
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0	0
Makaire Bleu (BUM)	0	0
Makaire noir	0	0
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0	0
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	11	0
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0	0
Requin gris (SBL)	15	0
Requin HÄ(GAG)	7	2
Requin marteau commun (SPZ)	155	0
Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)	0,4	0
Requin perlou (HXT)	0,3	0
Requin sombre (DUS)	0,6	0

Taupe bleue(SMA)	406	0,1
Taupe commune(POR)	0	0
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	390	24
Autres thonidés	117	25
TOTAL (KG)	6923,3	1301,1
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	8224,4	

Tableau 2. Données statistiques de la pêcherie thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et espadon (SWO).

<i>BFT</i>	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Volume</i>
Atl	Trap	990	Atl	Trap	0
Atl	PS	00	Atl	PS	
Atl	LL	00	Atl	Gill	0
Atl	Gill	00	Atl	HL	70
			Atl	LL	700
Méd	Hand (HL)	120			
Méd	Gill	00	Méd	LL	802
Méd	PS	103	Méd	Gill	00
Méd	LL	10	Méd	PS	00
Méd	Trap	00	Méd	Hand	00
Tot-Atl		990	Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Méd		233	Tot-Atl		770
Tot		1223	Tot-Méd		802
			Tot		1572

Tableau 3. Données de la pêcherie des petits thonidés.

<i>Espèces</i>		<i>Bacorette (LTA)</i>	<i>B. Sarda (BON)</i>	<i>Listao (SKJ)</i>	<i>Melva (FRI)</i>	<i>Palomette (BOP)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	Hand	1	71	904	134	177	1287
Atl	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	LL	5	140	286	190	345	966
Atl	PS	4	24	1075	230	120	1453
Méd	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Hand	00	0,5	0,5	11	4	16
Méd	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	LL	00	0,4	1	113	5	119,5
Méd	PS	00	0,1	0,5	70	6	76,-
Tot-Atl		10	235	2265	554	642	3706
Tot-Méd		0	1	2	194	15	212
Total		10	236	2267	748	657	3918

Tableau 4. Autres espèces.

	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Voilier (SAI)</i>	<i>Makaire bleu (BUM)</i>	<i>Albacore (YFT)</i>	<i>Germon (ALB)</i>	<i>Thon obèse (BET)</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Atl	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	PS	00	00	08	00	00	08
Atl	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	Hand	00	00	00	00	210	210
Atl	LL	00	00	47	00	90	137
Méd	LL	00	00	00	00	00	0,4
Méd	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	PS	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Hand	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00
Tot-Atl		00	00	55	00	300	355
Tot-Méd		00	00	00	00	00	00
Tot		00	00	55	00	300	355

Tableau 5. Requins et squalidés débarqués en 2012.

	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Grand requin blanc (WSH)</i>	<i>Grand requin marteau (SPK)</i>	<i>Requin gris (SBL)</i>	<i>Requin HA (GAG)</i>	<i>Requin marteau commun (SPZ)</i>	<i>Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)</i>	<i>Requin perlon (HXT)</i>	<i>Requin sombre (DUS)</i>	<i>Taupe bleue (SMA)</i>	<i>Taupe commune (POR)</i>	<i>Autres Squales & Requins*</i>
Atl	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	PS	04	00	5	2	50	00	00	0,2	26	00	118
Atl	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	LL & Hand	07	00	10	5	105	0,4	0,3	0,4	380	00	272
Méd	LL	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	0,1	00	10
Méd	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	PS	00	00	00	0,6	00	00	00	00	00	00	9
Méd	Hand	00	00	00	0,4	00	00	00	00	00	00	5
Méd	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Tot-Atl		11	00	15	7	155	0,4	0,3	0,6	406	00	390
Tot-Méd		00	00	00	2	00	00	00	00	0,1	00	24
Tot		11	00	15	9	155	0,4	0,3	0,6	406,1	00	414

Tableau 6. Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (t).

	<i>Atl</i>	<i>Méd</i>	<i>Total</i>
Thon rouge	990	233	1223
Thon obèse	300	00	300
Thon germon	00	00	00
Thon albacore	55	00	55
Espadon	770	802	1572
Petits thonidés	3706	215	3921
Autres thonidés	117	25	142
Squalidés & requins	985,3	26,1	1011,4
TOTAL	6923,3	1301,1	8224,4

Tableau 7. Récapitulatif des séries de données Tâche II disponible pour l'année 2011 et pour les années antérieures (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport)

<i>Espèce/stock</i>	<i>Type données</i>	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Série temporelle</i>
Thon rouge Atlantique Est+MED (BFT)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ;	Trap & HL	2012
	- Données mensuelles de prises par taille ;	Trap & HL	2012
	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	Trap & HL	2012
Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ;	LL	2012
	- Données mensuelles de prises par taille ;	LL Gill net	2012
Espadon, germon et taupe bleu l'Atlantique (SWO, YFT & SMA)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL	2012
Listao (SKJ) de l'Atlantique Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort	HL	2012
	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille.	Gill net	2012

Tableau 8. Echantillon de taille du thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport (échantillonnage de l'*Azrou-1* réalisé pendant la capture le 9 juin 2011).

<i>Poids (kg)</i>	<i>FL (cm)</i>	<i>LI (cm)</i>
230	236	66
63	149	43
39	129	39
37	127	38
31	115	33

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NAMIBIE
INFORME ANUAL 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 developed by ICCAT and any other RFMOs of which Namibia is a member. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by a duly completed and validated statistical document. Namibia continued to undertake research in 2012 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, observers onboard those fishing vessels were analysed and the preliminary results were submitted to ICCAT in July 2012. A decrease in the targeted and some of the bycatch species was recorded in 2012 as compared to 2011 (see Table 1). 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 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 international organisations, such as ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

La Namibie, en qualité de membre de l'ICCAT, s'efforce de mettre pleinement en œuvre toutes les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT. Les navires sous pavillon étranger entrant dans les ports namibiens font l'objet d'une inspection exhaustive afin de veiller à ce qu'ils n'enfreignent pas la législation et les réglementations de la Namibie ou celles d'autres États, ainsi que les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT et de toute autre ORGP dont la Namibie est membre. En outre, des mesures de suivi sont en place afin de veiller à ce que tous les produits provenant des navires de pêche de thonidés autorisés, à leur entrée ou sortie du pays, soient accompagnés d'un document statistique dûment complété et validé. En 2012, la Namibie a poursuivi ses recherches sur toutes les espèces ICCAT capturées par des navires opérant dans les eaux namibiennes. Les données extraites des carnets de pêche fournis aux navires de pêche, ainsi que les données recueillies par les inspecteurs des pêches déployés sur tous les sites de débarquement et les observateurs embarqués à bord de ces navires de pêche, ont été analysées et les résultats préliminaires ont été présentés à l'ICCAT en juillet 2012. Une diminution des espèces cibles et de quelques espèces accessoires a été observée en 2012 par rapport à 2011 (cf. Tableau 1). Les observateurs des pêcheries ont également été chargés d'observer les activités des navires de pêche en mer et de signaler toute infraction afin que des mesures soient éventuellement prises à l'encontre des coupables. De plus, la Namibie a déployé des inspecteurs des pêches en mer et dans les ports afin de garantir le strict respect des normes et des réglementations du pays concernant l'exploitation des ressources marines vivantes, comprenant celles adoptées par la Namibie dans le cadre de ses obligations à l'égard d'organisations internationales telles que l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Namibia, en su calidad de miembro de ICCAT, se esfuerza por implementar plenamente toda las medidas de conservación de ICCAT. Los buques pesqueros extranjeros que entran en los puertos namibios se someten a una exhaustiva inspección para garantizar que no infringen las legislaciones y reglamentos de Namibia o de otros Estados, así como las medidas de conservación y ordenación desarrolladas por ICCAT y por otras OROP de las que Namibia es miembro. Además, se han implementado medidas de seguimiento para garantizar que todos los productos procedentes de buques pesqueros atuneros con licencia, en el momento de entrar o salir del país, están acompañados de un documento estadístico debidamente cumplimentado y validado. Namibia continuó realizando investigaciones en 2012 de todas las especies de ICCAT capturadas por los

buques que operan en Namibia. Se analizaron los datos obtenidos de los cuadernos de pesca suministrados a los buques de pesca, así como los datos recopilados por los inspectores de pesca asignados a todos los puntos de desembarque y por los observadores embarcados en estos buques pesqueros, y los resultados preliminares de estos análisis se transmitieron a ICCAT en julio de 2012. En 2012 se consignó un descenso en la captura de especies objetivo y de especies de captura fortuita en relación con 2011 (véase la Tabla 1). Los observadores de las pesquerías también recibieron instrucciones para observar las actividades de los buques pesqueros en el mar y comunicar cualquier infracción, con el fin de que se puedan emprender acciones con respecto a los infractores. Además, Namibia ha desplegado inspectores pesqueros tanto en el mar como en los puertos para garantizar el estricto cumplimiento de las normas y de los reglamentos del país relacionados con la explotación de los recursos marinos vivos, lo que incluye los adoptados por Namibia como parte de sus obligaciones con respecto a organizaciones internacionales, como ICCAT.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Namibia charts baitboats on a seasonal basis, mostly from South Africa and Japan, to catch tuna and tuna-like species during the six month fishing season from November to April. During the 2012/13 fishing season, 45 baitboats operated in Namibian waters. A summary of catches landed by the bait and long line boats operating in Namibia since 2010 is shown in **Table 1** below.

The table shows the catches of most species namely; ALB, SWO, BET, YFT, BSH and SMA decreased in 2012.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Namibia collects statistical data from its large pelagic fishing fleet, through information gathered from the log-sheets supplied to fishing vessels, landings data supplied by the fishing companies, as well as data collected at sea by Fisheries Observers (RESDAT). This data is then worked-up into the ICCAT excel worksheets and submitted annually by the end of July.

2.1 Logsheets

The following is noted in these sheets; Vessel License No, IRCS, Captain's name, Trip No., Year & Month, Logsheet Serial No., the date & time of set/shoot & lat&long, date & time of haul/catch & lat&long, effort (hooks/poles), number of each species and the captain's guess of the catch (in kg) for each species.

2.2 RESDAT Form 1A and 2C

These forms are used for commercial vessels at sea. They are filled in by the Fisheries Observer on board in which he/she notes station- and catch information (form 1A), biological data (form 2C). Information, such as total catch in kg, No. 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 Observers

Namibia has a 100% policy onboard coverage by fisheries observers on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels as well as foreign chartered fishing vessels operating within the Namibian EEZ and in international waters (Appendix II). Their duties are to observe compliance to fisheries legislations governing fishing operations and included but not limited to the following;

- Ensure correct and accurate logbook completion,
- Ensure accurate reporting of areas of operation, catches and quantities,

- Correct processing methods onboard fishing vessels and prevent/or limit the discarding of eatable and marketable fish species,
- Collecting scientific data such as species identification, length measurements, sexing and collection of Otoliths.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Namibia submitted Task I and Task II data to ICCAT in July 2012, as required under ICCAT conservation and management measures. Namibia also submitted the annual report for 2012 in September 2013, as well as other information requested by ICCAT during the inter-sessional period.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information Required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Report (Commission)	Submitted in Oct. 2013.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering – summary report	Submitted.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering – arrangements and termination	Submitted.
GEN	0006	Transshipments reports	Not applicable.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessel in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	MCS wb.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	MCS wb.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	MCS wb.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	MCS wb.
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 vessel greater than 20 meters	Submitted.
GEN	0021	Vessel 20 m internal actions report	Submitted.
GEN	0022	LVSTLV management standard	Not applicable.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.

GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declaration	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2013	Not applicable.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors (and agencies)	Not applicable.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1028	Validated seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable.
BFT	1030	BDC Legislation	Not applicable.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable.
TRO	2002	List of authorised vessels which fished bigeye and /or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable.
SWO	3002	Validation seal 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 authorised to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable.

SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Submitted.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	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 taken of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implementation Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of t and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	NPOA for sharks adopted.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1,2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Draft reports available.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Research being conducted.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	

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 a duly completed and validated statistical document. 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 big eye tuna as by-catch and a sharing arrangement quota on albacore and gear restrictions for long-line & 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 long-line fishery are the other management measures in place.

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

Namibia has at times experienced some problems with the VMS being non-functional. However, this problem is being attended to and it is expected that our VMS will soon be up and running.

Table 1. Landings (t) of ICCAT species by baitboats and longline vessels operating in Namibia during the period 2009 to 2012.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pole & line vessels</i>	<i>Longline vessels</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>
2010	12	9	2,111	526	228	15	2,574	330
2011	34	16	3,800	413	289	95	2,957	889
2012	32	8	2,267	308	263	0.8	1,220	152

Table 2. Level of observer coverage over the last three years 2009-2012.

<i>Fishing season</i>	<i>Fishing Trips</i>		<i>Observer Trips</i>	
	<i>Pole & line</i>	<i>Longline</i>	<i>Pole & line (% trips covered)</i>	<i>Longline (% trips covered)</i>
July 9 – Jun 10	88	5	84 (95.45%)	5 (100%)
July 10 – Jun 11	260	12	238 (91.54%)	12 (100%)
July 11 – Jun 12	148	17	144 (97.30%)	17 (100%)
July 12 – Jun 13	33	11	24 (72.73%)	3 (27.27%)

Appendix 1

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 to enforce fisheries legislation, i.e. to monitor and control fishing activities along the country's coastline, in harbours, onshore processing plants and at mid-water. In addition to this, they also monitor all landings to ensure compliance with quota limits and conditions. Conditions attached to fishing licenses dictate that all fish caught under a Namibian fishing license be offloaded and monitored by a fisheries inspector at either of the two commercial ports of Lüderitz or Walvis Bay.

All foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or other states, conservation and management measures developed by ICCAT and any other RFMO's of which Namibia is a member or are not involved in any IUU fishing activities. Foreign vessels operating in 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 verify this documentation, confirm consent from the flag State as to whether the vessels are legal, confirm vessel listing on the ICCAT website and other RFMO's IUU listing such as CCMLAR, SEAFO and IOTC;
- Approvals are then granted for entry into port;
- In port, the fisheries inspectors verify the original documentation onboard and allow offloading to commence. They monitor the landings and complete a Port Inspection Report at the end;
- The approved Advance Notification and Port Inspection Report are filed for future reference.

Namibia has designed a port State inspection form that records all landings. The fisheries inspector completes the form and results are presented to the master of the vessel for comments. Once satisfied, both the fisheries inspector and master sign the form.

Two patrol vessels namely “Nathaniel Maxuilili” and “Anna Kakurukaze Mungunda” are deployed at sea to strengthen the fisheries control function through regular monitoring, control and surveillance. Inspectors onboard the patrol vessels inspect the fishing vessels for activities ranging from irregular round-trips, outdated vessel hold drawings, displaying of unclear vessel names on the vessel side and incomplete daily log books. 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 NIGERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE NIGÉRIA
INFORME ANUAL DE NIGERIA**

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

At present, Nigeria does not operate any tuna fishing boat in its registered fleets. Tuna and tuna-like species that are caught and landed are incidental catches from the registered fishing boats in the inshore waters and are consumed locally.

On the average about 85% of the registered and operating fishing boats are shrimping. The method employed in the fishery is trawl nets, with an average length of about 12 meters and minimum cod-end stretched mesh sizes of 44 mm for shrimping and 76 mm for fishing, as stipulated in the Nigeria Sea Fisheries Act, 1992. All shrimp trawl nets are fitted with Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) and By-catch Reduction Devices (BRDs) for the escape of sea turtles and juveniles respectively.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Current stock status of the tuna fisheries resources in Nigeria is not known due to lack of stock assessment. The last survey of the tuna resources in Nigeria was carried out in 1981.

Fishing companies provide basic data on catches and fishing efforts. The data are submitted in fishing log book forms and are extracted by the fisheries inspectors in charge of such companies. The log books contain detailed information on catch by species, fishing grounds etc. Landing declarations are mandatory as a condition for the fishing licence renewal.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Nigeria has not enlisted any tuna fishing boat in her fleets of vessels. Required statistical data regarding incidental catches of tuna and tuna-like species has been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat on 31 st July 2013.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Records of catches forwarded to ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Nigeria not involved in vessel chartering.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Nigeria not involved in transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any	Not applicable.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		subsequent modifications	
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Nigeria not involved in bilateral arrangement for port inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Nigeria not involved in access Agreement and charges.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. Nigeria has no tuna fishing vessel.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable, Nigeria not involved in sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No information on IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No information.
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. No information.
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. Nigeria not involved in bluefin tuna.
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	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Nigeria does not operate any tuna

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			fishing vessel.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Nigeria not involved in E-BFT Fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Nigeria not in involved in tagging programme.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Nigeria is not involved in BCD tagging.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Nigeria has no BET/YFT VESSEL.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Nigeria has no report on IUU activities.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Nigeria has no tuna boat.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Nigeria has no BET/YFT observers.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, No data.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No. Nigeria is not in SDPs, no tuna boat.
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. Nigeria has no such vessels.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Nigeria is not involved in sport fishing.
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. Nigeria is not involved in such special fishing permit.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Nigeria not involved in Med-SWO closure.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Nigeria not involved in north sword fishing.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Nigeria does not have such vessels.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. No information.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. No marlins fishing.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to	Incidental catches of hammerhead sharks are

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	usually consumed locally in dried/ smoked form. The buyers and processing of products are strictly monitored by fish inspectors to ensure the products are not exported.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Same measures as in SHK 7002.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable. No record of incidental catches of such 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	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance in place.
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)	Vessel captains and crews are regularly briefed to minimize waste sharks and discards of dead sharks. It is a serious offence for vessel captains to discard unused trawl nets at sea to avoid ghost fishing. Landing declarations are made mandatory as a condition for fishing licence renewal. All shrimp vessels carry trawl nets fitted with Turtle Excluder Device (TEDs) and by catch reduction device BRDs. Catch Certification Scheme in place. None trawling zone of five nautical miles from the shore.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Sensitisation of stakeholders. Regular in house workshops and seminars etc.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. No record of incidental catches of seabirds in Nigeria.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. No research in this field.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Nigeria not involved any pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. No objections to ICCAT Recs.

Table 1a. Task I catch statistics: Yearly catches of tuna by species of Nigeria fishing fleets in kg from 2010-2012 and January to September 2013.

<i>Year</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>Total (kg)</i>
2010	11,986	44,945	2,996	59,927
2011	2,990	12,321	892	16,212
2012	1,036	4,207	151	5,394
2013	864	2,051	138	3,053

Table 1b. Yearly catches of sharks by species of Nigeria fishing fleets in kg from 2010-2012 and January to September 2013.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	<i>Triacnodon obesus</i>	<i>Total (kg)</i>
2010	7,367	20,969	28,336
2011	253	897	1,150
2012	13,314	33,401	46,715
2013	8,927	17,456	26,383

Table 2a. Fleet characteristics: Inshore shrimping boats.

<i>Gear type</i>	<i>GRT</i>	<i>LOA</i>	<i>Number</i>
Bottom trawl net 44 mm	100-150	23-26 m	119

Table 2b. Fleet characteristics: Inshore fishing boats.

<i>Gear type</i>	<i>GRT</i>	<i>LOA</i>	<i>Number</i>
Bottom trawl nets 76 mm	20-30	12-14 m	7
Bottom trawl net 76 mm	30-40	35-40 m	8

Table 3a. Task II catch and effort: Tuna 2010-2012.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Fishing effort</i>
2010	395420 GT*Month
2011	369670 GT*Month
2012	38640 GT*Month

Table 3b. Catch and effort: Shark 2010-2012.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Fishing effort</i>
2010	395420 GT*Month
2011	369670 GT*Month
2012	392610 GT*Month

NOTE: The information below is not available. In particular, Task II size data and catch-at-size data were not generated. This will be addressed in subsequent submissions.

- Task II size data are not available.
- Catch-at-size data are not available.
- Conventional tagging program is not in place.
- Electronic tagging program is not in place.
- Observer data program is not in place.
- Information on sea birds is not available.
- No information on incidental catches of sea turtles (all shrimp trawl nets are fitted with turtle excluder devices (TEDs)).
- No information on farmed bluefin tuna is available.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANUAL DE NORUEGA**

SUMMARY

There have been no catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus), Atlantic swordfish (Xiphias gladius) or Atlantic bonito (Sarda sarda) in Norway in 2012. Norway undertakes ongoing work on historical data relating to tuna and tuna-like species and aims to put the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective. Norway participated at the SCRS annual science meeting in 2012.

RÉSUMÉ

Aucun spécimen de thon rouge de l'Atlantique (Thunnus thynnus), d'espadon de l'Atlantique (Xiphias gladius) et de bonito à dos rayé (Sarda sarda) n'a été capturé en Norvège en 2012. La Norvège mène des travaux continus sur les données historiques concernant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées et vise à placer les données sur ces espèces dans une perspective écosystémique. La Norvège a participé à la réunion annuelle scientifique du SCRS en 2012.

RESUMEN

No ha habido capturas de atún rojo del Atlántico (Thunnus thynnus) ni de pez espada del Atlántico (Xiphias gladius) ni de bonito (Sarda sarda) en Noruega en 2012. Noruega trabaja continuamente en los datos históricos de túnidos y especies afines, con el objetivo de incluir los datos sobre estas especies en una perspectiva ecosistémica. En 2012 Noruega participó en la reunión científica anual del SCRS.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In light of the stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted in 2007 a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. The prohibition remained in force in 2012.

There have been no catches in Norway in 2012 of Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), Atlantic swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*) or other tuna or tuna-like fishes managed by ICCAT.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Norway continuously works on historical data for bluefin tuna, and aims to put the data into an ecosystem perspective and as input to assessment models. A document (SCRS/2012/021) entitled "Atlantic bonito in Nordic waters: biology, distribution and feeding" has been written. An historical overview of Atlantic swordfish observations and catches registered in Norwegian waters from 1967 to present (SCRS/2012/022) has also been written. Scientific contributions have been made in Norway to e.g. the publication by Cort *et al.* (2013) entitled "Determination of L max for Atlantic Bluefin Tuna, *Thunnus thynnus* (L.), from Meta-Analysis of Published and Available Biometric Data". Norway participated at the SCRS annual science meeting in Madrid in October 2012. A new webpage has been established by the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) dealing with bluefin tuna research, catch and management.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF PANAMA¹ RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PANAMA INFORME ANUAL DE PANAMÁ

Parte I. (Información sobre pesquería, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquería

La República de Panamá está ubicada entre 7° 12'07'' y 9° 38'46'' de latitud norte y 77° 09'24'' y 83° 03'07'' de longitud oeste, y presenta una extensión de 75,517 km² (29,208 millas cuadradas). Panamá forma un eslabón entre América Central y América del Sur, y posee costas en el Caribe y en el Pacífico donde emergen unas 1.581 islas e islotes. Las costas suman en total 2.988,3 km, de los cuales 1.700,6 km. se encuentran del Pacífico y 1.287,7 km. se encuentran en el Caribe.

Su aguas jurisdiccionales se extienden a unas 200 millas náuticas de ancho sobre las cuales la República de Panamá ejerce soberanía y derechos soberanos, al igual que sobre su lecho marino. Esta zona se encuentra influenciada por un importante afloramiento en el golfo de Panamá. La estación seca incrementa la productividad primaria y acelera el desarrollo de un gran número de especies. En las aguas del océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolló el 95% de su actividad pesquera, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país.

A nivel nacional, nuestra pesquería está compuesta por dos importantes actores: el sector pesquero industrial y el artesanal. La pesca industrial ha sido desarrollada tanto en aguas jurisdiccionales como en la alta mar. Entre los rubros de mayor interés en la pesca en aguas jurisdiccionales podemos mencionar: la pesca del camarón blanco, la pesca de anchoveta y arenque y la pesca de especies demersales de carácter comercial, pelágicas y de fondo. Pero Panamá igualmente cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional que pesca; pesquería que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos.

Existe una pesquería ribereña del Caribe, en el océano Atlántico, sectorizada hacia las zonas de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca de San Blas; siendo la plataforma continental corta y pronunciada, sólo se ha desarrollado la pesca de especies asociadas a los arrecifes, al igual que una pesquería industrial de camarón de baja intensidad. En esta areas la pesca artesanal se dedica principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus* sp), caracoles (*Strombus* sp), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. De estas especies la más importante es la pesca de la langosta (*Panulirus* sp), resultando la principal pesquería de la región del Caribe La explotación de estos recursos se encuentra regulada y para llevar a cabo su actividad se requiere la obtención previa de permisos, sujetos a otras medidas de ordenación y conservación, como la implementación de vedas para algunas de estas especies.

El limitado desarrollo de las pesquerías en esta zona ha impulsado el establecimiento de actividades asociadas a las pesquerías como lo son el cultivo de cobia y corvina y pargos en jaulas flotantes.

Información sobre la pesca nacional

Entre 1990 y 1995, Panamá inicia acciones para reducir la flota de buques palangreros japoneses y coreanos que una vez ingresaron a nuestra Marina Mercante. Durante este tiempo nuevas regulaciones internacionales para la pesca de ciertas especies surgen en el seno de Organizaciones Regionales de Ordenación Pesquera (OROP) especialmente en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT).

Panamá ha realizado una gran gestión en el control de sus naves de pesca desde 1997, año en que estableció la obligación de obtener una licencia de pesca para naves que pesquen en alta mar o en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de otros Estados. A finales de ese mismo año, se estableció la obligatoriedad de obtener una Licencia de Pesca previa a la inscripción en el registro de la Marina Mercante, se prohíbe la pesca en el Mediterráneo y la dirigida a la captura de atún rojo y atún blanco del norte o del sur en el Atlántico. Con dicha acción de Panamá, más de mil buques pesqueros de bandera panameña no aplicaron o no calificaron para la obtención de la licencia de pesca correspondiente y se les eliminó del registro de nuestra Marina Mercante.

¹ Apéndices disponibles previa petición.

Para el año de 1998, Panamá, se adhirió como Parte contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999 mediante la Resolución Administrativa N° 101-99 del cuatro (4) de agosto de mil novecientos noventa y nueve (1999) se exige a todos los buques de pabellón panameño de servicio internacional, la instalación y uso de un sistema de localización satelital (VMS) autorizado por la autoridad competente, hoy en día la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP), como un pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT.

En el marco del organismo regional de ordenación pesquera, CIAT, Panamá como parte contratante desde 1952, ratifica el Acuerdo sobre el Programa Internacional para la Conservación de los Delfines, mediante Ley N° 75 de 10 de noviembre de 1998.

En cumplimiento de las decisiones adoptadas y emanadas por la Resolución A/RES/53/33 de 15 de marzo de 1999 de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, relativas a la pesca de altura en gran escala con redes de enmalle y deriva, la pesca no autorizada en zonas sujetas a jurisdicción nacional y en alta mar, las capturas incidentales y los descartes en la pesca y a otras cuestiones, la República Panamá emite el Decreto Ejecutivo N° 90 de 17 de julio de 2002, por medio del cual se prohíbe el uso de redes de enmalle y/o deriva a todas las naves de pesca industrial de servicio interior e internacional con bandera panameña, ya que representa una amenaza importante para el medio ambiente marino, la sostenibilidad de las pesquerías y la biodiversidad marina; Panamá, en concordancia con estos instrumentos internacionales adopta los programas para el control de la pesca ilegal por parte de la Unión Europea y otras organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesqueras (OROP), desde el año 2005. En el mismo año se incorpora a la Estrategia Marítima Nacional, la necesidad de conformar un Plan Nacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada.

En relación con la pesca deportiva, generalmente ésta no está normada, no existe una estadística de pesca, excepto en los puntos de mayor actividad para el área del Pacífico; en el Caribe se realiza en áreas como Bocas del Toro y en Colón. La pesca basada en las normativas ya existentes en algunas zonas de pesca para yates de paseo se realiza por captura y liberación de especies como lo es para el caso del pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), habiéndose adoptado una normativa nacional que prohíbe la comercialización de esta especie si es capturada en aguas nacionales.

El Decreto Ejecutivo N° 83 de 5 de abril de 2005, establece la obligación que todas las naves de pesca de servicio interior, es decir que realizan sus capturas dentro de las aguas jurisdiccionales panameñas, de mantener a bordo un sistema de verificación de monitoreo satelital (VMS), y el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008, hace extensiva la obligación a todas las naves de pesca mayores de 6 TRB, norma que entró a regir en el año 2009.

Mediante Ley No. 44 de 23 de noviembre de 2006, se crea la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP), y se introduce una definición para *embarcación pesquera* que acoge las embarcaciones de transporte de pescado o barcos de carga y a los buques de apoyo. Tras algunas discusiones en torno a la definición clara de este tipo de embarcaciones, se adopta una Resolución que regula el tema de los buques que reciben trasbordo y de los buques de apoyo a las actividades de pesca.

En noviembre de 2008 fue aprobado el Código Marítimo de Panamá, allí se establece como pre-requisito para inscribir una nave de pesca en el registro de la Marina Mercante, el obtener una licencia de pesca, quedando limitada y altamente regulada la inscripción de embarcaciones pesqueras bajo la bandera panameña. Este ha sido un gran logro y, a pesar de todos los esfuerzos que se realizaron durante los años pasados, no es sino hasta ahora que se adopta mediante Ley de la República la obligación de obtener la licencia de pesca, para cualquier tipo de embarcación pesquera; antes se exigía a través de un Decreto Ejecutivo. Entre las normas implementadas, encontramos la definición de la pesca ilegal no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR) y la consideración expresa de no otorgar licencia de pesca a naves que estén bajo esta condición.

Con respecto a la *Recomendación de ICCAT respecto al formato y protocolo de intercambio de datos en relación con el sistema de seguimiento de buques (VMS) para la pesca del atún rojo en la zona del Convenio ICCAT* [Rec. 07-08], que se refiere a la Res. 06-05, cuya párrafo 30 establece que: “todos los buques pesqueros autorizados a pescar activamente atún rojo en el Atlántico este y el Mediterráneo. A efectos de esta Recomendación, se considerara que los buques pesqueros no incluidos en el Registro no están autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar, transportar, transferir o desembarcar atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo”, Panamá no autoriza barcos pesqueros para la pesca activa de atún rojo en el Atlántico ni en el Mediterráneo.

Panamá ha informado y reiterará su solicitud a ICCAT y a los otros organismos internacionales para que se solicite autorización previa de ingreso de buques de bandera panameña en el registro de buques de carga, por parte de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos; todo ello basado en que Panamá ha cuestionado al Secretario Ejecutivo el hecho de que actualmente cualquier Parte contratante o Parte, Entidad o Entidad pesquera no contratante colaboradora (por sus siglas “CPC”) puede inscribir en el registro de buques de carga, un buque sin la anuencia del Estado de pabellón; lamentablemente a la fecha, la respuesta que hemos recibido de la ICCAT es que la propia Resolución ICCAT 06-11 adoptada por las Partes así lo establece.

Panamá se ha opuesto a que las CPCs registren barcos sin que haya sido extendida la correspondiente anuencia previa del Estado de pabellón del buque y, en consecuencia, queden prohibidos por exclusión los trasbordos por buques de bandera panameña no inscritos con la anuencia de Panamá que no participen del programa de observadores de la Organización Regional Pesquera (ORP).

Muchos han sido los retos, entre ellos el hecho de que armadores abusen al usar la bandera panameña en sus embarcaciones aun cuando no sea cierto que estén matriculadas en Panamá, o cuando persiste en los organismos internacionales la condición de que una nave es panameña cuando la misma ha sido dada de baja en el Registro de Buques panameños y cambiado de pabellón, y más recientemente en el año 2009 ha adoptado como norma nacional, el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable y desarrollado su Plan de Acción Nacional para detener y eliminar la pesca INDNR.

Sección 2. Investigación y estadísticas

Sistema de Información Pesquera: Actualmente la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) registra y mantiene datos estadísticos de todas las actividades desarrolladas en los aspectos de la Marina Mercante, Puertos, Gente de Mar y datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en puertos nacionales y, a su vez, la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) en materia pesquera.

La ARAP cuenta con la Dirección General de Investigación y Desarrollo, encargada de verificar las capturas y de mantener información de desembarque, exportación, importación de los productos pesqueros, así como información biométrica de las especies explotadas, que son importantes como apoyo al desarrollo pesquero del país.

La ARAP mantiene programas de muestreo periódicos de desembarques en puertos por especies y tallas. Existen Centros de Investigaciones, tales como, el Centro de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología de la Universidad de Panamá, que realiza investigaciones puntuales en sistemas de estuarios y el Instituto Smithsonian de Investigaciones Tropicales (STRI), que enfoca sus estudios en el área biológica y de la conservación de los ecosistemas marinos.

Asimismo, se realizan investigaciones conjuntas con la CIAT en el Laboratorio de Achotines ubicado en la región pacífica del litoral panameño, que apoya investigaciones de las especies del atún tropical, con el objetivo principal de cerrar su ciclo biológico, pero en adición de analizar los parámetros de mortalidad producto de las turbulencias de las aguas marinas. Igualmente, el Plan de Acción del Pacífico Sudeste y el Plan de Acción del Caribe son programas de mares regionales del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), que apoyan investigaciones sobre indicadores ambientales y calidad de aguas marino costera, que permiten atender áreas de riesgo para ecosistemas y especies marinas de interés comercial. Por otro lado, con el apoyo del Ministerio de Ciencias de España se desarrollan investigaciones de prospección pesquera y monitoreo de inventarios de las poblaciones de los recursos pesqueros en las plataformas continentales en las costas del litoral pacífico, regiones de Azuero y Veraguas. Todo ello contribuye a una mejor toma de decisión en cuanto al manejo sostenible de los recursos pesqueros y los ecosistemas.

Existe un programa de recolección de datos de pesca para las naves de pesca internacional, específicamente encargado de las Tareas I y II de ICCAT. Adicionalmente, la ARAP mantiene registros de naves de pesca en general que realizan sus actividades en el océano Atlántico, así como las modificaciones de sus especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies capturadas y áreas de faena.

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

<i>Número</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
GENERAL – todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	11/9/2013.
S2	Características de la flota	18/11/2013.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	18/11/2013.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	18/11/2013.
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	18/11/2013.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	18/11/2013.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplica, no tenemos un programa de marcado.
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	No aplica.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	Aplica pero no implementado.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	18/11/2013.
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 instalaciones de engorde	No aplica.
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 87 [88]	No aplica.
S17	Resultados de los programas de muestreo y/o alternativos en el momento de introducción en jaula del atún rojo	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 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	18/9/2013.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	18/9/2013.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, incluyendo por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes	Aplica pero no lo tenemos implementado.

<i>Número</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
	y esfuerzo	
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No tenemos un programa.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	Aplica pero no tenemos reporte.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	18/11/2013.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	18/11/2013.
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	Aplica pero no tenemos un programa.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Aplica pero no tenemos plan.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	18/11/2013.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	18/11/2013.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	11/9/2013.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Aplica pero no se envió.
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	Aplica pero no se envió.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No hubo interacción reportada.
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 interacción reportada.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	11/9/2013.
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, no existe una pesquería artesanal en nuestro Caribe, la pesca es solo de anzuelo.
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	Aplica pero no se hizo informe de las medidas.

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

Teniendo en cuenta las medidas de conservación y ordenación que mantiene ICCAT, la República de Panamá en cumplimiento de su Resolución Administrativa 1791 de 20 de diciembre de 2001, no otorga licencias de pesca de atún rojo para el Atlántico o Mediterráneo cumpliendo a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de la ICCAT.

Dentro de las medidas de ordenación sobre patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), Panamá ha cumplido no sobrepasando su cuota establecida para buques cerqueros, ni ha rebasado sus cuotas para las distintas pesquerías, tal como aparece reflejado en Tareas I y II.

Panamá como país, a través de la ARAP, ejerce acciones de seguimiento, control y vigilancia, cuenta con un Centro de Control y Seguimiento Pesquero con aplicaciones tecnológicas propias para la vigilancia de las embarcaciones pesqueras. Las embarcaciones pesqueras con pabellón nacional cuentan con un MODEM de comunicación (Iridium, Torium, INMARSAT C, INMARSAT D+) bidireccional con la capacidad de recibir interrogaciones y transmitir en tiempo real 24/7, la localización de latitud y longitud, velocidad y rumbo. Para el año de 1998, Panamá se adhirió como Parte contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999, se exige un sistema de localización satelital (VMS), como uno de los requisitos previos a la obtención de la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT para inspección en puerto. Panamá cumple con exigir el sistema VMS para los barcos pesqueros desde 1999 y para los barcos de apoyo a la pesca y transporte desde 2001.

Es bueno recalcar que, en el caso de las naves de pesca o de apoyo a la pesca, el tamaño de la eslora no exime del cumplimiento de la norma.

Las naves de pesca industrial y las que realizan actividades de pesca internacional deben instalar a bordo un dispositivo de monitoreo satelital, que deben mantener encendido desde el zarpe hasta la recalada de la nave (Decreto Ejecutivo No. 83 de 5 de abril de 2005, Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008). La aplicación del VMS está reglamentada y la información proporcionada por el sistema, es interpretada por la autoridad competente, tiene validez legal de plena prueba. La adulteración de información, la operación sin el funcionamiento del dispositivo, así como el uso indebido del sistema VMS son sancionados por la Autoridad.

Observadores científicos: La ARAP tiene atribuciones para incluir a bordo de las naves de pesca, observadores científicos o inspectores. Esta disposición es de obligatorio cumplimiento con respecto a las naves nacionales que en períodos de veda y cuando se requiera, a fin de dar cumplimiento a las normativas e investigaciones existentes para la conservación y ordenación de los recursos pesqueros, existe también un Programa nacional de observadores científicos especialmente diseñado para las naves de pesca en aguas internacionales.

El Estado panameño a través de la ARAP certifica la idoneidad de los observadores que cumplan con los requisitos del sistema de observadores. Estos deberán remitir la información pertinente en original o copia debidamente autenticada a la misma.

En cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de ICCAT, se incluyeron todos los barcos mayores de 20 metros de eslora en su Registro Regional de barcos pesqueros. En este sentido es bueno hacer del conocimiento general que todas nuestras embarcaciones, independientemente del tamaño de eslora, tienen la obligación de cumplir con las normas establecidas por la OROP del área donde realizan sus actividades, así como sobre las especies abarcadas por dicho organismo. En ese sentido, el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 49 de 19 de octubre de 2009, por medio del cual se establece y reglamenta la Licencia de Pesca Internacional para Naves de Servicio Internacional y se dictan otras disposiciones relativas a barcos de transporte de pescado y actividades de trasbordo de productos pesqueros, es extensivo a todas las embarcaciones pesqueras incluyendo a los grandes palangreros

Mediante Resolución No. 1791 de 20 de diciembre de 2001, se estableció la obligación a barcos panameños que realicen actividades pesqueras en aguas internacionales o en aguas de otro Estado, de pertenecer al Estado de pabellón, a la organización regional o sub-regional de pesca competente de dicha área geográfica y especies reguladas. Según esta Resolución, los barcos de bandera panameña no pueden realizar actividades pesqueras si no somos miembros o colaboradores del organismo regional competente.

INFORME ANUAL, PARTE II SECCIÓN III (INFORME DE GESTIÓN)

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Aplica.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Aplica. Panamá tiene regulaciones en relación a implementación de obligación de todos los reportes ICCAT.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	18/11/2013.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica, no tenemos fletados.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica, no tenemos fletados.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	Aplica, 19/11/2013.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Aplica, no hay 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	Aplica, se envían según particularidad de la licencia de apoyo a la pesca.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	Aplica 11/9/2013.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Aplica 10/04/2013.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Aplica 10/04/2013.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Aplica 19/11/2013.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	Aplica, 19/11/2013.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	Aplica pero no hay nada que informar.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	Aplica pero no hay nada que informar.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplica.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	Aplica, no hay cambios con respecto al año anterior.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	Aplica, no hay cambio en relación al año anterior.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	Aplica, no hay cambio en relación al año anterior.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Aplica, pero no contamos con una norma sobre buques recreacionales.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No hemos denunciado buques en actividad IUU.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplica.

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No hay algún comercio de importación o descarga en puerto panameño.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	18/11/2013.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica, no tenemos alegaciones de no cumplimiento.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica, no tenemos informe.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica, no tenemos reportes.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica, no tenemos actividad alguna relacionada al BFT.
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 2013	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. 10-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 10-04	No aplica.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2012	No aplica.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	Aplica y los buques son reportados a la medida de la condición de la licencia de apoyo a la pesca.
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	20/11/2013.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Aplica. 20/11/2013.
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.

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplica.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	14/10/2013.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2012	14/10/2013.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No aplica, no tenemos buques en esas condiciones.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	14/10/2013.
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	14/10/2013.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	11/9/2013.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Aplica.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	18/11/2013.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Aplica.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	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, no contamos con cuota.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplica, no contamos con cuota.
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico Norte	No aplica, No contamos con cuota.
ALB	4002	Capturas provisionales acumuladas de atún blanco del Sur	No aplica, No contamos con cuota.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	Aplica, no hay reporte.
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	Aplica, Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013 por el cual se establece los mecanismos de inspección, vigilancia y control a los buques de captura y de apoyo a la pesca de pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas	Resolución Administrativa No. ADM/ARAP No. 13 por

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
		necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	medio del cual se adopta el plan de acción nacional para la conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías de tiburones.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	Aplica, aunque no contamos con la norma doméstica.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	Aplica, aunque no contamos con la norma doméstica.
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.	Aplica, Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013 por el cual se establece los mecanismos de inspección, vigilancia y control a los buques de captura y de apoyo a la pesca de pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.
SHK	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.)	Aplica. Decreto Ejecutivo No. 9 por el cual se protege al Tiburón ballena, se prohíbe su pesca, captura y comercialización en la República de Panamá y se dictan otras disposiciones. Resolución Administrativa No. ADM/ARAP No. 13 por medio del cual se adopta el plan de acción nacional para la conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías de tiburones. Resolución Administrativa ARAP No. 022-2011 por medio del cual se establecen los requisitos para la expedición de certificados de exportación de aletas de tiburón.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Aplica, aunque no contamos con la norma doméstica.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Aplica aunque no contamos con la norma domestica aun.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Aplica, tenemos una norma de veda, que aplica para estos barcos también, en lo concerniente a descargas.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No tenemos solicitudes al respecto.

Sección 4: Actividades de esquema e inspección

En el lado Atlántico de Panamá, existen puertos internacionales con característica para el trasbordo o desembarque, sin embargo pocos buques que faenan en el mar Caribe o en el Atlántico realizan esta actividad en puertos panameños. Los barcos panameños de licencia internacional desembarcan su captura en puertos de otros Estados.

Mediante Resuelto 002 de 17 de noviembre de 2009, Panamá adoptó los Reglamentos 1005 y 1006 de la Unión Europea que establecen la obligación de implementar un Sistema de Certificación para la validación de las capturas de recursos acuáticos provenientes de terceros países que serán transportados hacia y desembarcados en el territorio de la Unión Europea desde el 1 de enero de 2010; cumpliendo así el país con su compromiso de cooperar con la erradicación de la pesca ilegal, no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR).

El Canal de Panamá, por Constitución, tiene reglas diferentes sobre todo para permitir el paso sin distinción, de naves de distintas nacionalidades, el Canal de Panamá es considerado una vía interoceánica internacional de naturaleza neutral, por lo que no es ni debe definirse como una facilidad o recinto portuario.

Cabe destacar las acciones emprendidas en materia de control. Acciones que iniciaron sus actividades en el 2012, por lo que consideramos de alta relevancia presentar como acciones iniciadas en este periodo y que dieron como resultado tres Decretos Ejecutivos que mencionamos a continuación:

Decreto Ejecutivo No. 160, ***“Que Establece el Procedimiento para Imponer las Sanciones Administrativas por las Infracciones a las Normas Sobre los Recursos Acuáticos, Acuícolas, Marinos-Costeros y Pesqueros Establecidos en la Ley 44 de 2006”*** (ANEXO I)

Este Decreto establece nuevas regulaciones en materia de sanciones, mejorando la efectividad y que las mismas sean más disuasorias.

Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161, ***“Que Establece los Mecanismos de Inspección, Vigilancia y Control a los Buques de Captura y de Apoyo a la Pesca de Pabellón Nacional de Servicio Internacional”*** (ANEXO II)

Un mecanismo de inspección en desembarques, así como la inclusión de componentes establecidos en el acuerdo de estado rector de puerto para buques pesqueros. También cabe señalar que dicha norma establece el uso de bitácoras electrónicas y observadores en transbordos. Este decreto se hará cumplir de manera progresiva o a partir de diciembre de 2013

Decreto Ejecutivo No. 162, ***“Que Establece y Reglamente las Licencias de Captura y Apoyo a la Pesca para Naves de Servicio Internacional”*** (ANEXO III)

La Regulación de licencia de pesca establece nuevos requisitos como lo es el certificado sanitario y actualmente contamos con una inspección inicial del buque por parte de la Autoridad pesquera.

Sección 5: Otras actividades

Panamá no excedió la cuota de captura de patudo en sus buques cerqueros, no capturó ninguna especie de las cuales no tenemos cuota ni ha superado los límites asignados dentro de la resolución para los países que no tenemos cuota.

Cabe mencionar que entre otras actividades de captura se adjunta en las Tareas I y II.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES PHILIPPINES
INFORME ANUAL DE FILIPINAS**

SUMMARY

In 2012, the country's total marine fish capture production (both commercial and municipal) was 2.315 million metric tons (t), to which tuna fisheries contributed approximately 35% of the total marine fish production. The tuna catch from the ICCAT Convention area was approximately 3.6% of the Philippine tuna production in terms of volume. While the Philippines has 23 Philippine flagged fishing vessels authorized to fish in the ICCAT Convention area, as listed in the ICCAT record of vessels, only 11 fishing vessels are authorized to fish at the same time in any given year. The Philippines has been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks, as evidenced by its involvement in the data collection project funded by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). It also supports the ICCAT statistical program for bluefin tuna, bigeye and swordfish and provides financial support for the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines, as a member of ICCAT, continues its strong commitment to effective management, conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2012, la production totale de poissons marins capturés (à la fois au niveau commercial et municipal) du pays s'élevait à 2,315 millions de tonnes. La prise de thonidés représentait environ 35% de la production totale de poissons marins. La prise de thonidés provenant de la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT représentait environ 3,6% de la production thonière des Philippines en termes de volume. Même si les Philippines comptent 23 navires de pêche arborant le pavillon des Philippines autorisés à pêcher dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT et inscrits dans le registre ICCAT de navires, seuls 11 navires de pêche sont autorisés à pêcher au même moment au cours de toute année donnée. Les Philippines ont renforcé le programme de collecte de données visant à faire face aux problèmes de conservation et de gestion des stocks de grands migrateurs, comme en témoigne leur participation au projet de collecte des données financé par la Commission de la pêche dans le Pacifique central et occidental (WCPFC). Les Philippines soutiennent également le Programme statistique de l'ICCAT sur le thon rouge, le thon obèse et l'espadon et apportent un appui financier au Programme régional d'observateurs de l'ICCAT. En qualité de membre de l'ICCAT, les Philippines poursuivent leur ferme engagement en vue d'une gestion efficace, de la conservation et l'utilisation durables des stocks de grands migrateurs présents dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

En 2012, la producción total de peces marinos capturados (tanto comercial como municipal) del país fue de 2,315 millón de toneladas métricas, de las cuales las pesquerías de túnidos han respondido de aproximadamente el 35%. La captura de túnidos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT responde de aproximadamente el 3,6% de la producción de túnidos de Filipinas en términos de volumen. Filipinas cuenta con 23 buques pesqueros con pabellón de Filipinas autorizados a pescar en la zona del Convenio ICCAT y que están incluidos en el Registro ICCAT de buques. De estos 23 buques pesqueros, sólo 11 están autorizados a pescar al mismo tiempo en un año determinado. Filipinas ha estado reforzando el sistema de recopilación de datos para abordar las cuestiones de conservación y ordenación de stocks de peces altamente migratorios tal y como se evidencia por su participación en un proyecto de recopilación de datos financiado por la Comisión Pesquera del Pacífico central y occidental (WCPFC). Filipinas respalda también el programa de documento estadístico ICCAT para el atún rojo, patudo y pez espada y proporciona apoyo financiero al Programa regional de observadores de ICCAT. Filipinas, en su calidad de miembro de ICCAT, mantiene su firme compromiso de fomentar la ordenación eficaz, la conservación y el uso sostenible de los stocks de peces altamente migratorios en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Philippines is one of the major tuna producers in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). Its fisheries production contributes 2.3% and 4.3% at current and constant prices to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), both for domestic food security and on an industrial scale. About 1.6 million people depend on the tuna fishing industry for their livelihood.

The Philippines, as a member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), and as a Cooperating Non-Member of the Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (CCSBT), has fishing vessels operating in these Oceans where the catches of tunas continue to contribute significantly to the country's total production. The catches from the WCPFC account for the largest volume of the tuna production which is estimated at 231,152 t.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The statistics for tuna in the Philippines are gathered by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) of the Department of Agriculture. Notwithstanding, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources conducts an annual review of its tuna statistics together with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission to obtain the most appropriate statistics for the its Science Committee, as the reportorial system for BAS is a little different from that of the Tuna RFMOs. In view of the provisions of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, Philippine fishing vessels are required to submit fish caught reports every month and failure to do so will entail non-renewal of the their Commercial Fishing Vessel and Gear License (CFVGL). Moreover, landing surveys are conducted in major landing sites in the country by enumerators under our National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP). Since January 2005, the Philippines has also been involved in the Philippines Data Collection Project (PDCP) of the Western and Central Pacific Tuna Commission (WCPFC) which aims to strengthen the data collection system in order to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks by setting a data collection and verification standard for the tuna fisheries in the region. In May each year, there is a joint Philippines/WCPFC Annual Tuna Fisheries Catch Estimates Review Workshop. It began in 2009 and continued in 2013. The system being utilized for this activity is the same as the one used for all other tuna RFMO data.

The Philippines also participates in the ICCAT Regional Observer Program to monitor transshipment of catches in the high seas and contributes a sizable amount to its implementation.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	08/10/2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	19/7/2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	19/7/2013.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	19/7/2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	19/7/2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	19/7/2013.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</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.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para. 87 [88]	Not applicable.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Logbook catch data already submitted in Task II catch & effort) /19/7/2013.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	19/7/2013.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported).
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported).
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported).
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported).
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals	Not applicable.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
	caught in the Convention area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported).
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported).
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Submitted in Task II catch & effort data 19/7/2013.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

The Philippines continue to implement relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures as well as Philippine fisheries laws and regulations. All fishing vessels are required to secure Commercial Fishing and Gear License (CFVGL) before they are allowed to fish in Philippine waters. Moreover, if they plan to fish outside Philippine waters they are also required to secure an International Fishing Permit before they are allowed to fish. All these fishing vessels are also required to keep a daily record of fish catch and spoilage, landing points, and gear, species, quantity and value of fish caught and those off-loaded for transshipment, sale and/or disposal. These reports are submitted to the BFAR for record and validation. Failure on their part to submit this requirement is a ground for non-renewal of the CFVGL and International Fishing Permit.

The Philippine Fisheries Code also provides the establishment of a monitoring, control and surveillance system (MCS) to ensure that the fisheries and aquatic resources in Philippine waters and adjacent waters and also in the other Oceans where our fishing vessels are operating are judiciously and wisely utilized and managed on a sustainable basis. On October 19, 2009 in observance of the Fish Conservation Week celebration, the BFAR launched a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). The Philippine Vessel Monitoring System is now in place and in operation. The system has the capability to track Philippine flagged vessels operating in the ICCAT, WCPFC, IOTC. At present, BFAR is coordinating with different VMS providers for automatic sending/receiving VMS data of FMC from various systems. Likewise BFAR required commercial fishing vessel owners to submit the Vessel Tracking Agreement Form (VTAF) authorizing BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels. Moreover, coordinated with WCPFC regarding VMS data access of Fisheries Monitoring Center and granted with privilege of view only and with PNG regarding VMS access of data of those Philippine flagged vessels operating in PNG waters.

The Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) with its operation of the Vessel Monitoring System is capable of tracking/monitoring Philippine flagged vessels operating in international waters and in Philippine waters. The Center has tracked 10 fishing vessels operating in the Indian Ocean and 10 vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) has given the FMC access with the privilege of “view only” to monitor the fishing vessels from WCPFC VMS data. Out of the 613 fishing vessels, 37 fishing vessels were monitored.

Development and operation of the Vessel Database Management System has occurred as well as other databases including Poaching in which 32 poachers and 762 IUU apprehensions and 117 fishing vessels were apprehended during the FAD closure.

As mentioned in our National Report last year, the Philippines is implementing the approved Philippine Tuna Management Plan which provides for management measures such as control of fishing capacity where there is an existing moratorium on the acquisition of new fishing vessels targeting tunas except when these replace old fishing vessels, as well as regulation on the catching of immature fish through mesh size, regulation on fish aggregating devices (FAD) by limiting the number per catcher fishing vessel, etc. This Philippine Tuna

Management Plan is now subject to review due to newer conservation and management measures approved by Tuna RFMOs of which the Philippines is a member.

Inspection schemes and activities

The Philippines is a participant of the ICCAT Regional Observer Program to monitor transshipment operations of fishing vessels authorized to fish in the ICCAT Convention area.

Since July 2002, the Philippines have implemented the ICCAT Tuna Statistical Document Program for Bluefin, Big-eye and Swordfish. We are also doing this in the IOTC, WCPFC and CCSBT.

Fisheries Information of Philippine vessels in the Atlantic Ocean

In 2012, the Philippines had twenty three (23) fishing vessels that were listed, authorized and registered to fish in the ICCAT Convention area. However, only 11 vessels were authorized to fish in the area in any given year. The catches of these vessels for 2012 totaled 850 tons and the breakdown by species was as follows:

2012 Catch

Bigeye - 531 t
 Yellowfin - 35 t
 Swordfish - 51 t

The Philippines, under its Fisheries Code and other subsequent issuances, recognizes the prohibition on catching sharks, turtles and other species that have been listed under CITES. Fishing vessels authorized to fish in other RFMO convention areas complied with the provisions and applicable strategies to mitigate and avoid such mortalities of sharks, turtles and other species.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	08/10/2013.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	08/10/2013 (Annual Report).
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	27/8/2013.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	27/8/2013.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Within 24 hours.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (no modification).
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	July 19, 2013.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of	Not applicable.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		apparent infringements following port inspection	
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable (no change).
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable (no changes from previous year).
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	Not applicable (no changes from previous year).
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	January 21, 2013.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	July 19, 2013.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable (no change).
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable (no change).
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Not applicable.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	On time reporting.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	08/10/2013 (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	08/10/2013 (Annual Report).
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	08/10/2013 (Annual Report).

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		(Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	08/10/2013 (Annual Report).
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported).
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA**

A.A. Nesterov¹

SUMMARY

Between 2010 and 2013, tuna were among the catches made by Russian vessels engaged in trawl fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal species of fish), tuna was caught as bycatch. Specialized seine net fishing for tropical tunas is in progress. Issues regarding resumption of this type of fishery are being resolved. The specialized (purse seine) fleet did not operate in 2010, 2011 or 2012. In Russia, research work on tunas and tuna-like species is carried out by federal state unitary enterprises (FSUEs): the Atlantic Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (FSUE AtlantNIRO), in Kaliningrad, and the All-Russian Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (FSUE VNIRO), in Moscow. These institutions collect and analyze fishery and biological statistics, provide monitoring of operational fisheries, and prepare proposals and recommendations required for the operation of tuna fishing vessels. Within the framework of ICCAT activities, Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on "Tropical Tunas". Research carried out in 2012-2013 involved collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RÉSUMÉ

Entre 2010 et 2013, des thonidés sont apparus dans les captures de navires russes qui s'adonnaient à la pêche au chalut dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Dans le cadre de la pêche au chalut non spécialisée (petits poissons côtiers), des thonidés ont été capturés en tant que prises accessoires. La pêche à la senne spécialisée ciblant les thonidés tropicaux est en cours. Les questions relatives à la relance de ce type de pêcherie sont en cours de solution. En 2010, 2011 et 2012, la flottille spécialisée de senneurs n'a pas opéré. En Russie, les travaux de recherche portant sur les thonidés et les espèces apparentées sont assumés par des entreprises unitaires de l'État fédéral (FSUE) : l'Institut de recherche scientifique atlantique des pêcheries marines et océanographie (AtlantNIRO FSUE) de Kaliningrad et par l'Institut de recherche fédéral russe des pêcheries et d'océanographie (VNIRO FSUE) de Moscou. Ces institutions recueillent les statistiques sur la pêche et la biologie et analysent les données collectées, fournissent un suivi des pêcheries opérationnelles et formulent les propositions et les recommandations nécessaires aux opérations des navires de pêche thoniers. Dans le cadre des activités de l'ICCAT, la Russie prend part aux travaux de la Sous-commission 1 consacrée aux thonidés tropicaux. Les travaux de recherche réalisés en 2012 et 2013 ont englobé la collecte et le traitement des données halieutiques et biologiques actuelles.

RESUMEN

En 2010-2013, los buques arrastreros rusos capturaron túnidos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT. Durante la pesca de arrastre no especializada (pequeños peces costeros), se capturaron túnidos de forma fortuita. Actualmente, se está llevando a cabo la pesca especializada de túnidos tropicales con cerco. Se están solucionando los problemas existentes para reiniciar este tipo de pesquería. En 2010, 2011 y 2012 no operó la flota especializada (cerco). En Rusia, el trabajo de investigación relacionado con la pesca de túnidos y especies afines lo llevan a cabo las empresas unitarias federales estatales (FSUE): el Atlantic Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (FSUE AtlantNIRO), Kaliningrado, y el All-Russian Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (FSUE VNIRO), Moscú. Estas instituciones recopilan estadísticas biológicas y pesqueras, analizan los datos recopilados, proporcionan un seguimiento operativo de la pesca, y también redactan propuestas y recomendaciones necesarias para las operaciones de los buques pesqueros atuneros. En el seno de ICCAT, Rusia participa en los trabajos de la Subcomisión 1, "Túnidos tropicales". Los trabajos de investigación realizados en 2012-2013 incluyeron la recopilación y procesamiento de materiales biológicos y pesqueros actuales.

¹ AtlantNIRO, 5, Dm.Donskoy Str., Kaliningrad 236022, Russia, e-mail: nesterov@atlant.baltnet.ru

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2012 trawl fishing vessels caught 367 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 113 t of frigate tuna *Auxis thazard*, 208 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 29 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 850 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as by-catch in the central-East Atlantic (CEA).

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2013 in the central-East Atlantic, trawling vessels caught 126 t of frigate tuna, 253 t of bullet tuna, 236 t of oceanic skipjack and 28 t of Atlantic bonito.

Section 2: Research and statistics

In 2012 AtlantNIRO observers were sampling biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the central-East Atlantic Ocean (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 “small tunas” group occurred in trawls as by-catch, either individually or up to several dozen specimens. 3,156 specimens of frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack and Atlantic bonito were collected for length measurements and 737 specimens for biological analyses.

Oceanic skipjack occurred in catches within the area of 19°97'–20°32' N in January, July-August. Fish length varied from 46.0 up to 62.0 cm. The average length was 54.2 cm. The species was represented largely by spawners (82%), while pre-spawning fish made up 18%.

Bullet tuna occurred in catches in the area of 12°52'–20°47' N in December. Fish length varied from 21 to 40 cm, with the mean length of 33.9 cm. Spawning and post-spawning tuna was regularly caught in December in the area of occurrence.

Frigate tuna occurred in catches in the area of 12°51' – 20°47' N in May-August and in December. During the observation period the fish length varied from 21.0 – 40.0 cm with mean length of 33.9 cm. Spawning tuna occurred in catches in December.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred within the area of 12°17' – 19°03' N in July and December. Fish length varied from 34.0 up to 51.0 cm with mean length of 42.3 cm. Immature tuna amounted to 58% while spawning tuna made up 42%.

Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 12°17' – 20°68' N in June-August and in December. The catches contained fish 27.0 – 72.0 cm with mean length of 47.7 cm. The fraction of spawning and post-spawning fish was 79%, mature fish – 16% and immature fish – 5%.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	16.09.2013.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Not applicable. Directed fishing does not occur.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	24.07.2013.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not applicable. By-catch from non-specialized fishing.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	24.07.2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	24.07.2013.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Directed fishing does not occur.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Sport and recreational fisheries do not exist.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Recreational fisheries do not exist.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	24.07.2013. Data on by-catch of Atlantic bonito and small tunas.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. Directed fisheries do not exist.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Directed fisheries in Sargassum do not exist.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
	authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Farms do not exist.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. Pilot studies do not exist.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. Sampling programme does not exist.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Observer programmes do not exist.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. By-catch does not occur.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Research programs on W-BFT are absent.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Fishing and participation in GBYP does not occur.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. BET/YFT fishing does not occur.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. Fishing in silky sharks habitats does not occur.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Directed fishing does not take place.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
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. Directed fishing does not take place.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Artisanal fisheries do not exist.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Tuna and tuna-like fishing does not take place.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

In 2010-2012 Russia did not conduct a specialized tuna fishery or any fishery of tuna-like species. Small tunas and Atlantic bonito occasionally occurred as by-catch during trawling for small coastal pelagic species. During fishing in the areas where tunas and tuna-like species occurred in catches, the ICCAT requirements and recommendations concerning restrictions on tuna fishery and a ban on fishery of quoted species were observed.

3.1. Vessels list

In 2013, five seiner-net vessels in non-operational condition were listed on the ICCAT Register. According to the ship owner, the vessels were docked for repairs and were intended for the specialized seiner-net tuna fishery. In compliance with [Rec. 11-01], two seiners were excluded from the Register records in 2013.

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 seiner vessels in 2000.

3.3. Closure of fishing season

In compliance with Recommendations 04-01 and 11-01, in 2010-2013 no seiner-net fishery was carried out from 1-30 November and from 1 January to 28 of February in the areas specified in the Recommendations.

3.4. Observer program

Russia has been implementing the observer program “Small tunas in trawler fishery” on its fishing vessels since 2006. The observers collect biological data in the East Atlantic within exclusive economic zones. In 2012-2013 observers worked aboard trawling vessels in the ICCAT Convention area, carrying out monitoring of fishing procedures and collecting fishery and biological data. In 2012 the work by observers covered 9% of trawlers. Observers carried out the following types of activities: identifying species composition of tunas; assessing tuna share in by-catches; collecting data on fishing gear and fishery coordinates as well as other parameters of fishing and vessel information. The presence aboard trawling vessels of observers collecting material concerning tuna and tuna-like species in by-catches enhances the quality of the statistics.

3.5. Bigeye tuna

Russia does not have a specialized fishing fleet for bigeye tuna. In compliance with [Rec. 11-01] the annual by-catch of bigeye tuna in the Russian seiner-net fishery cannot exceed 2100 t. In 2012 and 2013 bigeye tuna was absent from by-catches.

3.6. Oceanic sharks

In compliance with Recommendations 09-07, 10-07 and 10-08, the information concerning a ban on fishery, landing and transshipping of oceanic sharks (bigeye thresher shark *Alopias superciliosus*, hammerhead shark *Sphyrnidae* and oceanic whitetip shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*) in the ICCAT Convention area was provided to fishery, transportation and other concerned organizations.

3.7. *Silky shark*

In compliance with [Rec. 11-08] the information concerning a ban on fishery, retaining onboard, as well as transshipping and landing of any parts or whole of a silky shark *Carcharhinus falciformis* was provided to fishery, transportation and other organizations concerned.

3.8. *Transshipment program*

In compliance with [Rec. 06-11], the landing of catches in 2011 and 2012 was carried out in port.

3.9. *Vessel registration*

In compliance with Recommendations 11-12 and 12-06, information concerning registration required of all types of vessels whose activities are related to tuna and tuna-like species fishing, processing, landing, transshipping, and storage was sent to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and East Atlantic Fishery Association.

In compliance with ICCAT Recommendations 06-11 and 11-12 and in accordance with the information from the ICCAT administration, FSUE “AtlantNIRO” conducted an investigation into alleged violations of transshipment rules and registration procedure by the ships flying the Russian flag “Lafayette” and “Valeriy Kravchenko”. The results of the investigation have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat and Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia. The ship owner of “Lafayette” was given recommendations which were aimed at preventing potential future violations of the rules concerning transshipment of tunas in the ICCAT Convention area.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	16.09.2013.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	16.09.2013.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	25.07.2013 - retrospective data.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Vessel chartering does not take place.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Vessel chartering does not take place.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Directed fishing and transshipment do not occur.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Transshipment at sea does not occur.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Carrier vessels do not exist.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. LSPLVs do not exist.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. Directed fishing of tuna and tuna-like species does not occur.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Fishing and list of ports does not exist.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Fishing vessels do not exist.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Port inspection does not occur.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Fishing and infringements do not exist.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Infringements do not exist.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Infringements do not exist.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Arrangements do not exist.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Agreements do not exist.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Agreements do not exist.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. Directed tuna fishing does not take place.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Reported previous years, no new actions to report.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	Not applicable. LSTLV fishing does not occur.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Sport and recreational fisheries do not exist.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Data do not exist.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Comments do not exist.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Data do not exist.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. Data do not exist.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Non-compliance does not occur.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Data do not exist.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Data do not exist.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Farms do not exist.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Farms do not exist.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable. Farms do not exist.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Farms do not exist.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Tuna traps fishing do not exist.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. BFT fishing and plans for 2013 do not exist.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Farms do not exist.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. BFT fishing and quotas do not exist.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. BFT fishing does not occur.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna fishing does not occur.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna catching vessels do not exist.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna catching vessels do not exist.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Fishing does not take place.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Fishing does not take place.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Inspection vessels do not exist.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Inspectors do not exist.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Inspectors do not exist.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD do not occur.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD do not occur.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD do not occur.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD do not occur.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD do not occur.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD do not occur.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. BFT fishing vessels do not exist.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Fishing does not take place.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable. There were not any fishing operations in 2012.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Data on IUU fishing do not exist.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. BET/YFT fishing does not take place.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Fishing does not take place.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Fishing and SDP do not exist.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Fishing and SDP do not exist.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. There are no vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. There are no vessels.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. There are no permits for SWO fishing.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. SWO fishing does not take place.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Plan for SWO fishing does not exist.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. There are no vessels for ALB fishing.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable. Fishing does not occur.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Discards do not occur.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Directed tuna fishing does not exist.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Directed fishing and import do not occur.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Fishing and import do not occur.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable. Fishing does not take place.
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. There is no shark fishing and types of sharks are not caught as by-catch.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with	Not applicable. There is no directed fishing and sharks are not caught as by-catch.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. Tuna fishing with by-catch of turtles does not occur.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Tuna fishing with by-catch of seabirds does not occur.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Tuna fishing with by-catch does not occur.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Description does not exist.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. No information.

Section 4: Inspection activities

The work of observers was arranged on an all-year-round basis aboard trawling vessels carrying out targeted fishing of small pelagic species (horse mackerel, sardinella, mackerel, and other species). Tuna-like species and Atlantic bonito occurred in catches as by-catch. The observers assessed the amounts of total catches, catches per effort, the species composition of catches, the proportion of various species in catches, and collected data on fish length and biological condition. A group of observers aboard the vessels kept records concerning fishery activities of vessels and biological data on fishery objects. The observers prepared reports summarizing the results of their activities aboard the vessels.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SENEGAL
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL**

Fambaye Ngom Sow,¹ Sidi Ndaw²

SUMMARY

*In 2012, the Senegalese industrial tuna fleet was comprised of six baitboats that mainly caught yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), and two longliners targeting swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). In addition, some artisanal fisheries (handline, troll and purse seine) and the sport fishery catch billfishes (marlins, swordfish and sailfish) and small tunas (Atlantic black skipjack, mackerel, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, etc.) In 2012, the total Senegalese baitboat catches were estimated at 6,181 t (1,645 t of yellowfin tuna, 4,276 t of skipjack tuna, and 225 t of bigeye tuna). The catches have increased slightly compared to 2011 (6,118 t). This increase is linked to the rise in yellowfin catches. In 2012, the catches of the longline fishery were estimated at 410 t (312 t in 2011). The catches were mainly comprised of swordfish, sharks and marlins. As regards the artisanal fisheries, the catches of small tunas and tuna-like species in 2012 amounted to 5,542 t. The catches showed a considerable decline as compared to 2011 (9,064 t). Sport fishery catches are estimated at 180 t in 2012 with a fishing effort of 1,428 trips. Regular monitoring of tuna fishing activities is ensured by a team stationed at the port of Dakar by the CRODT. The work consists of collecting statistics on catch and fishing effort. This work is supplemented by information from various sources (factories, vessel owners, the Direction des pêches maritimes (Directorate of Sea Fisheries), customs, etc.). Multi-species sampling is also carried out in the industrial and artisanal fisheries. With the funding from the Enhanced Research Programme for Billfish (ERPB), sampling of catch, effort and size of billfishes has been intensified at the major landing centers of the artisanal fishery.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2012, la flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée de six canneurs qui exploitent essentiellement l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*) et le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) et deux palangriers qui ciblent l'espadon. Par ailleurs, certaines pêcheries artisanales (la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et la senne tournante) et la pêche sportive capturent les poissons porte-épée (marlins, espadon et voilier) et les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau, bonite, auxide etc.). En 2012, les prises totales des canneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 6181 tonnes (1.645 tonnes d'albacore, 4276 tonnes de listao, 225 tonnes de patudo). Les captures ont connu une légère hausse par rapport à 2011 (6.118 tonnes). Cette hausse est en relation avec celle des captures de l'albacore. En 2012, les prises de la pêche palangrière sont estimées à 410 tonnes (312 tonnes en 2011). Les captures sont constituées essentiellement de l'espadon, requins, marlins. Quant aux pêcheries artisanales, les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées en 2012 s'élèvent à 5.542 tonnes. Les captures ont connu fortement baissé par rapport à 2011 (9.064 tonnes). Concernant la pêche sportive, les prises sont estimées à 180 tonnes en 2012 pour un effort de pêche de 1428 sorties. Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'équipe mise en place au port de Dakar par le CRODT. Le travail consiste à la collecte des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche. Ce travail est complété par des informations de diverses sources (usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes, Douane etc.). Des échantillonnages multispécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et pêche artisanale. Grâce aux fonds du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), l'échantillonnage des captures, efforts et tailles des istiophoridés est intensifié dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.*

¹ Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) LNERV, Hann BP 2241 Dakar E-mail : famngom@yahoo.com

² Direction des pêches Maritimes. E-mail : sidyndaw@hotmail.com

RESUMEN

En 2012, la flota atunera industrial senegalesa se componía de seis cañeros que explotaron fundamentalmente el rabil (*Thunnus albacares*), el patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) y el listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), y de dos palangreros dirigidos al pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*). Además, ciertas pesquerías artesanales (liña de mano, curricán y cerco de jareta) y la pesca deportiva capturan peces de pico (marlines, pez espada y pez vela) y pequeños túnidos (bacoreta, carita lucio, melva, etc.) En 2012, las capturas totales de los cañeros senegaleses se han estimado en 6.181 t (1.645 t de rabil, 4.276 t de listado y 255 t de patudo). Las capturas han registrado un ligero incremento con respecto a 2011 (6.118 t). Este aumento está relacionado con las capturas de rabil. En 2012, las capturas de la pesquería con palangre se estimaron en 410 t (312 t en 2011). Las capturas están compuestas principalmente por pez espada, tiburones y marlines. En cuanto a las pesquerías artesanales, las capturas de pequeños túnidos y especies afines ascendieron a 5.542 t en 2012, lo que supone un fuerte descenso respecto a 2011 (9.064 t). En lo que concierne a la pesca deportiva, las capturas se estimaron en 180 t en 2012, para un esfuerzo de pesca de 1.428 mareas. El seguimiento regular de las actividades de pesca de los atuneros lo realiza el equipo del CRODT con base en el puerto de Dakar. El trabajo consiste en recopilar las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo pesquero. Este trabajo se completa con información de varias fuentes (fábricas, armadores, Dirección de pesca marítima, aduanas, etc.). Asimismo, se realizan también muestreos multiespecíficos en la pesca industrial y en la pesca artesanal. Gracias a los fondos del Programa de investigación intensiva sobre marlines (ERBP), el muestreo de las capturas, esfuerzo y tallas de istiofóridos se ha intensificado en los principales centros de desembarque de la pesca artesanal.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport est essentiellement axé sur la pêche thonière sénégalaise (industrielle, artisanale et sportive).

1.1 Les thonidés tropicaux

La pêche industrielle essentiellement composée de canneurs basés à Dakar qui ciblent les mattes de thons tropicaux (*Thunnus albacares* (YFT), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (SKJ) et *Thunnus obesus* (BET)) concentrés entre la Guinée et la Mauritanie. En 2012, la flottille est composée de 14 canneurs (6 sénégalais, 1 français et 7 espagnols). Outre ces canneurs, il y avait aussi 20 senneurs qui ont transbordé et/ ou débarqué une partie seulement au port de Dakar. Il s'agit de 10 senneurs Espagnols et 5 Français, 1 Cap Verdiens, 2 Panaméens et 2 Antilles hollandais.

1.1.1 Les prises de thonidés tropicaux des canneurs sénégalais

En 2012, les canneurs sénégalais ont capturés 6181 tonnes (1645 tonnes d'albacore, 4276 tonnes de listao, 225 tonnes de patudo, 30 tonnes de thonine et 5 tonnes d'auxide). Les captures ont connu une légère augmentation par rapport à 2011 (6118 tonnes). Cette hausse est en relation avec celle des captures de l'albacore. Les canneurs ont réalisé un effort de 1253 jours de pêche (1366 jours de pêche en 2011). Le **Tableau 1** montre les prises par espèce, l'effort de pêche et les prises par unité d'effort (PUE) des canneurs sénégalais de 1991 à 2012. L'évolution des captures des trois espèces et l'effort de pêche (en jour de pêche) des canneurs sénégalais est illustrée à la **Figure 1**. La **Figure 2** montre la distribution des captures et de l'effort des canneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique en 2012.

Lors des débarquements au port des canneurs sénégalais de 2012, 78287 poissons ont été comptés et 24180 poissons mesurés (11759 albacores, 3242 patudos, 8293 listaos, 851 thonines et 35 individus d'auxides (**Tableau 2**).

Il est à noter également qu'en 2012, la flottille des canneurs européens (espagnols et français) basés à Dakar a débarqué 14860 tonnes. Les débarquements et/ou transbordements des senneurs étrangers non basés sont estimés à 36734 tonnes dont 3148 tonnes par les français, 24877 tonnes par les espagnols, 1142 tonnes par les cap-verdiens, 3075 tonnes par les Antilles hollandais et 3126 tonnes par les panaméens.

1.1.2 Les prises de la flottille palangrière sénégalais

La pêcherie palangrière sénégalaise cible l'espadon, toutefois, d'autres espèces (requins, marlin, voilier, thons etc.) sont capturées accessoirement par cette pêcherie. En 2012, deux palangriers ont été en activité. Les prises totales ont été estimées à 410 tonnes (533 tonnes en 2011). Les captures sont constituées d'espadon (192 tonnes), de requins (178 tonnes), d'albacore (15 tonnes), de marlins (10 tonnes), d'ailerons (7 tonnes) et de divers (2 tonnes). L'effort de pêche en 2012 est de 317 jours de pêche. Le **Tableau 3** présente les prises par espèce de la pêche palangrière en 2012.

1.2 Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

Les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées des pêcheries artisanales utilisant la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et les filets sont estimées à 5542 tonnes. Les prises sont dominées par la thonine (2740 tonnes) et la bonite à dos rayé (1453 tonnes). Les captures de 2012 ont fortement baissé par rapport à 2011 (9064 tonnes). Le **Tableau 4** montre l'évolution des captures de la pêche artisanale de 2000 à 2012.

Les pêcheries artisanales ont également capturées 5472 tonnes de requins (**Tableau 5**). Les captures de requins de 2012 sont dominées par les genres *Carcharhinus* (5201 tonnes) et *Sphyrna* (101 tonnes).

1.3 Les prises de la pêche sportive

La pêche sportive cible essentiellement les marlins (BUM-*Makaira nigricans*), voiliers (SAI-*Istiophorus albicans*) et espadon (SWO-*Xiphias gladius*). Par ailleurs, les coryphènes, les thonidés et autres espèces sont également capturés par cette pêcherie. Au Sénégal, la pêche sportive compte deux principaux centres de pêche Dakar et Petite Côte (Saly, Somone). Les prises totales en poids et l'effort en nombre de sortie collectées par mois dans les centres principaux de Dakar et Mbour sont ventilés dans le **Tableau 6**. En 2012, les prises ont été estimées à 184 tonnes, dont 28 tonnes de voiliers, 154 tonnes de marlins et 6 tonnes d'albacore. L'effort de pêche est de 1428 sorties. La stratégie de relâche de certains individus adoptée par la Fédération Sénégalaise de pêche sportive est toujours en vigueur.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar Thiaroye (CRODT) est la structure de l'Institut Sénégalais de Recherches agricoles chargée de la Recherche halieutiques. Il assure le suivi des activités de tous les thoniers débarquant au port de Dakar (Nationaux et étrangers). Le travail consiste à la collecte des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche. Le système de collecte des statistiques repose sur une enquête détaillée journalière, auprès des patrons thoniers lors de chaque débarquement, complétée par des informations de diverses sources (Douane, usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes etc.). Lors des débarquements des canneurs et senneurs au port de Dakar, des échantillonnages multispécifiques sont également réalisés. 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 national. 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 débarquant et/ou transbordant au port de Dakar.

Pour pêche artisanale, le CRODT dispose d'une expérience de plus de 40 ans en matière de collecte des données de pêches et de gestion de l'information scientifique. Il a développé un système d'enquête et de collecte des statistiques au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement (Grande Côte, Dakar et Petite Côte). Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont recueillies par des enquêteurs (appuyés par des aides de plage) suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement. Grâce au fonds du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus platypterus*) est réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale, notamment à Soumbédioune, Yoff, Mbour et Kayar.

ANNEXE I DE LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	27/09/2013.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	31/07/2013.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	31/07/2013.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	31/07/2013.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	31/07/2013.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	31/07/2013.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non concerné.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non concerné.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non concerné.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i>	Non concerné.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non concerné.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non concerné.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non concerné.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non concerné.
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non concerné.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non concerné.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non concerné.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non concerné.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non concerné.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non concerné.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non concerné.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	31/07/2013).
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non concerné.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	31/07/2013.

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
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 centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale notamment à Soumbédioune, Yoff Mbour et Kayar. L'analyse des classes de tailles montre que les individus capturés au Sénégal sont généralement des adultes.
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 concerné.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	31/07/2013.
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	31/07/2013.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation	31/07/2013.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	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	

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**

Le code de la pêche maritime du Sénégal définit les mesures de gestion, de suivi, contrôle et de surveillance. Celles-ci portent sur la définition de mécanismes de gestion pour s'assurer du respect des conventions internationales en matière de capture et de commercialisation des captures de thonidés et espèces apparentées, le registre national des navires de pêche afin d'avoir une traçabilité adéquate des activités des bateaux de pêche, l'immatriculation physique et électronique des embarcations de pêche artisanale dans le cadre du Programme national d'immatriculation. L'amélioration du dispositif d'inspection et de contrôle au niveau de l'unique port des débarquements permet d'inspecter près de 95% des débarquements réalisés sur le port.

Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en haute mer.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, DEUXIÈME PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3 (RAPPORT DE GESTION)

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Le code de la pêche maritime du Sénégal définit les mesures de gestion, de suivi, contrôle et de surveillance. Celles-ci portent sur la définition de mécanismes de gestion pour s'assurer du respect des conventions internationales en matière de capture et de commercialisation des captures de thonidés et espèces apparentées, le registre national des navires de pêche afin d'avoir une traçabilité adéquate des activités des bateaux de pêche, l'immatriculation physique et électronique des embarcations de pêche artisanale dans le cadre du Programme national d'immatriculation. L'amélioration du dispositif d'inspection et de contrôle au niveau de l'unique port des débarquements permet d'inspecter près de 95% des débarquements réalisés sur le port.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'équipe mise en place au port de Dakar par le CRODT. Le travail consiste à la collecte des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche. Ce travail est complété par des informations de diverses sources (usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes etc.). Des échantillonnages multispécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et pêche artisanale. Grâce aux fonds du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), l'échantillonnage des captures, efforts et tailles des istiophoridés est intensifié dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	10/09/2013.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Aucun programme d'affrètement.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Aucun programme d'affrètement.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non-applicable.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non-applicable.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non-applicable.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	AUCUN.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	AUCUN.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	AUCUN.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	AUCUN.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	AUCUN.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	AUCUN.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	AUCUN.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	AUCUN.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	AUCUNE.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	AUCUN.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	AUCUN.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	VOIR RENOUVELLEMENT VALIDITE AUTORISATION DE PECHE (14/03/2013).
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	RIEN À SIGNALER, PAS DE CHANGEMENT.
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	RIEN À SIGNALER, PAS DE CHANGEMENT.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	La gestion des pêcheries sportives et récréatives relèvent de la Fédération sénégalaise de pêche sportive. Plusieurs clubs de pêche sportive sont affiliés à cette fédération qui pratique le relâchage systématique des captures. Les déclarations de captures sont acheminées à la Direction des Pêches maritimes et traitées par le Centre de Recherches océanographiques puis publiées dans le rapport annuel du Sénégal. La fédération sénégalaise de pêche sportive se conforme au code de la pêche du Sénégal et aux obligations du Sénégal à travers la Direction des pêches maritimes.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Aucune information sur les pêcheries thonières.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Aucun.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	RIEN À SIGNALER.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	RIEN À SIGNALER.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	RIEN À SIGNALER.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	RIEN À SIGNALER.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	RIEN À SIGNALER.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2013	
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04	
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2012	
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm	
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	VOIR RENOUVELLEMENT VALIDITE AUTORISATION DE PECHE (14/03/2013).
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	VOIR RENOUVELLEMENT VALIDITE AUTORISATION DE PECHE (14/03/2013).
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	AUCUN.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	AUCUN.
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	Une quarantaine (47).
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	21/08/2013.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	25/08/2011.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	21/08/2013.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	25/08/2011.
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 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	NON APPLICABLE.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	14/09/2012, rapport sur la pêche de l'espadon.
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Aucun.
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	Aucun.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Aucun.
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.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise attribue à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise attribue à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taube bleu	Les pêcheries de requin au Sénégal sont typiquement accidentelles et elles sont le cas échéant réalisées par la pêche artisanale. Par ailleurs le Sénégal a adopté un plan d'action de conservation des requins institué par la FAO.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Les pêcheries de 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	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)	La gestion des requins ne peut plus se limiter à l'espace d'un pays d'où l'instauration d'une gestion sous régional des ressources de requins pour assurer la visibilité des activités des plans nationaux requins sous l'égide de la FAO. La mise en œuvre de politique de reconversion des acteurs de la pêche artisanale liés aux pêcheries de requins ; La suspension périodique de la capture de requins.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	La capture, la détention et la commercialisation des tortues marines sont formellement interdites par le code de la pêche du Sénégal.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Aucun, la pêche palangrière sénégalaise est une pêche de fond, son impact sur les oiseaux est quasi nul.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Les pêcheries sénégalaises sont en général très sélectives et utilise la canne ciblant les thonidés.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	AUCUNE.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	AUCUNE.

Chapitre 4 : Schéma d'inspection

Dans le cadre du suivi contrôle et surveillance des navires de pêche et la gestion du processus de certification des captures, la Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches a pris les mesures préventives suivantes :

- L'élaboration d'un programme mensuel, mis en œuvre au quotidien par une équipe diurne pour l'inspection et le contrôle des documents administratifs et les engins de pêche de l'ensemble des navires débarquant au port de pêche de Dakar ;
- La mise en place d'une brigade de veille portuaire, qui prend le relais des équipes diurnes pour le contrôle des navires débarquant nuitamment ou très tôt le matin ;
- La mise en œuvre des principes du ressort de l'Etat du Port par le contrôle et l'inspection de navires débarquant et n'ayant pas de licence au Sénégal notamment certains navires du registre de l'ICCAT ;
- Le partenariat avec les services portuaires et des douanes pour une mutualisation des moyens et des processus notamment la mise à disposition de document tel que le manifeste des captures des navires si nécessaire et les avis d'arrivée.

Pour lutter efficacement contre la pêche INN le Sénégal a adopté d'importantes mesures de surveillances des pêches parmi lesquelles l'adoption d'un plan national de lutte contre la pêche INN (texte en cours de validation)

et le projet de ratification des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port. Sur le plan opérationnel, le Sénégal procède à l'application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port à savoir 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 et l'inscription au registre.

Tableau 1. Prises par espèces, efforts et prises par unité d'effort (PUE) des canneurs sénégalais de 1991 à 2012.

<i>Année</i>	<i>Prises (t) canneurs</i>				<i>Effort j/pec</i>	<i>PUE (t/j)</i>			
	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991	79	309	10	399	73	1,08	4,24	0,14	5,45
1992	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0,00
1993	13	42	5	60	27	0,46	1,56	0,20	2,22
1994	6	59	11	76	40	0,16	1,49	0,27	1,90
1995	20	18	60	98	74	0,27	0,24	0,81	1,31
1996	41	163	84	288	91	0,45	1,79	0,92	3,16
1997	208	455	204	867	1,76	1,18	2,59	1,16	4,93
1998	251	1679	676	2606	511	0,49	3,29	1,32	5,10
1999	834	1479	1473	3786	572	1,46	2,59	2,58	6,62
2000	252	1506	1131	2889	697	0,36	2,16	1,62	4,14
2001	295	1271	1308	2874	512	0,58	2,48	2,55	5,61
2002	447	1053	565	2065	395	1,13	2,67	1,43	5,23
2003	279	733	474	1486	370	0,75	1,98	1,28	4,02
2004	668	1323	561	2552	691	0,97	1,91	0,81	3,69
2005	1301	4874	721	6896	1236	1,05	3,94	0,58	5,57
2006	1262	3534	1267	6063	1326	0,95	2,66	0,95	4,76
2007	816	2278	804	3898	1206	0,68	1,89	0,67	3,24
2008	550	3667	926	5143	1500	0,37	2,44	0,62	3,43
2009	1157	4513	1041	6711	1574	0,73	2,87	0,66	4,26
2010	1168	2413	844	4425	1220	0,96	1,09	0,38	2,45
2011	1014	4763	215	6118	1366	0,74	3,09	0,16	4,39
2012	1645	4276	225	6181	1253	1,31	3,41	0,18	4,91

Tableau 2. Nombre de poissons mesurés et total des espèces débarquées par les canneurs sénégalais en 2012.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>Nombre de poissons Mesurés</i>	<i>Nombre Total de poissons</i>
YFT	11759	11759
SKJ	8293	61510
BET	3242	3242
LTA	851	1741
FRI	35	35
Total	24180	78287

Tableau 3. Composition des Prises de la flottille palangrière en 2012.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>Quantité (tonnes)</i>
Espadon	192
Requin bleu	54
Marlin	10
Albacore	15
Requin mako	35
Requin marteau	75
Requin	7
Requin renard	7
Ailron	13
Divers	2
Total	410

Tableau 4. Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d'istiophoridés et xiphiidés par la pêche artisanale de 2000 à 2012.

<i>Espèces</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>	14	28	6	7	67	85	29	240	33	158	53	114	74
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	778	408	584	532	288	489	196	845	189	305	239	749	610
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	11
<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	3336	4969	2659	4394	4160	2166	3826	3815	2972	1684	6207	4890	2 740
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	286	545	621	195	197	486	2304	1020	1154	2544	1668	2876	1 453
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	7	6	287	45	154	341	90	195	60	83	36	58	63
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	0	0	3	5	4	4	1	3	35	3	14	19	4
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	0	4	0	13	285	159	83	119	249	11	70	173	336
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	3	0	25	3	10	43	63	39	4	111	12	24	15
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	782	953	240	673	291	250	256	614	338	550	402	160	234
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>		11	24	32	8	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	2	2	17	2	4	7	7	6	6	28	11	1	3
Total (Tonnes)	5448	6926	4466	5908	5468	1864	6861	6900	5040	5315	8719	9064	5542

Tableau 5. Débarquements des requins par espèces de la pêche artisanale 2012.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>Débarquements (Tonnes)</i>
<i>Carcharhinus spp</i>	5 201
<i>Sphyrna spp</i>	101
<i>Sphyrnidae divers</i>	1
<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>	71
<i>Rhizoprionod acutus</i>	3
<i>Carcharhinidae divers</i>	2
<i>Centrophorus spp</i>	1
<i>Pleurotremes divers</i>	92

Tableau 6. Effort et captures de la pêche sportive de 2012.

<i>Localités</i>	<i>Mois</i>	<i>Effort de pêche (Nbre de sorties)</i>	<i>SAI (Kg)</i>	<i>BUM (Kg)</i>	<i>YFT (Kg)</i>
REGION	Mai	95	2044	6845	216
DAKAR	Juin	160	2464	10545	414
	Juillet	110	2576	8695	342
	Aout	75	2128	5735	288
	Sept	77	1596	9805	414
	Oct	113	1372	10915	504
	Nov	116	1764	11655	702
Total	Mois	746	13944	64195	2880
REGION Petite	Mai	84	1652	6845	306
Côte SALY	Juin	106	2016	9990	504
	Juillet	123	2492	15540	738
	Aout	95	1932	12395	522
	Sept	84	2100	15540	486
	Oct	79	1988	14985	396
	Nov	111	1596	14060	324
Total		682	13776	89355	3276
Total général		1428	27720	153550	6156

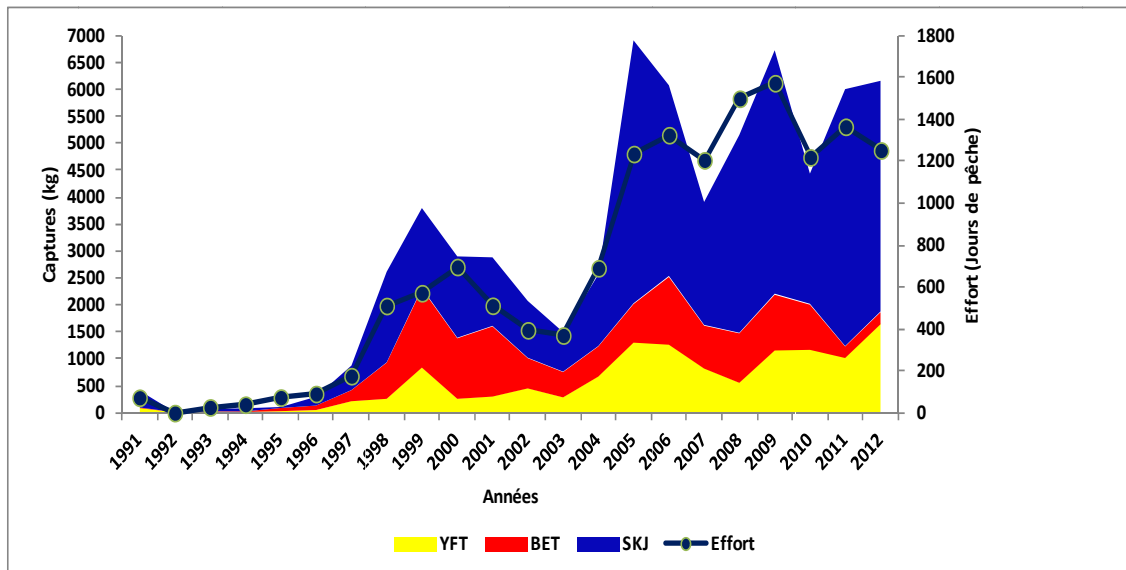


Figure 1. Evolution des captures par espèce et de l'effort de pêche de 1991 à 2012.

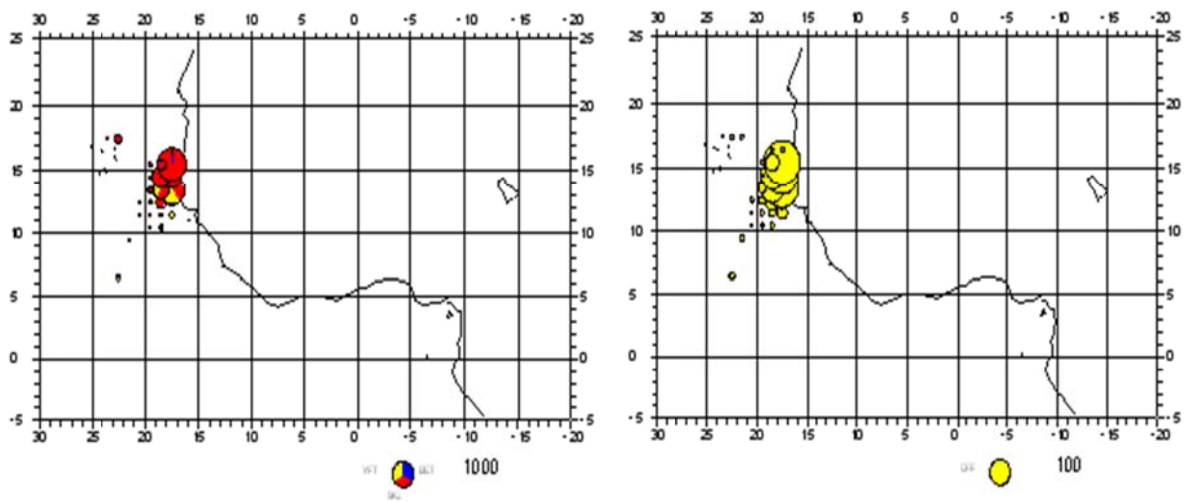


Figure 2. Carte de distribution des captures (a) et effort (b) des canneurs sénégalais dans la zone de pêche en 2012.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD
INFORME ANUAL DE SUDÁFRICA**

W. West¹ and C. Smith²

SUMMARY

South African tuna and billfish resources are exploited by baitboat and longline methods. In 2012, a slightly increased catch of 3,478 t of juvenile and sub-adult albacore (Thunnus alalunga) and a reduced catch of 141 t of yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares) were caught in the ICCAT region by 129 baitboat vessels. The South African flagged longline vessels mainly target swordfish (Xiphias gladius) in the ICCAT region, whilst the Japanese foreign flagged vessels target yellowfin and bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus) with effort focused in the Indian Ocean. A total catch of 50 t of swordfish, 31 t of bigeye and 12 t of yellowfin was caught by 12 vessels in the ICCAT region. Southern bluefin tuna (Thunnus maccoyii) is not generally targeted because of the minimal quota granted by the CCSBT, thus landings totalled 79 t in 2012. Albacore forms the basis of the baitboat fleet and swordfish the basis of the local longline fleet, and reduced catches of these two species over the last 5 years has seen the local vessels begin to struggle to maintain viable operations in their sectors. Six local longline vessels continue to target blue sharks (Prionace glauca) and shortfin mako sharks (Isurus oxyrinchus), landing 158 t and 92 t, respectively. Strategies to reduce shark targeting will be implemented from 2014. The necessity to conduct research into the stock origin and level of mixing of tunas and swordfish between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans is a high research priority in South Africa.

RÉSUMÉ

Les ressources de thonidés et d'istiophoridés de l'Afrique du Sud sont exploitées par des canneurs et des palangriers. En 2012, une prise de 3.478 t de juvéniles et de pré-adultes de germon (Thunnus alalunga), représentant une légère augmentation, et une prise de 141 t d'albacore (Thunnus albacares), représentant une diminution, ont été réalisées par 129 canneurs dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Les palangriers battant le pavillon de l'Afrique du Sud ciblent principalement l'espadon (Xiphias gladius) dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT, alors que les navires sous pavillon japonais ciblent l'albacore et le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et concentrent leurs efforts dans l'océan Indien. Un total de 50 t d'espadon, 31 t de thon obèse et 12 t d'albacore a été capturé par 12 navires dans la zone de la Convention. Le thon rouge du Sud (Thunnus maccoyii) n'est généralement pas ciblé en raison du quota minimal octroyé par la CCSBT, les débarquements se chiffrant donc à 79 t en 2012. Le germon est l'espèce principale capturée par les canneurs et l'espadon celle des palangriers locaux. La réduction des prises de ces deux espèces au cours des cinq dernières années s'est traduite par une lutte des navires locaux afin de faire en sorte que les opérations de leurs secteurs restent viables. Six palangriers locaux continuent à cibler le requin peau bleue (Prionace glauca) et le requin-taupe bleu (Isurus oxyrinchus) dont les débarquements se sont élevés à 158 t et 92 t, respectivement. Des stratégies de réduction du ciblage des requins seront mises en œuvre à partir de 2014. La réalisation de travaux de recherche sur l'origine du stock et le niveau de mélange des thonidés et des espadons entre les océans Indien et Atlantique est un domaine de recherche prioritaire pour l'Afrique du Sud.

RESUMEN

Los recursos sudafricanos de túnidos e istiofóridos son explotados mediante cebo vivo y palangre. En 2012, se produjo un ligero incremento de la captura de 3.478 t de atún blanco juvenil y subadulto (Thunnus alalunga) y una captura reducida de 141 t de rabil (Thunnus albacares) en la región de ICCAT. Estas capturas fueron realizadas por 129 barcos de cebo vivo. Los palangreros

¹Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tel:+27 21 402 3120, E-mail: WendyW@daff.gov.za

²Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tel:+27 21 402 3048, E-mail: CraigS@daff.gov.za

*con pabellón de Sudáfrica se dirigen sobre todo al pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) en la región de ICCAT, mientras que los buques con pabellón de Japón se dirigen sobre todo al rabil y patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) y su esfuerzo se centra en el océano Índico. Un total de 50 t de pez espada, 31 t de patudo y 12 t de rabil fueron capturadas por 12 buques en la región de ICCAT. El atún rojo del sur (*Thunnus maccoyii*) no suele ser especie objetivo, debido a la cuota mínima concedida por la CCSBT. Por lo cual, en 2012 se desembarcaron 79 t. El atún blanco es la base de la flota de cebo vivo y el pez espada es la base de la flota palangrera local, y las reducidas capturas de estas dos especies en los cinco últimos años han hecho que los buques locales tengan que luchar para mantener operaciones viables en este sector. Seis palangreros locales siguen dirigiéndose a la tintorera (*Prionace glauca*) y el marrajo dientuso (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), y desembarcaron 158 t y 92 t, respectivamente. A partir de 2014 se implementarán estrategias para reducir la pesca dirigida a los tiburones. La necesidad de realizar trabajos de investigación sobre el origen del stock y el nivel de mezcla de túnidos y pez espada entre los océanos Atlántico e Índico se ha convertido en una prioridad de investigación en Sudáfrica.*

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Poling, rod and reel, linefish and recreational fishery

The fishery generally operates between September and May along the west coast of South Africa. The total reported annual pole fleet (excluding rod and reel) catch in the Atlantic region was 3 478 t for albacore and 141 t for yellowfin tuna in 2012. The increase in albacore catches from 2011 (3 166 t) to 2012 and a decrease in yellowfin from 2011 (556t) to 2012 could be attributed to a combination of factors; reduced yellowfin tuna targeting, reduced availability of yellowfin and a general increase in the availability of albacore close inshore. However, the total albacore catch has declined since 2009 (when it reached its maximum since 1994), even though the effort (days fishing) has increased from 4 419 days (2009) to 5 151 days (2012) (Table 1). The variation in the availability of albacore each season can be seen by the changes in the albacore nominal CPUE which has varied from 1027 kg.day⁻¹ in 2009 down to 674 kg.day⁻¹ in 2012, giving a partial explanation for reduced catches. When the fishing season is poor in South African waters the vessels seek charter agreements with Namibia, with all catch made accruing to Namibia. Although there was a good yellowfin season in 2011, 2012 had only 25% of 2011's catches. The pole/rod and reel fishery has also reported a catch of 10.6 t of bigeye tuna and 7.9 t of skipjack tuna in the Atlantic region, these species being non-target species and caught when swimming in albacore and yellowfin tuna schools. The effects of oil and gas seismic exploration on catches in the tuna fishing grounds needs further exploration.

The traditional commercial linefishery opportunistically target albacore and yellowfin tuna when they are close inshore and when linefish species are not available. The commercial linefishery skippers, when reporting their catches, have in some instances grouped their tuna catches under a 'general tuna' category. These catches are most likely albacore and yellowfin tuna. We are continually working on correcting species identification in catch reporting.

The recreational fishery, including informal charter and sport fisheries using rod and reel and spearguns, also operates in the vicinity of Cape Town and targets albacore and yellowfin from small fishing vessels (5-10m). Although catch and effort in the recreational fishery for yellowfin and albacore are not quantified, the total catch is estimated between 100-140 t for albacore and a further 20-40 t for yellowfin in the Atlantic Ocean. Other species that are occasionally landed would include blue and black marlins. Recreational fishers are restricted by a bag limit of 10 tuna per day and 5 billfish (marlins and sailfish) and 5 swordfish per day and catches may only be used for own consumption. Sea conditions and distance to fishing grounds far offshore (> 25 NM) limits fishing operations to the months of December – May. In South Africa the total number of deep-sea anglers and underwater tuna fishers is estimated at 40 000. However, not all fisher's fish in the Atlantic Ocean and some do not fish for tuna and tuna-like species. Furthermore, a number of fishers do not stay close to the coast and will only fish when on holiday.

1.2 Tuna/swordfish longline fishery

The number of longline vessels decreased from 33 in 2011 to 30 vessels in 2012 with fewer joint venture (Japanese) vessels taking out permits in South Africa's waters. Most of these vessels were active in the Indian Ocean (accounting for close to 90% of the longline effort) due to better catch rates of yellowfin and bigeye. Fewer active vessels in the ICCAT region led to a decrease in the effort from 0.81 million hooks in 2011 to 0.42 million hooks in 2012 in the ICCAT region. Total reported catch decreased for all main targeted species (**Table 2**), and the nominal CPUE showed a remarkable decrease for yellowfin and bigeye (**Table 3**).

1.3 Shark longline fishery

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereafter referred to as the Department) consolidated the pelagic shark fishery with the large pelagic fishery in March 2011. Nine shark exemption holders were permitted to fish in 2010 and the vessels continued to fish under this exemption until March 2011. Six of the ex pelagic shark fishery vessels were issued with tuna and swordfish permits for the remainder of 2011. Effort decreased from 182 thousand hooks in 2011 to 84 thousand hooks in 2012, explained by the reduced yet consistent targeting of sharks by the six ex pelagic shark fishery vessels. Catches of blue shark and shortfin mako decreased from 316 t to 158 t and 209 t to 92 t respectively from 2011 to 2012 (**Table 2**). Additionally, the nominal CPUE showed a decrease for both species.

The six vessels with tuna and swordfish permits are exceeding the shark (mostly blue and mako sharks) bycatch limit of 15% of the total catch. The Department intends on phasing out the excessive shark catches from these vessels until 2015.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Poling, rod and reel, and sport fishery

Concerted efforts are continually being made between the Department and Industry associations and rights holders to improve reporting by the tuna pole fishery. These efforts have seen an improvement in reporting from 70% in 2010 to 98% of the logbook data captured in 2012.

Port sampling trips were undertaken in 2012 by the Department to obtain length frequencies of albacore landed by the poling fleet. Port sampling trips will be conducted by DAFF until an observer programme is re-established in South Africa.

Tuna pole vessels are requested to collect yellowfin tuna length frequency measurements before the fish are dressed and the Department is striving towards increased reporting on these data.

The pole sector had 20 vessels with experimental permits in the use of live bait in 2012. The Department is currently analysing the catch data to quantify the effect live bait exploitation by the tuna pole sector will have on the small pelagics sector, before making the use of live bait open to the tuna pole sector.

A standardised catch-per-unit-effort for albacore in the tuna pole fleet over a time series from 1999 – 2012 was submitted to ICCAT for the albacore stock assessment session in 2013, with a greater percentage of total variance explained by the model than in previous studies.

There was still no statistical system in place to record recreational catch and effort.

2.2 Tuna/swordfish longline fishery

Skippers in the tuna/swordfish longline fishery have been required to complete daily logs of catches since 1997. After 2001 the comparison between reported catch statistics and US trade statistics were very similar, indicating good reporting for this sector in recent years. Reporting is considered to cover 100% of all swordfish, yellowfin and bigeye catches made by this sector. Although the logbooks have been used to report nominal catches to the RFMOs this will change in future in favour of using landing declarations as monitored by the Fishery Control Officer when the fish are discharged. This is more accurate as all fish are required to be weighed.

Since 1998, South Africa has implemented an on board observer programme for the longline fishery, which is still in place for the foreign charter vessels achieving 100% observer coverage. Once the observer programme for the domestic longline vessels is re-established, 20% observer coverage of all domestic fishing trips is intended. The observer programme is integral in ensuring that vessels comply with bycatch (sharks, seabirds and turtles) mitigation measures and catch and size limits. The data the observers collect is of a very high quality. South Africa hopes to have observer coverage on the domestic fleet in the near future.

2.2.1 Recommendation 11-10

The observers onboard the foreign charter vessels collect bycatch and discard data. Since there is no observer programme to cover the domestic longline vessels, an alternative means of collecting this data, until there is coverage on these vessels, would be through the logbooks that the vessels have to complete daily. Observers provide the most reliable information, thus the data collected with this method would not meet the standards of the observers' data and the reliability of the data collected by the vessels in the logbooks would be questionable.

All active vessels have been issued with identification guides on tunas, common bycatch species, sharks, billfish, seabirds and turtles. The identification guides provided by IOTC were adapted for South Africa.

2.3 Shark longline fishery

The six ex pelagic shark vessels are required to complete the same logbook information as the tuna/swordfish vessels. Levels of reporting from the six vessels are good with coverage of 100%. No size frequencies have been collected from this fishery and neither has any observers been placed on any of these vessels.

2.4 Research

Various projects were initiated in 2008 including: collection of material for studying the age and growth of albacore and bigeye tuna; the life history, stock delineation and spatial movement and distribution of bigeye tuna, swordfish and blue sharks between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The recent establishment of a large pelagic fishery represents an important milestone in the development of South African fisheries. However, research activities directed at the large pelagic species targeted by longline are in its infancy in South Africa and to date only four dedicated research trips have been undertaken since 2008.

South Africa's involvement in the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Programme (SWIOFP) through Component 4: Assessment and sustainable utilization of large pelagic resources has provided momentum to our research programme. The primary focus is to understand the distribution and movement of swordfish, bigeye and yellowfin tuna within the SWIO region, to which end 15 pop-up satellite archival tags (PSATs) were provided for deployment on swordfish, yellowfin and bigeye tunas as well as hook monitors and time depth recorders for deployment of an instrumented longline. Prior to the inception of this project two bigeye tuna and four blue sharks have been tagged with PSATs and 441 blue sharks with conventional tags.

In 2010, three yellowfin tuna were tagged with PSAT tags provided by SWIOFP. The three tags popped up and transmitted data earlier than what they were programmed for, indicating that the animals had died prematurely and the tags had exceeded their depth limit of 1200m. The trends in the data are yet to be analysed in detail to understand the cause of these premature pop-ups. Three blue sharks were also tagged with PSAT tags in 2010 and a further two blue sharks were tagged with SPOT tags in 2011. The Department's national research cruise in 2011 was a momentous achievement during which 11 swordfish were successfully PSAT tagged in the SWIO region with SWIOFP tags. Swordfish have proven to be very sensitive to handling and South Africa is the first country to achieve PSAT tagging of swordfish in this region. Tags have been programmed for either 90 or 180 days. Of the 11 tags, 4 remained on the swordfish for more than 2 months. The results of this study were presented at the IOTC Working Party for Billfish in 2012 (Document number IOTC-2012-WPB10-16). There are a remaining 10 PSAT tags awaiting deployment through the ICEMASA-2 Science Plan. South Africa aims to conduct further research on the movement of large pelagic species between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans by placing more satellite (PSAT and SPOT) tags on animals. Coupled with movement data, genetic studies on the difference between swordfish from the two Ocean basins are currently being explored. There are no formal scientific programmes for billfish in South Africa (*Rec 06-09*).

The Department, with the assistance of NGOs (e.g. Birdlife SA), assesses the impact of longline fisheries on seabirds, turtles and sharks and to investigate various mitigation and management measures. A National Plan of Action for seabirds was published in 2008, which aimed to reduce seabird mortalities below 0.05

seabirds.1000hooks⁻¹. Good collaboration with the fishing industry, researchers and managers, continual refining of mitigation measures, the implementation of stringent management measures through permit conditions, and close monitoring through the observer programme has resulted in decreased seabird mortalities and the mortality rate in 2012 was less than 0.05 seabirds per thousand hooks, reaching the goal identified in NPOA-seabirds. Currently, trials on the success of the Smart Tuna Hook by OceanSmart and the Hook Pod by Fishtek and Birdlife International are being trialled and tested on longline vessels to further reduce seabird bycatch (*Rec. 11-10*).

Rhodes University (Grahamstown) has collaborated with the Department, conducting research on the stock delineation of yellowfin in the boundary region between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans by conducting genetic analysis and investigating movement patterns. The results, which form part of an MSc thesis, have yet to be released and verified.

Albacore has been studied mainly in the North Atlantic and the North Pacific, and very little is known about this species in the southern regions and tropics. In the Pacific and Atlantic oceans there is a clear separation of southern and northern stocks associated with the oceanic gyres that are typical of these areas. In the Indian Ocean, it is thought that there is only one southern stock, distributed from 5°N to 45°S, because there is no northern gyre and low catches in northern regions. This hypothesis needs to be investigated and more particularly the link between Indian Ocean and South Atlantic. In South African waters, mainly juveniles are caught and the source is still unknown. To South Africa has begun collaboration with the GERMON project led by IFREMER to better understand the stock structure of albacore between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

South Africa has 3 years of instrumented longline data from the dedicated research cruises which should be analysed from 2012 onwards in a target and bycatch study.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	24 Sep. 2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	31 Jul 2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	1 Aug 2013.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	1 Aug 2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	1 Aug 2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size (include rod and reel data 2008 - 2011)	1 Aug 2013.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	1 Aug 2013.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable.

S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	1 Aug 2013.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	24 Sep 2013.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	01 Aug 2013.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	1 Aug 2013.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Shark identification guides were issued to vessels. Vessels are encouraged to send in photographs of unknown species.
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)	1 Aug 2013.
S36	number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	1 Aug 2013.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	24 Sep 2013.

S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	15 Feb 2013.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	1 Aug 2013.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	1 Aug 2013.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	24 Sep 2013.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

<i>Category</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Information Required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The complete report was sent on 11 November 2013.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	South Africa has submitted the following data and reports to ICCAT: Task I and II data Part I of the annual report Chartering report for 2012 Charter notification Comp-005 for 2013 Notification of Access Agreement Vessel authorisation lists and revised lists Compliance Tables Albacore summarised catch data Designated ports Notification period for port entry Points of contact regarding port entry.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Report sent on the 23 September 2013.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Report sent on the 29 August 2013.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	26 August 2013.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	None to report.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. South Africa does not have any authorised carrier vessels to receive transshipments.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	8 November 2013. Resubmitted in correct format on 11 November 2013.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	8 November 2013. Resubmitted in correct format on 11 November 2013.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	8 November 2013. Resubmitted in correct format on 11 November 2013.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Inspections have been conducted, but not reported to ICCAT at the time this report was submitted.

GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	No copies forwarded to ICCAT.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No copies forwarded to ICCAT.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Notifications have not been sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No bilateral arrangements made regarding port inspections for the current reporting period.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements. South Africa notified ICCAT on 12 August of one vessel fishing under access agreement in St Helena.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	None to report as South Africa does not allow fishing in its waters under Access Agreement.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	28 February 2013 and amended list sent on the 18 March 2013 and 26 April 2013. Number of South African vessels authorised in 2013 is 45.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No internal actions to report.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	Not applicable. No changes made to the management standard for LSTLV.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The tuna recreational sector is restricted by a bag limit of 10 tuna per person per day as stipulated in the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998). The minimum size limits as stipulated by the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also applies to the recreational sector. No statistical system is in place to quantify catches made by the recreational fishery. A shore-based observer programme was established in 2007 which may allow for better catch estimates from this sector. Recreational fishes are not permitted to sell their catch.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Nothing to report for the current period.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No IUU allegations received.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. South Africa does not import tuna.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No allegations received.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No sightings reported.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including Information on regulations and other related	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.

		documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	28 February 2013 and amended list sent on the 18 March 2013 and 26 April 2013.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	11 November 2013.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	None to report.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not Applicable as South African vessels do not fish in the Gulf of Africa.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	11 November 2013.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. South Africa does not import bigeye tuna.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made to authorised signatories.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No Applicable. South Africa does not import swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made to authorised signatories.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for

		SWO closure	Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for northern albacore.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Data submitted on the 5 February 2013, 1 August 2013, and 8 November 2013.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	The relevant Fishery Control Officer must be notified of any undersize dead marlins caught in the tuna and swordfish longline fishery prior to landing. At landing the undersize fish is handed over to the Fishery Control Officer.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	South Africa's tuna pole and rod and reel fishery is not permitted to land any billfish including marlins. Swordfish and tuna longline permit holders are encouraged through permit conditions to release live marlins. A minimum size of 210 cm LJFL is imposed for all marlins in the longline sector. These measures have resulted in South Africa landing negligible amounts of marlin in the commercial fisheries. The recreational fishery is not allowed to sell any catch, including marlins, in terms of the Regulations of the Marine living Resources Act, Act 18 of 1998. Recreational fishers in South Africa have largely moved to catch and release programmes for marlins. South Africa is yet to implement 5% coverage of its sport tournaments.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The commercial tuna pole fishery is not permitted to land any sharks, including hammerheads. Hammerhead landings are banned in the commercial tuna/swordfish longline fishery. The recreational fishery is not permitted to sell any catch.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The commercial tuna pole fishery is not permitted to land any sharks, including silky sharks. Silky shark landings are banned in the commercial tuna/swordfish longline fishery. The recreational fishery is not permitted to sell any catch.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	South Africa has terminated its directed pelagic shark longline fishery in March 2011. Some of these vessels were allocated a fishing right in the tuna and swordfish longline fishery. This fishery is now in a state of transition where shark targeting is in the process of being phased out. Current measures that apply are a unilateral implementation of a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit. Furthermore, shark by-catch limits apply and charter vessels are not permitted to use wire tracers.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Silky sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 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)	04-10 All Task I and II data pertaining to sharks have been submitted to ICCAT, including length frequencies when South Africa had a national observer programme. Fishers are not permitted to discard shark trunks at sea. Longline permit holders are encouraged to release sharks alive. Discard and release data are not available since March 2011 when the contract for South Africa's national observer programme expired. South Africa is in the

			<p>process of re-establishing a national observer programme.</p> <p>07-06 South Africa does not fish for porbeagle and North Atlantic mako. South Africa investigating possible nursery grounds for Southern Atlantic mako and blue sharks in the region of the Agulhas Bank.</p> <p>09-07 Thresher sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.</p> <p>10-08 Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.</p> <p>10-07 Oceanic white-tip sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.</p> <p>11-08 See response under SHK 7004</p> <p>11-15 Task I and II data, including zero catches, pertaining to sharks have been reported to ICCAT.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Turtle interactions are reported for the longline fleet. Dehooking tools and procedures and specified in the tuna and swordfish longline permit conditions. The use of circle hooks is encouraged in permit conditions.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	NPOA-seabirds has been published in 2008. The NPOA-seabirds aims to reduce seabird mortality on longline vessels to below 0.05 seabirds per 1000 hooks. Various bird mitigation measures have been included as permit conditions, such as: All longliners are required to deploy a tori line when setting. No bright lights are to be used when setting at night. Baits are required to be properly defrosted to ensure faster sinking rates. All tuna longline vessels may only set at night and

			<p>swordfish vessels are required to have all branch lines weighted.</p> <p>Bird limits have been introduced per vessel per year and if non-compliance with bird mitigations were found then the vessel would be required to stop fishing at either 25 birds or 50 birds.</p> <p>In addition, scientific observers also collect data on bird mortality rates and provide dead specimens for identification. Awareness programmes have been held to educate permit holders/ skippers of detrimental impact longliners have on seabird populations. To encourage responsible fishing permit holders have been given bird posters so as to be able to identify the common species occurring in Southern African waters. WWF and Birdlife SA have also provided vessels with tori lines and given instructions on how to use them. In addition, research into seabird mitigation has taken place on board the fishing vessels during 2009-2010 with the assistance of the University of Washington Sea Grant. Seabird mortality has been greatly reduced due to the collaborative efforts and was recorded at 0.06 seabirds per thousand hooks in 2012.</p> <p>South Africa is currently conducting mitigation trials using smart hook and hook pod designs to improve mitigation.</p>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>South Africa is currently experimenting with smart hook trials as a means to improve mitigation against seabird mortality.</p> <p>South Africa manages pelagic sharks as a by-catch to the targeting of swordfish and tuna. As such permit conditions prohibits the use of wire tracers for charter vessels.</p>
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No pilot statistical documents implemented.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objections to report.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Data and minimum size

97-01: As a result of the reduced swordfish size adopted in 2005, undersize swordfish (< 119 cm FL or < 18 kg dressed weight) are confiscated by the Fishery Control Officers/ Monitors who are required to monitor all discharges of longline vessels fishing on a South African permit.

03-13: All tuna pole/ rod and reel, tuna/swordfish/shark longline vessels are required to complete a daily log of all fishing activity and meets the standards described in the ICCAT Field Manual.

Oth: All fishing sectors targeting large pelagic species, except for the recreational sector, are managed by a TAE (with TAE = no of vessels) as determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also specify minimum weight limits for bigeye tuna (3.2 kg), bluefin tuna (6.4 kg), yellowfin tuna (3.2 kg). The swordfish minimum size limits of 125 cm LJFL and 25 kg mass were reduced to 119 cm LJFL and 18 kg in order to minimize dumping at sea. An estimate of the total amount of undersize swordfish caught is reported in the Compliance Tables.

Capacity limits

93-04: South Africa is a developing country, which only started commercial longlining in 1997, and cannot restrict its effort on yellowfin to that of 1992. Furthermore, yellowfin caught in the vicinity of Cape Town are likely to be of Indian Ocean origin.

04-01: South Africa is in the process of developing a tuna longline fleet which would target bigeye, but currently bigeye tuna is caught on domestic vessels targeting swordfish. Nonetheless South Africa is exempted from this resolution, as it is a developing country with reported bigeye catch in 1999 less than 2 100 t.

Statistical documents

94-05: South Africa neither imports nor exports northern bluefin tuna; hence this resolution is not applicable.

01-21: Bigeye tuna statistical documents have been issued since 2003 and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

01-22: Swordfish statistical documents have been issued since 2003, and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

Other measures relating to individual species

03-10: Although the shark NPOA has been redrafted in 2011 and gazetted for public comment in August 2012 South Africa has already implemented a number of measures to manage and conserve shark population. For example: shark catches are restricted to 50% of the weight of tuna and swordfish; skippers are encouraged to release sharks alive; skippers are required to carry dehooking devices on board the vessel; and no finning is allowed. South Africa has also unilaterally implemented a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit for sharks of 2000 t for the Atlantic and Indian Ocean combined. The final version of the NPOA-sharks shall be launched in 2013.

07-06: South Africa has started to conduct research on the life history and spatial distribution and movement of blue sharks in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. One of the key priority areas would be to examine whether a short-fin mako nursery exists along the south coast of South Africa.

Trade sanctions

02-17, 06-13, 11-19: South Africa has no developed markets for tuna and tuna-like species hence there is no tuna trade with listed countries.

VMS

03-14, 04-11: Any pole, rod and reel, tuna/swordfish/shark vessel, irrespective of size, is required to have a functional VMS (as approved by the Department) in place before a vessel is permitted to embark on any fishing trip.

General

97-10 (para 7): Thus far longline vessels fishing on a South African permit have only discharged in South African ports. However, provisions are made in the permit conditions that if a vessel discharges in another country the permit holder is required to arrange for a South African Fishery Control Officer to monitor the discharge.

01-18: South Africa does not allow IUU vessels to enter its EEZ. Furthermore, no port services are made available to the vessels should they be allowed to enter in the case of *force majeure*. In addition, transshipments at sea are not permitted.

02-21: South Africa is in the process of developing its fishing capacity and as such has chartered foreign vessels in the tuna longline fishery. These vessels were under the control of South African regulations and permit conditions. All vessels were equipped with VMS and were required to take an observer on board on all fishing trips. Charter notification for 2012 and a chartering report for 2011 were submitted to ICCAT. In addition a number of South African pole vessels were authorized to fish under charter in Namibia in 2011 and 2012.

03-12: Commercial tuna fishing vessels are authorised by the Department to fish for tuna by means of a permit. A high seas licence is required if the vessel is to fish on the high seas. The original permit and licence are

required to be on board the vessel on all fishing trips. Fishing vessel call signs and names also have to be marked in a specific manner.

Inspection schemes and activities

Vessels, including charter vessels, participating in the South African tuna/swordfish longline and tuna pole fishing sectors are required to notify the local Fishery Control Officer prior to landing as per the stipulated permit conditions. These vessels are only allowed to discharge in designated ports. No transshipments at sea are permitted. Transshipments in port are allowed subject to the issuing of a transshipment permit and monitoring by a Fishery Control Officer (FCO) or Fishery Monitor (FM). All pole and longline vessels are required to have a functional VMS, which reports to the Department's operations centre. All longline discharges are weighed at quayside and are independently monitored and inspected by FCOs and FMs. The Statistical Document Programme for swordfish and bigeye, which was implemented in 2003, is well established. On board scientific observers also assist in monitoring longline skippers compliance with regards to permit conditions. For 2012, 100% observer coverage was achieved for all charter longline vessels and no domestic fishing trips were observed. The national observer programme contract expired in March 2011 and the Department is currently in process to re-establish the observer programme for domestic vessels.

South Africa has continued to improve on the implementation of Port State Measures through collaborating with other national agencies such as National Ports Authority and Customs and Excise. South Africa has a full Port Inspection Scheme in place in accordance with the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). This includes foreign vessels requiring an EEZ permit to enter and discharge in South African ports. Port access for foreign vessels is limited to Cape Town harbour, Port Elizabeth harbour and Durban harbour, where sufficient capacity exists to monitor the vessels. EEZ permits are only issued to authorized vessels. No IUU-listed vessels are allowed to enter South Africa's ports or to discharge in South African Ports. In applying for an EEZ permit, skippers have to provide South African authorities with the necessary Flag State authorization documents, quantity of fish and species onboard to be discharged as well as the gear type used. A letter of authorization from the Flag State is required if South African authorities are uncertain about the application for a discharge permit. Transshipments are only allowed in port on the authority of a transshipment permit. In applying for this permit the skipper has to provide South African authorities with the vessel details, quantity of fish and species to be transhipped, and where it was caught. South Africa currently intends to inspect and monitor 100% of foreign vessel discharges and transshipments in port. South Africa is in the processes of acceding to the PSMA.

Surveillance of coastal waters is provided by the fisheries offshore patrol vessels and *ad hoc* patrols by spotter planes, and navy vessels.

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

South Africa has generally submitted all its data and reporting requirements to ICCAT. However, a number of the reports, notifications and data were submitted after the deadline. Late reporting has been a particular problem this year as the Department has committed many of its resources in conducting a fishing rights allocation process for a number of its commercial fishing sectors, including its tuna pole fishery. The implementation of new reporting formats also requires some time to become accustomed to.

A port inspection scheme has been fully implemented since 2007, based on the FAO Model Scheme on Port State Measures. In 2013 the Department indicated that it intends to inspect and monitor 100% of foreign fishing vessels authorised to enter the designated ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban. The vessel inspection reports are available, but were not in the format required by ICCAT and consequently they were not submitted to ICCAT at the time that this annual report has been submitted. South Africa is in the process of implementing the new format of the vessel inspection reports and will then be in a position to submit inspection reports within 14 days of inspection. Reports on infringements and actions taken against infringements shall also be reported in future.

Table 1. The total number of catch days (effort) and the total catch (tons) of the main species caught by the baitboat vessels in the ICCAT region, 2006 - 2012.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total nr of catch days</i>	<i>Albacore (t)</i>	<i>Yellowfin (t)</i>	<i>Bigeye (t)</i>	<i>Skipjack (t)</i>
2006	3120	2160.0	851.2	1.0	0.0
2007	4131	3662.0	834.7	9.2	0.2
2008	3045	2081.7	302.9	6.9	3.6
2009	4419	4541.8	197.7	14.8	4.0
2010	4408	4087.4	156.8	7.0	1.4
2011	5001	3166.0	556.3	13.2	5.2
2012	5151	3478.8	141.9	10.7	7.9

Table 2. The total effort (in 1000 hooks) and the total catch (tons) for the main species caught in the longline fishery in the ICCAT region, 2006 – 2012.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total ICCAT effort (.1000 hooks)</i>	<i>Yellowfin (t)</i>	<i>Bigeye (t)</i>	<i>Swordfish (t)</i>	<i>Southern bluefin (t)</i>	<i>Mako shark (t)</i>	<i>Blue shark (t)</i>
2006	603	144.6	69.1	132.4	1.4	12.3	21.0
2007	867	92.2	71.4	152.3	3.6	16.2	23.9
2008	867	33.4	175.7	108.0	24.6	8.4	25.3
2009	1032	77.6	134.5	149.7	0.9	24.5	7.1
2010	635	47.0	126.6	110.6	25.9	24.9	7.7
2011	810	107.2	110.4	73.4	8.8	209.4	316.9
2012	423	12.5	31.1	38.2	7.9	92.2	158.4

Table 3. A comparison of the nominal cpue in 2011 and 2012 for the main species caught in longline fishery in the ICCAT region.

	Nominal cpue (kg.1000 hooks⁻¹)					
<i>Year</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Swordfish</i>	<i>Southern bluefin</i>	<i>Mako shark</i>	<i>Blue shark</i>
2011	132	142	92	12	311	456
2012	31	76	93	20	254	397

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE ST VINCENT ET LES GRENADINES
INFORME ANNUAL DE SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS**

SUMMARY

In this report, St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) presents the local landings of the large pelagics and high seas fishing fleet for 2012. The high seas fishing fleet is more of an industrial nature while the local fleet is small-scale and artisanal. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing State that continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable use and a changing global environment. However, such efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards. SVG continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its high seas fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring that the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations.

RÉSUMÉ

Dans ce rapport, St. Vincent et les Grenadines présente les débarquements locaux des grandes espèces pélagiques ainsi que de la flottille de pêche hauturière au titre de 2012. La flottille de pêche hauturière est plus industrielle que la flottille locale qui est à petite échelle et artisanale. En tant que petit État insulaire en développement, Saint Vincent et les Grenadines continue à explorer toutes les sources disponibles de revenus, afin de garantir la sécurité alimentaire de ses ressortissants, tout en relevant les défis de l'utilisation soutenable et d'un environnement mondial changeant. Or, ces efforts doivent respecter les normes et pratiques internationales acceptables. Saint Vincent et les Grenadines continue à développer, perfectionner et mettre en œuvre les mécanismes pertinents de législation, gestion, suivi et exécution en ce qui concerne sa flottille de pêche hauturière. Ces mesures visent à garantir que les activités de ces navires sont pleinement conformes aux initiatives de gestion prises par l'ICCAT et d'autres organisations pertinentes

RESUMEN

En este informe San Vicente y las Granadinas (SVG) presenta los desembarques locales de grandes pelágicos y los desembarques de la flota pesquera de altura para 2012. La flota pesquera de altura es más industrial, mientras que la flota local es de pequeña escala y de carácter artesanal. Como pequeño estado insular en desarrollo, San Vicente y las Granadinas debe continuar explorando todas las fuentes disponibles de ingresos con el fin de garantizar la seguridad alimentaria de sus ciudadanos a la vez que cumple los desafíos de la utilización sostenible y de un medio ambiente global cambiante. Sin embargo, dichos esfuerzos deben cumplir las prácticas y normas internacionales aceptables. San Vicente y las Granadinas continúa desarrollando, refinando e implementando los mecanismos pertinentes legislativos, de ordenación, de seguimiento y de ejecución respecto a su flota pesquera de altura. Estas medidas están destinadas a garantizar que las actividades de estos buques son plenamente conformes con las iniciativas en materia de ordenación de ICCAT y de otras organizaciones pertinentes.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Local

The local pelagic fishing fleet of SVG is predominantly artisanal in nature, using traditional gear, method and vessels. The fishing vessels are open and powered by outboard engines. These vessels exploit both oceanic and inshore pelagics as well as the shelf and deep slope demersals.

In 2012 there were approximately 800 registered vessels and 2,500 fulltime and part-time fishers (Fisheries Division, December 2012). Because of the small-scale nature of fishing operations any one of these vessels is

likely to catch tunas and tuna-like species opportunistically. However, it is estimated that 250 of these vessels (500 fishers) target these species. More than 95% of these vessels are open fiberglass boats less than 8 m in length. They are equipped with 15-125 HP gasoline outboard engines. The other 5% of the pelagic fishing fleet is comprised of six (6) longliners (13 m in length) and several “day tour” boats that are engaged in sport fishing.

In general, a fishing trip has a duration of one day for the open fiberglass vessels (4:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.) and up to five (5) days for the longliners. The smaller vessels fish predominantly in the eastern waters of the state, 50 miles off-shore. The longliners conduct fishing in the western waters, 150 miles off-shore. Trolling by the open vessels, longlining by the longliners, beach seining and gillnetting are the primary fishing gears used to catch tuna and tuna-like species.

1.2 High seas

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is also responsible for a high seas fishing fleet. These vessels are foreign owned vessels registered with SVG and conduct their fishing activities on the high seas. In 2012 there were 28 vessels fishing in the Atlantic (**Table 1**). Tuna and tuna-like species were caught with yellowfin tuna being the main species targeted. The areas of 10-15S & 30-35W and 10-15N & 50- 55W were the two main areas for fishing activity in the Atlantic by these vessels in 2012.

In 2012 twenty-eight (28) vessels fishing in the Atlantic, were 20 meters and over, of these vessels seventeen (17) were under 24 meters, one (1) was less than 30 meters, seven (7) were between 41-50 meters and three (3) were over 50 meters (see **Table 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fisheries co-management of the fish aggregating devices (FADs) in St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Presently, one of the major constraints of exporting pelagics and demersal species to regional and international markets is the seasonality of fishing operations. Fish aggregating devices (FADs) can assist in reducing the seasonality of these resources. A few FADs were deployed since the early 1990s with some measure of success to the fishers but were unfortunately destroyed by vandalism or tropical weather systems in a short period of time. On March 15, 2012, two improved type FADs with a life expectancy of more than three years were deployed. In an effort to optimally develop and implement fisheries resource management, the Fisheries Division in conjunction with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency JICA launched the Caribbean Fisheries Co-management Project (CARIFICO) on June 18, 2013. The project has several components which include the construction and deployment of FADs in the waters of St. Vincent and the Grenadines by December 30, 2013, the building of capacity and strengthening of existing co-operative or fishermen organisation, training for fishermen and the Fisheries Division’s staff.

On the completion of a baseline survey, the reference point obtained will be used to measure the success of the FADs after five years, information on the existing FADs would be gathered and the present situation of the Barrouallie Fisherfolk Co-operative Society Limited will be assessed. A country report will be compiled from the information collected from the survey and a consultation will be conducted in Barrouallie to report back on the findings of the survey. Counterpart training will be conducted in Japan and/or in other countries regarding fisheries co-management. Regional seminars/workshop/conferences to share lessons learnt from the project and to disseminate know-how and technologies developed in the project will be done collaborating with the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM).

2.2 Local statistics

St. Vincent and the Grenadines used a system of stratified cluster sampling to estimate catch and fishing effort for twenty-one landing sites on mainland St. Vincent. A total census is collected at the Kingstown market which is the main market on the island. Data is collected from all landing sites using a cluster-stratified random sampling methodology. That is, all landing sites clustered into zones and then divided according to their status of importance (primary, secondary, tertiary) which then determines the frequency of sampling – primary sites (the most frequent), tertiary sites (less frequent). All species-specific landings are then raised on a monthly basis to estimate total landings weight per month. Information is taken from boats at random eight hour periods between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. These eight hour periods are divided into two four hour periods with a one hour break for lunch. Sampling is done for the first available vessel after the data collector arrives and then the

next available vessel given the length of time spent conducting the interview. The completed data forms are submitted to the Data Officer to be reviewed and digitized.

In 2012 approximately 195.6 t of tuna and tuna-like species were landed at landing sites around St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Skipjack tuna (34.4 t), yellowfin tuna (25.3 t), Mahi Mahi (90 t) and wahoo (28.8 t) were the species of great importance. There was a significant decrease of tuna and tuna-like species by the local artisanal fishing fleet for 2012 when compared to 2011. There was an overall decrease of 15.6% (see **Table 2**).

2.3 High seas statistics

The open registry operated by St. Vincent and the Grenadines is government-owned and operated. It contributes significantly to the national economy. The captain of each vessel maintains a log of the daily catch and transmits the data to the vessel owners. The data is then sent to the Fisheries Division for analysis. The logbooks capture information such as the position (lat, long) of the vessel, date, catch and effort (weight, species, hooks) and size (length frequency) data.

Tuna and tuna-like species caught on the high seas are transported to the transshipment port in Trinidad. The fish is sorted and then sold to buyers locally or exported to other countries in the Far East and North and South America.

Total reported high seas landings in 2012 showed a decrease of approximately 41.6% (1001.33 t) when compared to landings of 2011 (1715.302 t). During the year (2012) landings for all species decreased substantially (see **Table 3**).

Part II (Management and implementation)

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

3.1 Port Sampling Programme

The open registry operated by St. Vincent and the Grenadines is government-owned and operated. It contributes significantly to the national economy. In 2010, St. Vincent and the Grenadines signaled the need for ICCAT support to help improve the sampling of the commercial tuna fishing fleets, primarily at high priority landing locations such as the transshipment port in Trinidad and Tobago.

3.2 Logbook system

A log book system is presently in place as stipulated in the High Seas Fishing Regulations, 2003, paragraph 6. Information is recorded daily on sheets provided by the Fisheries Division and is sent to the division for analysis. The logbooks capture information such as the position (lat, long) of the vessel, date, catch and effort (weight, species, hooks) and size (length frequency) data.

3.3 VMS system

St. Vincent and the Grenadines utilizes an Internet version of vessel position monitoring. This can display the reporting positions of each vessel on a daily basis. The program utilizes the Inmarsat C, Argos and FAX systems. The vessel positions are downloaded at least twice per day although information can be downloaded up to five times per day. The text details are exported to Excel where the positions are saved for future use.

CP17-LSTLV

MODEL FORMAT FOR ANNUAL REPORTING OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICCAT MANAGEMENT STANDARD FOR LARGE-SCALE TUNA LONGLINE VESSELS

<p>REPORTING FLAG. YEAR. 2012 REPORTING AGENCY: FISHERIES DIVISION ADDRESS: KINGSTOWN, ST. VINCENT</p>	<p>PERSON IN CHARGE: JENNIFER CRUICKSHANK HOWARD TEL: 1-784-456-1178 FAX: 1-784-457-2112 EMAIL: fishdiv@vincysurf.com</p>
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a Management in the fishing grounds

	<i>Surveillance & at-sea inspection by patrol boats</i>	<i>Scientific Observer boarding</i>	<i>Satellite-based vessel monitoring system by management areas</i>	<i>Tags to differentiate catches by management areas</i>	<i>Real time catch report</i>	<i>Entry/Exit report</i>
Yes, No	n/a	n/a	Yes	No	Yes	n/a
Note	Number of patrol boats	%	% or number of vessels 100%	Species	Method Submission of monthly catch and discharge reports	Method n/a
	Total number of patrol days at fishing grounds			Method		

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	n/a	n/a	n/a
Note	Method	Method	

C. Management at landing ports

	<i>Landing inspection</i>	<i>Landing reporting</i>	<i>Bilateral agreement with Japan</i>
Yes, No	No	Yes	No
Note	Method	Method	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures**4.1 Legislation**

The Fisheries Division operated under the Ministry of Agriculture Lands and Fisheries and is responsible for the overall management and development of the fisheries sector. The Division has the following pieces of legislation to assist in this task:

1. The Maritime Areas Act of 1983
2. The Fisheries Act, No. 1 of 1986
3. The Fisheries Regulations, No. 8 of 1987 to the Act No. 1 of 1986
4. The Fisheries Processing Regulations of 2001
5. The High Seas Fishing Act of 2001
6. The High Seas Fishing Regulations, November 2003

4.2 Moratorium

The moratorium on the registration of new high seas fishing vessels established in June 2001 is still in effect. This moratorium prevents further increase in the overall tuna fishing effort in the ICCAT Convention area by St. Vincent and the Grenadines fishing vessels. The measure is also contributing to the effort limitation regulations in effect for yellowfin and bigeye tunas and the catch limitations for other species.

4.3 Licensing of high seas vessels

To date, high seas fishing vessels are in compliance with the specific terms and conditions as stipulated by section 6 of the High Seas Fishing Regulations of 2003.

4.4 IUU Declaration

In July 2010, at the 2nd special meeting of CFRM Ministerial Council, The Castries Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing (IUU) was passed. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is party and committed to this declaration. In January 2013 the Fisheries Division drafted an IUU Fisheries Regulation, which seeks to address and discourage IUU fishing both locally and on the high seas.

Table 1. SVG High seas vessel registry.

<i>International radio call sign (IRCS)</i>	<i>Registry No.</i>	<i>Vessel name</i>	<i>Previous</i>	<i>Current flag</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Type of length</i>
Vessels over 20 meters						
J8PA7	400465	Ocean Atun #62		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8AK5	400346	Luminous		St. Vincent	27.8	LOA
J8PV7	400647	OCEAN ATUN #11		St. Vincent	23.9	LOA
J8PU7	400649	OCEAN ATUN #16		St. Vincent	23.9	LOA
J8AV4	400420	RELIANCE		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8AU4	400411	LIBERDADE		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8AK	400363	LIBERTY		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8PA5	400461	OCEAN ATUN #26		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8A06	400364	SAILOR		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8AQ6	400379	MIRACLE		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8AR5	400381	CRYSTAL		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8AR4	400380	DYNASTY		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8AB7	400344	FREEDOM		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8ACB	400378	ISIS		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8AB2	400343	NEPTUNE		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8AB	400445	PIONEER		St. Vincent	23.8	LOA
J8PV8	400648	OCEAN ATUN #12		St. Vincent	23.13	LOA

J8PW3	400650	TRI OCEAN 212		St. Vincent	23.13	LOA
J8AP9	400371	Exquisite		St. Vincent	43.63	LOA
J8AN5	400347	Ocean Harvest		St. Vincent	54.02	LOA
J8AQ3	400374	Sapador		St. Vincent	49	LOA
J8-PX5	400660	Uberty		St. Vincent	49.4	LOA
J8 PV5	400645	Barana		St. Vincent	78.18	LOA
J8 PV6	400646	Ametrine	Brisk	St. Vincent	49.62	LOA
J8 AQ2	400373	Espy	Topaz	St. Vincent	49	LOA
J8 AX3	400425	Ocean Media		St. Vincent	56.46	LOA
J8 AO8	400388	Halo	Gloria	St. Vincent	49.01	LOA
J8AP8	400370	Tuna Brass 11		St. Vincent	43.63	LOA

Table 2. Landings of tuna and tuna-like species in SVG.

<i>Year</i>	<i>2012 (t)</i>	<i>2011 (t)</i>
Yellowfin	25.3	36.24
Bigeye	0.4	1.15
Albacore	0.6	0.27
Mahi Mahi	90.0	91.69
W. marlin	0.6	0.05
B. marlin	1.4	0.00
Skipjacks	34.4	50.38
Bonito	13.7	20.37
Wahoo	28.8	30.69
K. mackerel	0.3	0.14
C. mackerel	0.05	0.68
Swordfish	0.1	0.00
Total	195.6	231.66

Table 3. High seas landings of tuna and tuna-like species.

<i>Species</i>	<i>2011 (t)</i>	<i>2012 (t)</i>	<i>Increase/ decrease (%)</i>
Yellowfin	927.223	551.3	-40.5
Bigeye	36.97	24.7	-33.2
Albacore	423.116	396.6	-6.3
Spearfish	4.741	4.05	-14.6
Swordfish	13.507	9.9	-26.7
Sailfish	4.414	4.5	1.9
Kingfish	5.878	5.1	-13.2
Skipjacks	0	0.08	
Miscellaneous	299.453	162.2	-45.8
TOTAL	1,715.302	1,001.33	-41.6

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE TRINIDAD ET TOBAGO
INFORME ANUAL DE TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO**

SUMMARY

The Trinidad and Tobago catch of tuna and tuna-like species for 2012 was estimated at approximately 2,816 t, which represents a 35% decrease as compared to the 2010 estimated landings and a 19% decrease as compared to the 2011 estimated landings. Yellowfin tuna comprised 76% of the 2012 landings of the longliners, with just over 930 t being landed. There were 28 operational longliners in 2012. The joint ICCAT/Ministry of Food Production, Trinidad and Tobago project aims to generate Task II size statistics for the major tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago fisheries commenced in December 2012 and continues to be implemented. A draft manual is being tested in Trinidad and Tobago under the section of the work programme of the WECAFC/OSPESCA/CRFM/CFMC Working Group on Recreational Fisheries which addresses the development of an assessment methodology for the socio-economic value of recreational fisheries in the Wider Caribbean Region.

RÉSUMÉ

La prise de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées réalisée par Trinidad et Tobago a été estimée à environ 2.816 t au titre de l'année 2012, soit une baisse de 35% par rapport aux débarquements estimés en 2010 et une diminution de 19% par rapport aux débarquements estimés en 2011. L'albacore représentait 76% des débarquements de 2012 des palangriers, seulement un peu plus de 930 t ayant été débarquées. On comptait 28 palangriers opérationnels en 2012. Le projet conjoint ICCAT/Ministère de la production alimentaire de Trinidad et Tobago visant à créer des statistiques de taille de la Tâche II pour les principales espèces de thonidés et espèces apparentées provenant des pêcheries de Trinidad et Tobago a démarré en décembre 2012 et se poursuit actuellement. Un projet de manuel est en cours d'expérimentation à Trinidad et Tobago sous la section du programme de travail du Groupe de travail WECAFC/OSPESCA/CRFM/CFMC sur les pêcheries récréatives qui porte sur l'élaboration d'une méthodologie d'évaluation de la valeur socio-économique des pêcheries récréatives dans la région de la grande Caraïbe.

RESUMEN

La captura de túnidos y especies afines de Trinidad y Tobago para 2012 se estimó en aproximadamente 2816 t, lo que representa un descenso del 35% respecto a los desembarques estimados de 2010 y un descenso del 19% respecto a los desembarques estimados de 2011. El rabil representó el 76% de los desembarques de los palangreros en 2012, con 930 t desembarcadas. En 2012 había 28 palangreros operativos. El proyecto conjunto de ICCAT/Ministerio de Producción Alimentaria de Trinidad y Tobago para generar las estadísticas de talla de Tarea II para las principales especies de túnidos y especies afines de las pesquerías de Trinidad y Tobago comenzó en diciembre de 2012 y continúa implementándose. En Trinidad y Tobago se está probando un proyecto de manual en el marco del programa de trabajo del Grupo de trabajo sobre pesquerías de recreo de WECAFC/OSPESCA/CRFM/CFMC que aborda el desarrollo de una metodología de evaluación del valor socio-económico de las pesquerías de recreo en la región del Caribe.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Trinidad and Tobago catch of tuna and tuna-like species for the year 2012 was estimated, from the landings of commercial vessels, at 2,816 t. This represents a 35% decrease in landings as compared to 2010 and a 19% decrease as compared to the 2011 landings. The landings of the major game fishing tournaments held in 2012 were not available at the time of data collation, but are not expected to contribute to any substantial increase in the estimate. As has occurred in the previous few years the most abundant species in the catch of the longliners

was yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*). The 2012 landings of just over 930 t represented 76% of the longliners' landings.

There were 28 operational longliners in 2012. The fleet of artisanal vessels has remained relatively stable in size.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Trinidad and Tobago and ICCAT have entered into an agreement through which the country secured ICCAT's assistance to generate Task II size data for the major tuna and tuna-like species. The Memorandum of Understanding governing implementation of the project entered into force on 10 December 2012. The project is a one-year sampling programme to establish a data collection system and collect size data from the landings of the Trinidad-based national longliners. Project personnel were trained by Dr. Freddy Arocha. Subject areas included: species identification, length and weight measurement, sex identification, maturity stage identification, biological sampling, issues related to the assessment of tuna and tuna-like species and consideration of reporting and data collection forms. Staff from the Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries, Tobago, and from the Fisheries Department, Belize, also participated in the training. Size data are currently being collected and computerized. Additionally, data for the calculation of conversion factors are being collected by a Trinidad and Tobago longliner crew member who was previously trained as a scientific observer by Dr. Arocha.

A nationally funded research programme has been implemented that will identify shark species and estimate their quantities in the catches of the artisanal and non-artisanal fleets. The programme will also elaborate a National Plan of Action for Sharks.

The joint Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), Organization for Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Central American Isthmus (OSPESCA), Caribbean Regional Fishery Mechanism (CRFM) and Caribbean Fishery Management Council (CFMC) Working Group on Recreational Fisheries has commenced work on the development of an assessment methodology for the socio-economic value of recreational fisheries in the Wider Caribbean Region and the testing of such methodology in the eastern Caribbean/Lesser Antilles States. A draft manual was prepared and is being tested in Colombia, Bonaire and Trinidad and Tobago. Testing in Trinidad and Tobago is being conducted at the recreational fishing tournaments.

The aggregation of the catches of Atlantic blue marlin and Atlantic sailfish by the artisanal fleet in the data collection system, due to both species being commonly known by a single local name, continues to be addressed. Data collectors have been re-trained with respect to species identification and accurate recording of the species names.

The table below indicates the dates on which required information was submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with Commission requirements which is to be reviewed by the SCRS, or another relevant response.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	1 October 2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	19 August 2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	19 August 2013.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	19 August 2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Mid-term report on joint ICCAT Ministry of Food Production project to establish data collection system submitted 23 September 2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	No specific data submitted, however, results of Shoy (2010), a study of the recreational/part-time fishery of the north-west coast of Trinidad, can be made available.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para. 87 [88]	Not applicable.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	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	Not applicable.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	17 May 2013.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No scientific programmes for billfish implemented to date.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No methods applied to date.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	19 August 2013.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	19 August 2013.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Plan not yet fully developed.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	19 August 2013.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	19 August 2013.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Domestic observer program not yet implemented. Generally, no discards in the fisheries.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Domestic observer program not yet implemented. Generally, no discards in the fisheries.
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	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	19 August 2013.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Artisanal fisheries data reported in the Task I and Task II statistics submitted on 19 August 2013.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. All of the catch is utilised; generally no discards in the fisheries. No related research conducted.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ**

Hechmi Missaoui

SUMMARY

The management of tuna fishing is regulated by national legislation and the ICCAT Recommendations. Within the framework of the implementation of the ICCAT Recommendations, in particular Rec. 12-03, Tunisia reduced its fishing capacity in 2012 to 21 vessels. The number of tuna vessels fell from 42 in 2010 to 21 in 2012, i.e. a 50% reduction. In addition, a system of allocation of individual vessel quotas was applied. In 2012, the collection of fishing statistics on bluefin tuna was carried out on the basis of the documents required by Rec. 12-03, the on-board observer programme on towing vessels (size and weight sampling at the time of capture), and in the farming facilities (size and weight sampling at the time of caging and harvesting). Moreover, in compliance with Rec. 10-10, the competent authority, in cooperation with research, deployed scientific observers on 5% of the swordfish and tuna catching vessels. On this basis, the information collected on discards and bycatches did not indicate any bycatches of sea birds, turtles or marine mammals in the course of the fishing operations. However, the bluefin tuna that died during the transfer operations and in the farming facilities (42 t) were used as biological material in studies on the reproduction and growth of bluefin tuna and to prepare the Task II statistical documents. It should be noted that research studies are mainly focused on bluefin tuna. While research and survey studies as well as a management plan are being developed for swordfish and small tunas, in the case of sharks, Tunisia does not have sufficient information.

RÉSUMÉ

La gestion de la pêche de thonidés est régie par les textes réglementaires nationaux et les recommandations de l'ICCAT. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des Recommandations de l'ICCAT et notamment la Rec. 12-03, la Tunisie a réduit sa capacité de pêche en 2012 à 21 navires ; l'effectif de thoniers est passé de 42 navires en 2010 à 21 navires en 2012, soit un taux de réduction de 50 %. De même, un système d'allocation de quota individuel pour chaque navire de pêche a été appliqué. En 2012, la collecte des statistiques de pêche de thon rouge est réalisée par les documents établis en vertu de la Rec. 12-03, le programme d'observation à bord des remorqueurs (échantillonnages de taille et de poids au moment de capture) et dans les fermes d'engraisement (échantillonnages de taille et de poids au moment de la mise en cage et de mise à mort). Aussi et en application de la Rec. 10-10, l'autorité compétente en coopération avec la recherche a couvert 5 % des navires de capture d'espadon et de thonidés par des observateurs scientifiques. Les informations ainsi collectées sur les rejets et les prises accessoires n'ont pas détecté des prises accessoires d'oiseaux de mer, de tortues ou de mammifères marins au cours des opérations de pêche. Toutefois, les quantités de thon rouge mortes pendant les opérations de transfert et dans les fermes d'engraisement (42 t) ont servi de matériel biologique pour les études de reproduction et de croissance chez le thon rouge et dans l'établissement des documents statistiques de Tâche II. Il est à signaler que les études de recherche sont focalisées notamment sur le thon rouge. Des études de recherche et de prospection ainsi qu'un plan de gestion sur l'espadon et les thons mineurs sont en cours tandis que pour les requins, la Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations suffisantes sur ces espèces.

RESUMEN

La ordenación de la pesca de túnidos se rige por los textos reglamentarios nacionales y las recomendaciones de ICCAT. En el marco de la implementación de las Recomendaciones de ICCAT, y especialmente la Rec. 12-03, Túnez ha reducido su capacidad pesquera en 2012 a 21 buques, los efectivos atuneros han pasado de 42 buques en 2010 a 21 buques en 2012, es decir una reducción del 50%. Asimismo, se ha aplicado un sistema de asignación de cuota individual para cada buque pesquero. En 2012, la recopilación de estadísticas de pesca de atún rojo se realizó conforme a lo establecido en la Rec. 12-03, al programa de observadores a bordo de remolcadores (muestreos de talla y peso en el momento de la captura) y en las granjas (muestreo

de talla y peso en el momento de la introducción en jaula y el sacrificio). Asimismo y en aplicación de la Rec. 10-10, las autoridades competentes, en cooperación con la investigación, han conseguido una cobertura de observadores científicos del 5% de los buques de captura de pez espada y túnidos. En la información recopilada sobre descartes y captura fortuita no ha detectado captura fortuita de aves marinas, tortugas marinas o mamíferos marinos durante las operaciones de pesca. Sin embargo, los atunes rojos que murieron durante las operaciones de transferencia y en las granjas (42 t) se han utilizado como material biológico para los estudios sobre reproducción y crecimiento de atún rojo y para establecer los datos estadísticos de Tarea II. Cabe señalar que los estudios de investigación se han centrado principalmente en el atún rojo. Se están desarrollando estudios de investigación y prospecciones, así como un plan de ordenación para el pez espada y los pequeños túnidos, mientras que, en lo que concierne a los tiburones, Túnez no dispone de información suficiente sobre estas especies.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures des thonidés et d'espadon ont totalisé en 2012 7.403 t, marquant une baisse de 1,74 % par rapport à l'année 2011.

Pour le thon rouge, le TAC de la Tunisie a été alloué à 21 navires de pêche de thon rouge conformément à la méthodologie établie par l'ICCAT (niveaux de capture et fourchettes de longueur).

Pendant la campagne, le nombre de jours de mer effectué par les navires de pêche autorisés a atteint 234 jours contre 585 jours réalisés en 2011 ; cette dégression peut être expliquée notamment par le rétablissement constaté du thon rouge dans les pêcheries méditerranéennes.

La production moyenne par jour de mer de la flottille thonière active est de 4.347 tonnes pendant la campagne 2012 contre 1.456 tonnes pendant la campagne 2011, soit un taux d'augmentation de près de 200 %.

La production moyenne par thonier actif s'élève à près de 48 tonnes en 2012 contre 37 tonnes en 2011, soit un taux d'augmentation de 29,7 % ; ceci pourrait s'expliquer par la réduction du nombre total des thoniers autorisés à exercer la pêche au thon rouge.

Il est à signaler qu'une cellule de veille au niveau de l'administration a assuré en 2012 le suivi instantané des activités de pêche, les prises, les tailles de capture et les positions de capture des zones de pêche. Parmi les prises totales réalisées, soit 1017.400 t, 701 t ont été mises en cage dans les fermes d'engraissement tunisiennes et 278.290 t ont été acheminées dans les fermes d'autres CPC.

Les échantillonnages réalisés en mer et dans les fermes d'engraissement ont révélé un poids moyen de capture de 57 kg avec un taux de 3,8 % de taille entre 10 et 30 kg dans les captures totales. A remarquer que le poids moyen de capture a aussi enregistré une légère augmentation, en effet le poids moyen des pièces de thon rouge capturées au cours de la campagne 2011 était de 54,3 kg.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

En Tunisie, la collecte des données statistiques sur les thonidés et l'espadon et le suivi de la traçabilité de ces espèces sont assurés via les journaux de pêche à bord des navires. Pour le thon rouge, le système de gestion électronique de la pêche établi en 2011 permet la communication des informations entre les navires et l'autorité compétente.

De plus, les programmes d'observation en mer et le contrôle des débarquements dans les ports par les gardes pêche complètent les informations sur la destinée des captures et la composition spécifique dans le cas des pêcheries artisanales.

Un programme d'échantillonnage de thon rouge a été accompli au moment des opérations de transfert en mer et la mise en cage avec un taux de couverture global de 5,3 %. Le poids moyen estimé des échantillons a été pris en compte dans le calcul du poids total des prises.

Différents aspects scientifiques sur le thon rouge et les thons mineurs sont en cours d'étude tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT. Les principaux aspects suivis sont :

* *Relations biométriques et facteur de condition du thon rouge* : Les échantillonnages ont été réalisés au large des côtes tunisiennes (Mer Ionienne – Méditerranée Centrale) au mois de juin 2012. Les individus sauvages ont été au nombre de 170 avec 33 individus mâles et 37 individus femelles identifiés. Du même échantillon, 473 individus ont été mesurés et pesés à la fin de l'engraissement au cours de la période allant du 09 novembre au 08 décembre 2012 dans la ferme d'engraissement installée dans la région de Mahdia .

Les paramètres mesurés sont les 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.

Ces mesures ont été effectuées pour avoir les structures démographiques et les relations :

- Longueur-longueur (LLR) : $L1 = a L2^b$
- Longueur-poids (LWR): $TW = a L^b$
- Le Facteur de Condition Fulton's (K) (Froese, 2006): $K = 105 TW / FL^3$ avec TW (kg) le poids total et FL (cm) la longueur à la fourche .

La comparaison de K entre les individus sauvages et les individus engraisés a été effectuée par le test de Student (Zar, 2010). Les paramètres des relations précédentes (LLR et LWR) a et b, le coefficient de détermination (R^2) et l'écart type (S.D.) ont été estimés par la méthode de moindre carré et testés par le test de Student, et la comparaison entre les groupes d'individus a été déterminée par l'analyse de la covariance ANCOVA (Zar, 2010). Ces analyses statistiques ont été traitées par le logiciel STATISTICA (Statsoft Inc, version 7.1)

Résultats :

- 1- Fréquences des tailles : au total 643 individus ont été étudiés :170 individus sauvages et 473 individus engraisés (**Tableau 1**). Pour les individus sauvages, la longueur à la fourche a été entre 114 et 242 cm avec une moyenne de 141,92 +/- 28,19 cm et un poids entre 28,5 et 268 kg avec une moyenne de 58,38 +/- 42,50 kg. La longueur moyenne (FL) pour les mâles a été de 143,79 +/- 38,23 cm et celle des femelles a été de 161,05 +/- 61,56 cm. FL pour les individus engraisés a été entre 120 et 274 cm avec une moyenne de 208,61 +/- 33,43 cm. TW a été entre 35 et 485 kg avec une de 201,56 kg .

La fréquence de taille des individus sauvages indique que les classes 120 et 130 cm dominent avec des proportions respectives de 39% et 28% (**Figure 1**). Les gros poissons ont une mode de 210 cm. Alors que pour les individus engraisés, les classes 210 et 220 cm dominent avec des pourcentages respectifs de 19% et 25% (**Figure 2**). Nous notons la présence de la mode 140 cm pour les petits individus.

- 2- Relations longueur-longueur LLR: toutes les relations LLR (**Tableau 2**) montrent de fortes significations (test de Student, $p < 0,01$ et $R^2 > 0,94$). Pour les deux groupes de poissons (sauvages et engraisés), les relations LLRs: FL / TL et FL / CFL montrent des allométries positives et celles de FL/LD1 a été négative. L'ANCOVA a montré des différences significatives seulement pour l'intercepte (a) dans LLR ($CFL = a + b FL$ et $LD1 = a + b FL$) entre poissons sauvages et engraisés .

Pour les poissons sauvages, nous notons une isométrie entre FL et CFL. Les relations FL-TL et FL-LD1 montrent la même allométrie pour les deux sexes.

- 3- Relations longueur-poids LWR : les relations LWR montrent de fortes significations (t-test, $p < 0,001$ et $R^2 \leq 0,95$). Pour les individus sauvages $b = 2,7897$ avec une allométrie négative et pour les individus engraisés $b = 3,0156$ avec isométrie (**Tableau 3**). L'analyse de la covariance montre des différences significatives pour LWR (intercepte a et la pente b) entre les deux groupes de poissons (sauvages et engraisés) (**Tableau 4, Figure**).

4- Facteur de Condition : le Facteur de Condition (K) a des faibles valeurs de 1,58 pour les poissons sauvages (classe 200 cm) et 1,93 pour ceux engraisés (classe 190 cm) (**Figure 4**). Les fortes valeurs pour les poissons sauvages ont été pour les classes 110 cm (K = 1,99) et pour ceux engraisés 260 cm (K = 2,34). Nous notons pour K qu'il y a une différence significative (t-test, $p < 0.01$) entre les moyennes des poissons sauvages (K = 1,85 +/- 0,21) et ceux engraisés (K = 2,07 +/- 0,18). Cependant, il n'y a pas de différence significative (t-test $p = 0,54$) entre les mâles (K = 1,87 +/- 0,23) et les femelles (K = 1,90 +/- 0,20) des individus sauvages.

Discussions :

Les relations LLR, LWRs et le Facteur de Condition K pour le thon rouge ont montré des différences significatives entre les individus du thon rouges sauvages et ceux engraisés pour les relations: $CFL = a + b FL$; $LD1 = a + b FL$ et $TW = a FLb$ et la moyenne de K. Les trois paramètres CFL, LD1 et K sont connus par leurs augmentations sous l'influence de processus d'engraissement (Aguado-Gimenez et García-García, 2005). Nous notons qu'il n'y a pas de différence pour K entre les mâles et les femelles sauvages. Ceci est en accord avec les résultats de Percin et Akyol (2009).

Il est connu que les paramètres de la relation LWR sont affectés par une série de paramètres: l'habitat, la maturité des gonades, le sexe, l'alimentation et des différences annuelles des conditions environnementales (Froese, 2006). Plusieurs auteurs ont noté des différences pour LWR du thon rouge entre les régions de la Méditerranée (**Tableau 5**).

En conclusion, cette étude a fourni de nouveaux résultats sur les relations longueur-longueur et longueur-poids et le facteur de condition K pour le thon rouge pêché dans la Mer Ionienne. Ces relations sont utiles pour les biologistes de pêche et pour l'aménagement des pêcheries et principalement dans l'évaluation des stocks.

* *Etude de la croissance du thon rouge* : L'épine dorsale de thon rouge a été prélevée pendant différentes actions d'échantillonnage. Ceci est dans l'objectif de la détermination de l'âge et l'élaboration des modèles de croissance. Les analyses des échantillons sont en cours.

* *Etudes des larves de la bonite Auxis rochei*

Un programme de recherche scientifique sur les larves des thonidés mineurs est en en cours d'exécution. Pour les prospections, nous utilisons le filet bongo avec un maillage de 335 μ et 505 μ . Les stations d'échantillonnage sont sous forme de grille et l'équidistance est de 10 miles nautiques. Les principaux paramètres environnementaux suivis sont la profondeur, la température, la salinité, les courants marins, la chlorophylle-a et la biomasse du zooplancton. La totalité des côtes tunisiennes ont été prospectées. Les échantillons et les données sont en cours d'analyses.

Les larves de la bonite *Auxis rochei* ont été localisées au large des limites du plateau continental (150 à 220 m), soit 70 à 100 miles de la côte de Sousse (**Figure 5**). Les stations de présence des larves d'*A. rochei* ont représenté une aire continue. Nous notons que la plus forte concentration a été de 738 larves/10m².

* *Débarquements des thons mineurs le long des côtes tunisiennes* : les données des débarquements des thons mineurs pêchés le long des côtes tunisiennes de 1995 à 2010 montre que les principaux débarquements sont enregistrés dans le port de Teboulba avec une proportion voisine de 1/3 (**Figure 6**). Les ports de Mahdia, Sidi Daouad, Sfax et Kelibia ont eu des pourcentages entre 7 et 10% chacun.

La moyenne des débarquements de ces espèces (1995-2010) est de l'ordre de 2813 tonnes. Les principales espèces sont la bonite (38,9%), la pélamide (33,0%) et la thonine (27,1%) (**Figure 7**).

Concernant l'évolution mensuelle des débarquements, nous notons la saisonnalité de l'activité (**Figures 8 et 9**). En effet, la principale activité de pêche s'enregistre en mai et juin.

ANNEXE I DE LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	20/09/2013.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Pour l'année 2012 : 30/07/2012. Pour l'année 2013 : 29/07/2013.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Pour l'année 2013 : 29/07/2013. Pour l'année 2012 : 30/07/2012.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Pour l'année 2013 : 29/07/2013. Pour l'année 2012 : 30/07/2012.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Pour l'année 2012 : 30/07/2012. Pour l'année 2012 : 30/07/2012.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Pour l'année 2013 : 29/07/2013. Pour l'année 2012 : 30/07/2012.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas apposé ou récupéré de marque.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable. Selon la loi nationale, la pêche sportive et récréative des thonidés n'est pas autorisée.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable. Selon la loi nationale, la pêche récréative des thonidés n'est pas autorisée.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	30/07/2013.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	18/07/2013.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'information sur cette espèce.
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	17/07/2013 (la date d'affichage du formulaire à remplir dans le site de l'ICCAT).
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable. Selon la loi nationale, la pêche sportive et récréative de thon rouge n'est pas autorisée.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	29/07/2013.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	12/09/2013.
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	29/07/2013.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	30/07/2013.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable. La Tunisie dispose une flottille pour la pêche de thon rouge en Méditerranée.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées.	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas relevé de prises accessoires non autorisées de thon rouge.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. La Tunisie dispose une flottille pour la pêche de thon rouge en Méditerranée.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable pour la Tunisie car cette déclaration concerne le thon

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
		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 pour la Tunisie car cette déclaration concerne le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable. Les thoniers ne ciblent pas la pêche de ces espèces.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de flottille pour la pêche de thon rouge dans le Golfe de Guinée.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de flottille pour la pêche de l'espadon du Nord.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de programme de recherche sur ces espèces.
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. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
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. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
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. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur cette espèce sujet.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur cette espèce.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur cette espèce.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur cette espèce.
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	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	13/02/2013.
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-	09/07/2013.

<i>Numéro</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
	10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	29/07/2013.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Non applicable. En Tunisie, les navires artisanaux n'exercent pas la pêche de thon rouge.
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	20/09/2013.

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, DEUXIÈME PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3 (RAPPORT DE GESTION)

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	<p>-La Tunisie a déployé un effort pour appliquer les exigences de déclaration dans les délais requis.</p> <p>-Le plan de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité au titre de 2013 présenté au cours de la réunion intersession à Séville a été respecté et tous les programmes y relatifs (notamment le programme d'observation nationale et programme d'inspection conjointe) ont été exécutés.</p> <p>-En vue de garantir la mise en œuvre de ces programmes, la Tunisie accomplit avant chaque saison de pêche une session de formation au profit des observateurs nationaux et des inspecteurs.</p> <p>-Des journées de sensibilisation au profit des pêcheurs de thon rouge et d'espadon ont été organisées pour insister sur l'importance du respect de la réglementation nationale et des dispositions de l'ICCAT dans la conservation des pêcheries.</p> <p>-Pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de ces espèces, des efforts supplémentaires sont fournis par les services de la pêche pour renforcer les opérations de contrôle en coordination avec les services de la garde maritime.</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 a rempli toutes ses exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires. Toutefois, les informations relatives aux requins et aux oiseaux de mer ne sont pas encore disponibles à l'état national.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	31/07/2013.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
		finalisation	la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	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 effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas ces types de navires et le transbordement en mer est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non applicable. L'accès aux navires sous pavillon étranger dans les ports tunisiens est interdit sauf sous autorisation préalable.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Non applicable. L'accès aux navires sous pavillon étranger dans les ports tunisiens est interdit sauf sous autorisation préalable.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non applicable. L'accès aux navires sous pavillon étranger dans les ports tunisiens est interdit sauf sous autorisation préalable.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Non applicable. L'accès aux navires sous pavillon étranger dans les ports tunisiens est interdit sauf sous autorisation préalable.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Non applicable. L'accès aux navires sous pavillon étranger dans les ports tunisiens est interdit sauf sous autorisation préalable.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Non applicable. L'accès aux navires sous pavillon étranger dans les ports tunisiens est interdit sauf sous autorisation préalable.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. L'accès aux navires sous pavillon étranger dans les ports tunisiens est interdit sauf sous autorisation préalable.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable. L'accès aux navires sous pavillon étranger dans les ports tunisiens est interdit sauf sous autorisation préalable.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclue des accords d'accès.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclue des accords d'accès.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	08/05/2013.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer.
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas ces types de navires.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas ces types de pêche.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	26/06/2013.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	03/10/2013.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	31/07/2013.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	18/07/2013.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations à ce sujet.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations à ce sujet.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	05/03/2013 et 02/05/2013 (liste actualisée).
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	30/08/2013.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	10/04/2013.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	8 déclarations de mise en cage.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de madragues.
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de madragues.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2013	11/02/2013.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	11/02/2013.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas modifié son plan de pêche.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 12-03, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 12-03	30/09/2013.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2012	13/03/2013.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	10/04/2013. 21 navires de capture de thon rouge sont autorisés.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	27/03/2013 et 20/04/2013 (liste actualisée). 27 autres navires de thon rouge sont autorisés.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	07/05/2013.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui.
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	11/02/2013.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	11/02/2013.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	10/05/2013.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	09/07/2013.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	13/02/2013.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	13/02/2013.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	5 rapports envoyés à l'ICCAT.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	2 rapports envoyés à l'ICCAT.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	20/06/2013.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas déposé ou récupéré de marque et elle n'a pas remis à l'eau de poissons de moins de 30 kg.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	29 BCD émis.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	24/09/2013.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas apposé de

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
		marque des BCD	marques ou récupéré de marque.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas d'informations en ce sujet.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'importe pas de l'espadon entier.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas changé les sceaux et les signatures de validation.
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	27/06/2013.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas ces types 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	27/06/2013.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	10/09/2013.
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.
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche du germon du Nord.
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche du germon du Sud.
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. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.

<i>Catégorie</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Information requise</i>	<i>Réponse</i>
		par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
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. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
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)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
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	Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action pour la conservation des tortues marines, une coopération s'est établie entre le Centre des Activités Régionales pour les Aires Spécialement Protégées (CAR/ASP) et l'Institut National des Sciences et Technologie de la Mer (INSTM) pour suivre la nidification de <i>Caretta caretta</i> dans les zones de nidification. Le but de la mission consiste à mesurer l'importance de l'activité de nidification de la tortue marine, recenser les problèmes qui entravent ce phénomène et assister les nouveau-nés à gagner la mer. Les nids sont protégés par des cages métalliques du piétinement et des dérangements des visiteurs et les nouveau-nés sont assistés pour ne pas finir dans les filets des pêcheurs. Les nids déposés dans des endroits jugés risqués (possibilité d'inondation ou difficulté pour les petits à rejoindre la mer) sont transférés dans des endroits plus sûrs. Sur le plan législatif, l'arrêté du 28 septembre 1995 relatif à l'organisation de la pêche stipule que la chasse, la destruction, la capture, la vente, l'achat, le colportage et la détention des tortues marines sont prohibés en tout temps.
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	10/09/2013.
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	20/09/2013.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de programme pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques autres que le eBCD.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas déclaré d'objection 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 l'harmonisation des textes nationaux portant sur l'exercice de la pêche de thon rouge avec la Rec. 12-03 visant à l'établissement d'un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement pour le thon rouge, un arrêté a été décrété en date du 13 juin 2013 par le Ministre de l'Agriculture portant modification de l'Arrêté du 21 mai 2008 sur l'organisation de la pêche de thon rouge. Il fixe notamment la période de pêche pour les thoniers et les tailles réglementaires autorisées pour la pêche.

En outre, et en vue d'assurer une meilleure gestion des pêcheries d'espadon, une décision ministérielle qui fixe les périodes de fermeture annuelles de la pêche a été décrétée et une circulaire a été diffusée aux services régionaux pour multiplier les efforts de contrôle dans les pêcheries d'espadon en coordination avec les différents services concernés.

Pour les autres espèces, comme les petits thonidés, une base de données est en train d'être mise en place pour servir de base d'établissement d'un plan de gestion national.

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

Malgré le nombre élevé d'exigences de déclaration communiquées à l'ICCAT, la Tunisie a déployé un effort louable pour répondre à toutes ces exigences et a communiqué toutes les données requises.

A signaler que la multiplicité des exigences et les délais courts fixés pour certaines données ont conduit parfois à les envoyer sur deux parties (avant et après le délai). On cite dans ce cas le rapport relatif aux échantillonnages dans les fermes dont la date d'envoi fixée par l'ICCAT est arrêtée avant le 31 juillet alors que les fermes d'élevage n'ont terminé leurs mises en cage qu'au début du mois d'août.

En outre, d'autres difficultés sont rencontrées lors de la soumission des déclarations applicables à la Tunisie comme :

- la non disponibilité de certains formulaires dans le site web de l'ICCAT avant le délai de la soumission comme le cas de l'exigence S13 ;
- la fixation du délai d'une exigence à une date antérieure à la date de diffusion de la circulaire y relative aux CPC. C'est le cas de l'exigence SW0 3003 ; la date limite d'envoi de l'information demandée est le 15 janvier 2013 alors que la circulaire y relative est parvenue le 26/02/2013.

Tableau 1. Résumé des paramètres du thon rouge échantillonné en Tunisie (2012).

	<i>Variable</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>min</i>	<i>moyenne</i>	<i>max</i>	<i>SD</i>
Sauvage	TL	170	124	152,976	258	29,748
	FL	170	114	141,929	242	28,189
	CFL	170	118	146,547	252	29,102
	LD1	170	34	42,870	68	7,308
	TW	170	28,5	58,385	262	42,502
	K	170	1,434	1,851	2,499	0,201
Sauvage ♂	TL	33	125	155,061	258	41,06
	FL	33	114	143,788	242	38,226
	CFL	33	119	147,909	252	38,954
	LD1	33	35	42,939	66	9,682
	TW	33	28,5	66,150	262	61,560
	K	33	1,466	1,871	2,499	0,207
Sauvage ♀	TL	37	124	161,054	247	39,039
	FL	37	116	150,081	233	37,099
	CFL	37	118	155,243	242	39,225
	LD1	37	35	44,865	68	9,889
	TW	37	30	74,447	217	57,862
	K	37	1,458	1,903	2,429	0,233
Engraisé	TL	473	127	223,486	290	35,255
	FL	473	120	208,615	274	33,432
	CFL	427	125	215,911	283	36,023
	LD1	427	26	60,386	77	9,107
	TW	473	35,0	201,564	485	80,958
	K	473	1,469	2,069	2,953	0,176

Tableau 2. Paramètres des relations LLR et LLW du thon rouge de la Mer Ionienne (**: $p < 0,01$).

	<i>X=FL/ Y=</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>SEa</i>	<i>SEb</i>	<i>R²</i>	<i>p</i>
Sauvage	TL	3,850	1,051	1,101	0,008	0,99	**
	CFL	0,596	1,028	1,023	0,007	0,99	**
	LD1	7,104	0,252	0,681	0,005	0,94	**
	TW	$5,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	2,790	0,000	0,047	0,95	**
Sauvage ♂	TL	1,001	1,071	2,051	0,014	0,99	**
	CFL	1,658	1,017	1,710	0,011	0,99	**
	LD1	6,892	0,251	0,968	0,006	0,98	**
	TW	$4,4 \cdot 10^{-5}$	2,827	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0,071	0,98	**
Sauvage ♀	TL	3,464	1,050	1,798	0,012	0,99	**
	CFL	-2,942	1,054	2,184	0,014	0,99	**
	LD1	5,339	0,263	1,072	0,007	0,97	**
	TW	$3,6 \cdot 10^{-5}$	2,871	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0,114	0,97	**
Engraisé	TL	4,244	1,051	0,846	0,004	0,99	**
	CFL	0,873	1,037	1,129	0,005	0,99	**
	LD1	7,102	0,257	0,603	0,003	0,95	**
	TW	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-5}$	3,016	0,000	0,044	0,97	**

Tableau 3. Tests de Student pour l'isométrie de croissance relative du thon rouge (sauvage et engraisé) ($p = 0,01$).

	<i>X=FL</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>SEb</i>	<i>tobs</i>	<i>Allométrie</i>
Sauvage	TL	1,051	0,008	6,664	+
	CFL	1,028	0,007	4,007	+
	LD1	0,252	0,005	158,980	-
	TW	2,790	0,047	4,465	-
Sauvage ♂	TL	1,071	0,014	5,177	+
	CFL	1,017	0,011	1,489	=
	LD1	0,251	0,006	114,994	-
	TW	2,827	0,071	2,452	-
Sauvage ♀	TL	1,050	0,012	4,279	+
	CFL	1,054	0,014	3,820	+
	LD1	0,263	0,007	106,112	-
	TW	2,871	0,114	1,126	=
Engraisé	TL	1,051	0,004	12,720	+
	CFL	1,037	0,005	6,720	+
	LD1	0,257	0,003	259,434	-
	TW	3,016	0,044	0,351	=

Tableau 4. Tests de Student pour la comparaison des relations LLR et LWR entre poissons du thon rouge sauvages et ceux engraisés ($p = 0,05$).

<i>X=FL</i>	<i>Intercepts a₁ et a₂</i>				<i>Slopes b₁ et b₂</i>			
	<i>Y = Sauvage</i>	<i>Engraisé</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>a₁ et a₂</i>	<i>Sauvage</i>	<i>Engraisé</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>b₁ et b₂</i>
TL	3,850	4,244	1,68	=	1,051	1,051	0,003	=
CFL	0,596	0,873	4,66	≠	1,028	1,036	0,714	=
LD1	7,104	7,102	4,15	≠	0,252	0,257	0,786	=
TW	$5,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-5}$	11,39	≠	2,790	3,016	4,712	≠
<i>Y =</i>	<i>Sauvage ♂</i>	<i>Sauvage ♀</i>	<i>t</i>		<i>Sauvage ♂</i>	<i>Sauvage ♀</i>	<i>t</i>	
TL	1,001	3,464	1,018	=	1,071	1,798	1,193	=
CFL	1,658	-2,942	1,164	=	1,012	2,184	2,002	=
LD1	6,892	5,339	0,860	=	0,251	1,072	1,325	=
TW	$4,4 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$3,6 \cdot 10^{-5}$	1,012	=	2,827	2,871	0,238	=

Tableau 5. Paramètres des relations LWR pour le thon rouge sauvage et engraisé de la Mer Méditerranée selon différents auteurs.

<i>Auteurs</i>		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>Area</i>
ICCAT 2010	Sauvage	$2,95 \cdot 10^{-5}$	3,009	-	Méditerranéen
El Tawil <i>et al.</i> , 2004	Sauvage	$4 \cdot 10^{-5}$	2,821	790	Libye
Aguado-Gimenez et García-García, 2005)	Sauvage	0,070*	2,72	336	Baléare
Hattour, 2003	Sauvage 2000	$4 \cdot 10^{-5}$	2,429	390	Tunisie
	Sauvage 2001	$2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	2,964	175	
Tzoumas <i>et al.</i> , 2010	Wild	$5,94 \cdot 10^{-5}$	2,752	416	Grèce
	Sauvage	$5,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	2,790	170	Tunisie
Sinovic <i>et al.</i> , 2004	Engraisé ⁺	$2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	2,96	534	Adriatique
Katavic <i>et al.</i> , 2002	Engraisé	0,0050*	3,29	36	Adriatique
Aguado-Gimenez et García-García (2005)	Engraisé	0,0074*	3,19	223	Baléare
Percin et Akyol 2010	Engraisé	0,0053*	3,19	702	Mer Egée
Tzoumas <i>et al.</i> , 2010	Engraisé	$0,83 \cdot 10^{-5}$	3,182	2661	Grèce
	Engraisé	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-5}$	3,016	473	Tunisie

* Standardisé au cm/g (Froese, 2006), + TW = a TL^b,

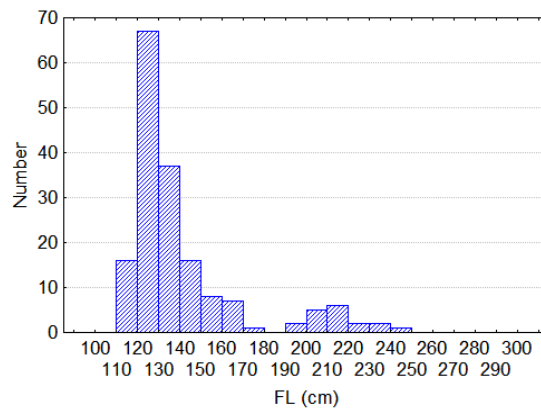


Figure 1. Fréquences des tailles du thon rouge sauvage pêché dans la Mer Ionienne (Méditerranée Centrale) en 2012.

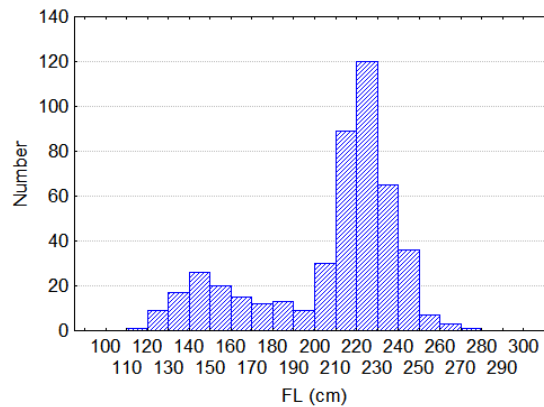


Figure 2. Fréquences des tailles du thon rouge engraisé pêché dans la Mer Ionienne (Méditerranée Centrale) en 2012.

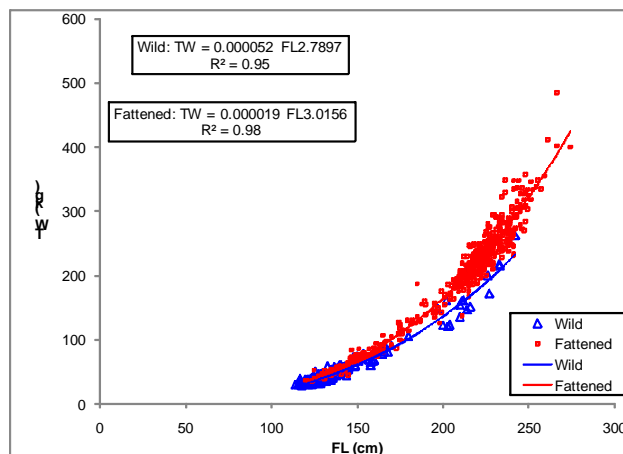


Figure 3. Relation longueur-poids (FL/TW) du thon rouge sauvage et engraisé pêché dans la Mer Ionienne (Méditerranée Centrale).

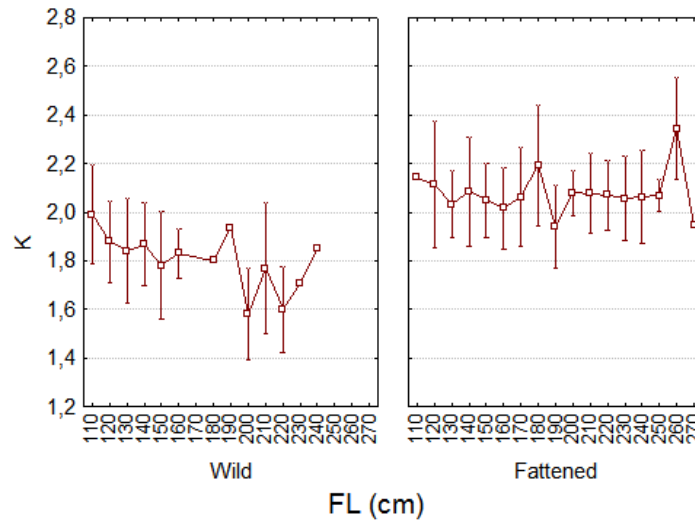


Figure 4. Facteur de condition par classe de taille (moyenne de $K \pm SD$) du thon rouge sauvage et engraisé pêchés dans la Mer Ionienne (Méditerranée Centrale).

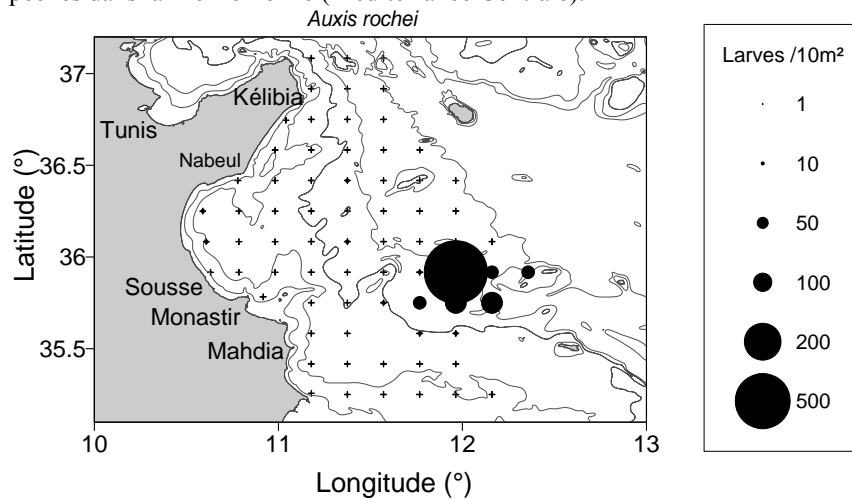


Figure 5. Distribution des larves d'*Auxis rochei* dans l'Est tunisien (été 2008), les symboles (+) indiquent les stations d'échantillonnage.

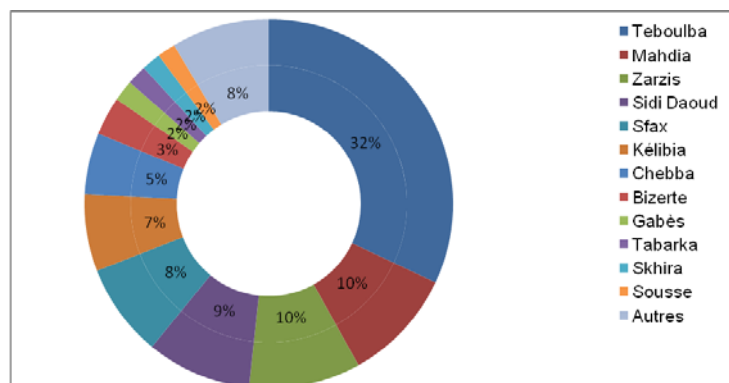


Figure 6. Principaux ports débarquant les thons mineurs en Tunisie (moyenne 1995-2010).

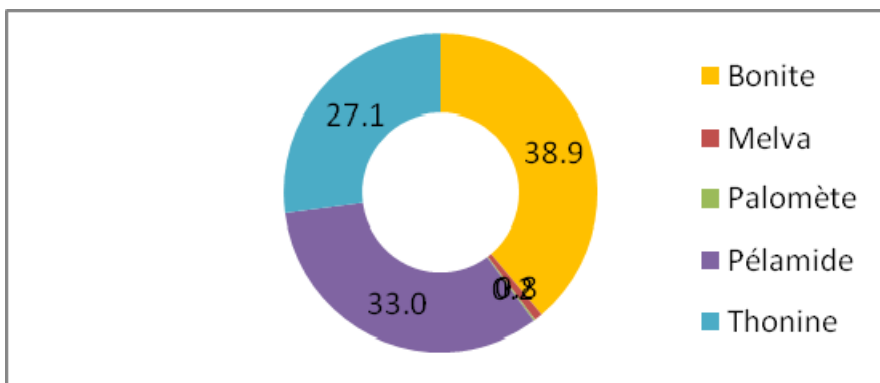


Figure 7. Proportions spécifiques des débarquements des thons mineurs en Tunisie (moyenne 1995-2010).

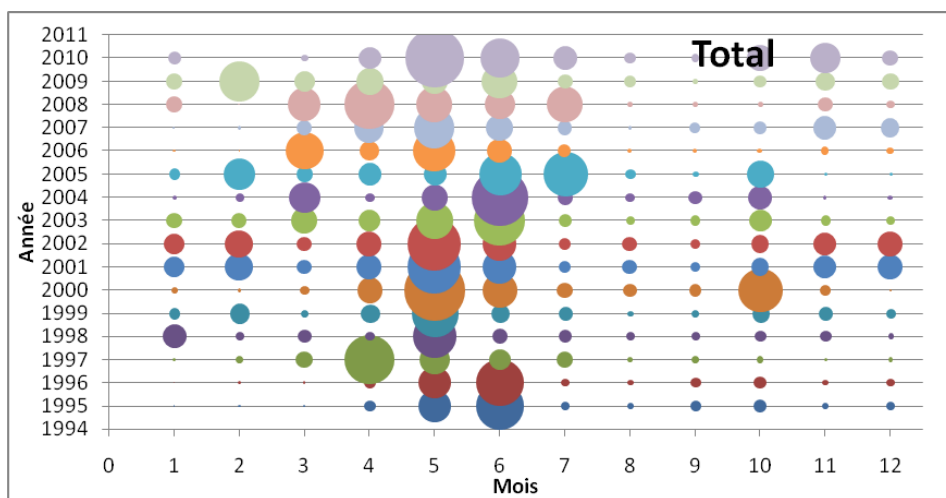


Figure 8. Amplitudes des débarquements mensuels des thons mineurs en Tunisie (moyenne 1995-2010).

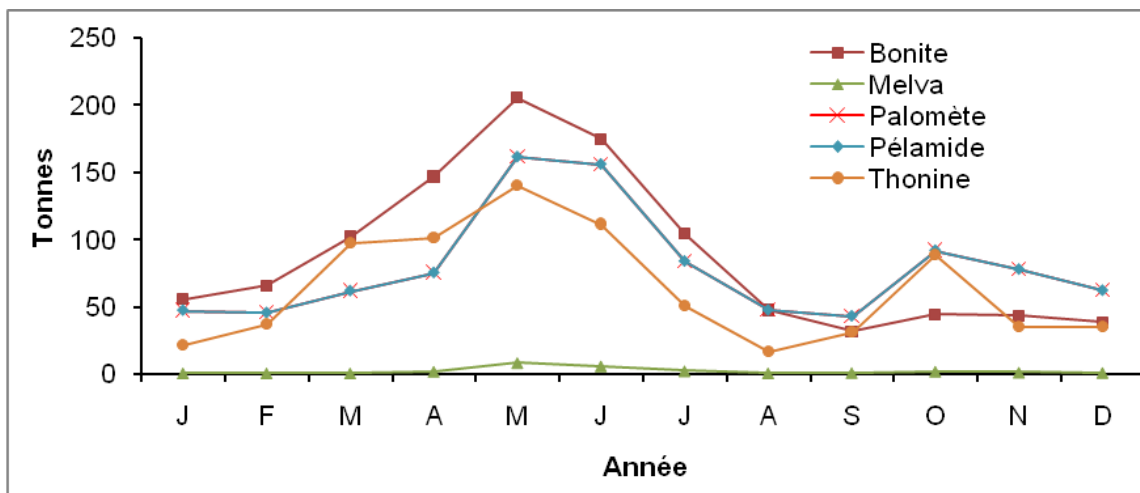


Figure 9. Evolution mensuelle des débarquements des thons mineurs en Tunisie (moyenne 1995-2010).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TURKEY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TURQUIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TURQUÍA**

SUMMARY

In the course of 2012, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like fishes amounted to 38,993 t. In 2012, Turkey's total catch of bluefin tuna, albacore, Atlantic bonito and swordfish were 535.5 t, 61.7 t, 35,764.2 t, and 79.7 t, respectively. The entire bluefin tuna catch was caught by purse seiners, the majority of which have an overall length of 35 to 62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the eastern Mediterranean region. The bluefin tuna catch started in May and finished in early June. The ICCAT recommendations and resolutions were transposed into national legislation and implemented. All conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, which take into consideration the relevant ICCAT regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

Au cours de 2012, la prise totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées s'est élevée à 38.993 t. En 2012, la prise totale turque de thon rouge, de germon, de bonito à dos rayé et d'espadon a totalisé 535,5 t, 61,7 t, 35.764,2 t et 79,7 t, respectivement. Toute la prise de thon rouge a été réalisée par des senneurs, dont la plupart avait une longueur hors-tout de 35 à 62 m. Les opérations de pêche se sont déroulées intensivement dans la baie d'Antalya dans le Sud de la Turquie et dans la région de la Méditerranée orientale. La capture de thon rouge a débuté au mois de mai et s'est terminée au début du mois de juin. Les recommandations et résolutions imposées par l'ICCAT ont été traduites dans la législation nationale et mises en œuvre. Toutes les mesures de conservation et de gestion relatives à l'espadon et aux pêcheries et à l'élevage du thon rouge sont réglementées par la législation nationale, à travers des notifications, qui tient compte des réglementations pertinentes de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Durante el transcurso de 2012, la captura total de túnidos y especies afines ascendió a 38.993 t. En 2012, las capturas totales turcas de atún rojo, atún blanco, bonito y pez espada ascendieron a 535,5 t, 61,7 t, 35.764,2 t y 79,7 t, respectivamente. Toda la captura de atún rojo la realizaron cerqueros que en su mayoría tienen una eslora total de 35-62 m. Las operaciones de pesca se llevaron a cabo de forma intensiva en la bahía de Antalya, en el sur de Turquía, y en la región del Mediterráneo oriental. La captura de atún rojo comenzó en mayo y finalizó a principios de junio. Las recomendaciones y resoluciones de ICCAT han sido incorporadas a la legislación nacional e implementadas. Todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación respecto al pez espada y las pesquerías y cría de atún rojo están reglamentadas en la legislación nacional mediante notificaciones, que tienen en cuenta las reglamentaciones relacionadas de ICCAT.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2012 the total catch of tuna and tuna-like fishes (including small tunas and swordfish) was 38,993 t, an increase with respect to 2011.

1.1 Albacore

Albacore, which used to be by-catch from the bluefin tuna fishery in the past, has increasingly been caught as the target species in recent years. Although the catch quantity of albacore has increased from 402 t in 2010 to 1,395.7 t in 2011, total catch in 2012 decreased remarkably to 61.7 t (**Table 1**). The fishing season for this species was concentrated between May and July in the eastern Mediterranean Sea.

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Bonitos play a major role in Turkish fishery. Bonito fishing is carried out intensively in the Black Sea and the Marmara Sea using purse seines, gillnets, surrounding nets and handlines. Although there had been a considerable decrease in catch quantity since 2005, the total catch in 2012 increased to 35,764.2 t.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

Turkey's total catch of bluefin tuna in 2012 was 535.5 t, an increase compared to the previous year (527.5 t in 2011). Almost all of the total purse seine catch 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 11 fishing vessels in 2012, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The majority of the bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 35-62 m and a tonnage between 128-694 GRT. All fishing vessels were monitored through a satellite based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). In addition to the fishing vessels, 25 vessels were licensed as towing vessels. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners by tonnage for the period 2004-2012 is presented in **Table 2**.

The bluefin tuna fisheries in 2012 started on 16 May and ended on 14 June. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the eastern Mediterranean region. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted in October, December and early January.

1.4 Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Turkey is carried out in the Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea. While swordfish fishing is carried out using harpoon in the northern Aegean Sea, it is carried out by longlines in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. The total catch amount in 2012 was 79.7 t. 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 fishery is carried out in the Aegean Sea and the eastern Mediterranean Sea using purse seines, gill nets and encircling gillnets. In 2012, the total catches of little tunny and bullet tuna were 1,644.7 t and 907.2 t, respectively.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Research

2.1.1 Research on swordfish and albacore

Several scientific papers were issued in 2012 with respect to incidental and by-catches in the pelagic gillnet fishery for albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius L.*), age and growth of swordfish in the Aegean Sea, effects of natural conditions on the CPUEs of albacore and swordfish gillnet fishery, factors affecting Mediterranean albacore catch rates from gillnet fleet, testes development and maturity classification of albacore and the levels of selected metals in albacore from the eastern Mediterranean Sea.

Turkey has continued to conduct random sea surveys to collect biological data together with supporting oceanographic data through national research institutes or universities. The results of the survey known as the "Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program" and implemented by Ege University Faculty of Fisheries were submitted to the SCRS on 22 June 2012.

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 By-catch and Discard Data" was prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 31 July 2013 in response to the reporting requirement Ref. No. BYC S41.

In reference to the reporting requirement on the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (Ref. No. BYC S42)"; two scientific papers entitled "Turkish Pelagic Gillnet Fishery for Swordfish and Incidental Catches

in the Aegean Sea” and “Turkish Driftnet Fishery for Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and Incidental Catches in the Eastern Mediterranean” have been issued by researchers from the Faculty of Fisheries, Ege University.

2.1.2 Research on bluefin tuna

Scientific work on age and growth analysis, reproduction biology, determination of diet composition and genetic analysis of eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in Turkish waters is carried out on a regular basis.

During 2012, a pilot study to better estimate number and weight of caged E-BFT was implemented in order to comply with the requirements of paragraph 87 of ICCAT Recommendation [10-04]. Under the scope of the pilot study, Stereoscopic Underwater Camera and AM100 Tuna Sizing and Counting System was tested on 9 January 2012 at the facilities of AKUA-KOCAMAN Fisheries Production and Marketing Company, which is located in the region of Gerence/IZMIR, with the participation of MoFAL inspectors, researchers from the Faculty of Fisheries of Ege University and representatives from the company referred to above. The results of the pilot study were submitted to the SCRS and documented as SCRS/2012/052. Another pilot study has been scheduled for the 2013 E-BFT harvesting season and a similar methodology to that suggested in SCRS/2012/052 will be used.

Researchers from the Faculty of Fisheries, University of Istanbul, have contributed to scientific research on biometric relationships of Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) from the North-east Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, which was documented as SCRS/2012/104. The relationships obtained provide detailed information by geographical area, month and sex. The biometric relationships could be incorporated into the ICCAT conversion factors table, where information for the East Atlantic and Mediterranean stock is particularly limited. Turkish researchers also participated in research on the subject of migratory and homing behaviors of bluefin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea (SCRS/2013/89).

2.2 Statistics

During the bluefin tuna fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock to determine and pre-announce the closure time to 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 analysis of fishery data. Technical work to update and integrate the current vessel registry system into the FIS has continued. FIS comprises data on landings, logbooks, vessel monitoring system, sale notes, observer and control forms, first buyer notification, and storage notification.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT on 17/09/2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2013.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2013.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. No information/data on any recovered tags was received from the fishermen and industry. Turkey has not released any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no recreational or sport fisheries took place for the reference period of reporting. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no recreational or sport fisheries took place for the reference period of reporting. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Turkey has no involvement in pelagic Sargassum fishery / harvest.
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 31/07/2013.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no recreational or sport fisheries for E-BFT took place for the reference period of reporting. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2013.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para. 87 [88]	Sent to ICCAT on 16/09/2013.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2013. Revised version was submitted to ICCAT on 02/08/2013.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in W-BFT fishery.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2013.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Researchers from Turkey contributed to the SCRS documents referenced SCRS/2012/104, SCRS/2013/089 and another study entitled "Crossing the Line: Migratory and Homing Behaviors of Bluefin Tuna in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea" (published as SCRS/2013/89).
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Turkey has no catches/discards of W-BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. However, researchers from Turkey contributed to the SCRS document No. SCRS/2012/104.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20 m LOA or greater.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC operating FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC catching Northern Atlantic SWO. However, CPUE and discard data for Mediterranean Swordfish has been sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC taking any species of billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC which has discarded marlin/spearfish.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of shark species for the reference reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of shark species for the reference reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of shark species for the reference reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there exists no local consumption for the shark species concerned. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there exists no local consumption for the shark species concerned. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches and/or releases of the shark species concerned for the reference reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches and/or releases of the shark species concerned for the reference reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Turkey has not yet developed specific identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no data pertaining to by-catch of sea turtles has been received from the industry and research institutes. Reported to ICCAT on 13/02/2013.
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 findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of seabird for the reference reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2013.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	A report on the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards was sent to ICCAT on 31/07/2013 together with the reporting requirement S41. Additionally, two related scientific papers entitled “Turkish Pelagic Gillnet Fishery for Swordfish - Incidental Catches in the Aegean Sea” and “Turkish Driftnet Fishery for Albacore - Incidental Catches in the Eastern Mediterranean” have been issued by researchers from Ege University. These studies have revealed the selectivity and effectiveness of the fishing gear used and biomass ratios of non-target species to target species.

Table 1. Catches (t) of tunas and tuna-like species (2004-2012).

<i>Species</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Atlantic bonito	5,701	70,797	29,690	5,965	6,448	7,036	9,401	10,018.9	35,764.2
Bluefin tuna	1,075	990	806	918	879	665.4	409.4	527.5	535.5
Swordfish	386	425	410	423	386	301	334	189.6	79.7
Albacore	27	30	73	852	208	631	402	1,395.7	61.7
Little tunny	568	507	1,230	785	1,072	1,309	1,046	1,437.4	1,644.7
Bullet tuna	284	1,020	1,031	993	836	1,873	1,081	2,551.8	907.2

Table 2. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2004-2012).

<i>Tonnage (as GRT)</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
<50	3	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
51-100	1	7	4	2	3	-	-	-	-
101-200	9	16	8	4	13	5	-	7	2
201-300	40	50	42	44	50	30	6	1	2
301-400	7	8	6	7	9	6	1	2	2
>400	8	14	14	18	21	16	10	7	5

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>)		30
Atlantic bonito (<i>Sarda sarda</i>)	25	
Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>)	125	
Little tunny (<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>)	45	

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**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 activity of the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOT) engaged in ICCAT during 2012 was greater than in 2011. There was a slight increase in the number of fishing vessels licensed to fish in Bermuda, while the British Virgin Islands saw a small decline in the number of registered fishers. Overall, the level of catches was lower than in previous years and remains modest. This was primarily due to reduced catches of yellowfin tuna and wahoo in Bermuda and fewer catches of bigeye and southern albacore in St. Helena. UKOT fishing activity is primarily artisanal or sports-related (the UKOTs do not have any registered fishing vessels over 20 metres targeting tuna or tuna-like species). However, the UK Overseas Territories are looking to develop commercially viable fisheries, which is important to 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 such fisheries, including developing sustainable management plans and facilitating development of the sector (with the UK providing, as necessary, support for scoping studies on fish stocks, model legislation and fisheries monitoring and patrols). The establishment of robust management frameworks is, however, dependent upon long-term investment, which is in turn reliant on the retention of some existing quotas and an increase to others, such as swordfish and southern albacore. Through Bermuda and the UKOTs, the Sargasso Sea Alliance was represented at the 2012 Subcommittee on Ecosystems meeting in Sète, following which the SSA developed analyses of the importance of the Sargasso Sea to tuna and tuna-like species and the contribution of the area to the catches of these species by Member States. These data and analyses are being further developed within the Subcommittee on Ecosystems.

RÉSUMÉ

Le niveau des activités de pêche menées en 2012 par le Royaume-Uni (territoires d'outre-mer) dans le cadre de l'ICCAT était supérieur à celui de 2011. Le nombre de navires de pêche autorisés à pêcher dans les Bermudes a connu une légère augmentation, alors que le nombre de pêcheurs inscrits dans les îles vierges britanniques a connu une légère baisse. Globalement, le niveau des captures était plus faible que par le passé et il demeure modeste. Ceci était principalement dû aux prises réduites d'albacore et de thazard bâtard aux Bermudes et à la baisse des captures de thon obèse et de germon du sud à Ste Hélène. Les activités de pêche du Royaume-Uni (territoires d'outre-mer) sont principalement artisanales ou sportives (le Royaume-Uni -Territoires d'outre-mer ne compte aucun navire de pêche enregistré de plus de 20 mètres ciblant les thonidés ou les espèces apparentées). Toutefois, le Royaume-Uni (territoires d'outre-mer) cherche à développer des pêcheries commercialement viables, ce qui est important pour son développement économique. Les territoires reconnaissent leur responsabilité vis-à-vis de la gestion soutenable de leurs environnements naturels et ils travaillent avec le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni pour développer ces pêcheries, élaborer notamment des plans de gestion soutenables et faciliter le développement du secteur (le R-U fournissant, si nécessaire, l'appui pour les études de champ sur les stocks de poissons, la législation modèle et le suivi des pêcheries et les patrouilles). Or, l'établissement de solides cadres de gestion dépend d'un investissement à long terme qui, à son tour, dépend du maintien de certains quotas existants et de l'augmentation d'autres, tels que celui de l'espadon et du germon du Sud. Par le biais des Bermudes et du Royaume-Uni (territoires d'outre-mer), la Sargasso Sea Alliance (SSA) a été représentée à la réunion du Sous-comité des écosystèmes tenue à Sète en 2012, suite à quoi la SSA a élaboré des analyses de l'importance de la mer des Sargasses pour les thonidés et les espèces apparentées et de la contribution de la zone aux prises de ces espèces par les États membres. Ces données et analyses font l'objet d'un développement plus poussé au sein du Sous-comité des écosystèmes.

RESUMEN

El nivel de actividad pesquera de los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido que participan en ICCAT ha sido mayor en 2012 que en 2011. Se produjo un ligero incremento en el número de

buques pesqueros con licencia para pescar en Bermudas, mientras que en las islas Vírgenes británicas se produjo un ligero descenso del número de pescadores registrados. En general, el nivel de capturas fue inferior al de años anteriores y sigue siendo pequeño. Esto se debe principalmente a las reducidas capturas de rabil y peto en Bermudas y a las menores aún de patudo y atún blanco del sur en Santa Elena. La actividad pesquera del Reino Unido-TU es principalmente artesanal o relacionada con el deporte (los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido no tienen registrado ningún buque pesquero de más de 20 metros que se dirija a los túnidos o especies afines). Sin embargo, los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido están considerando desarrollar pesquerías comercialmente viables, lo que es importante para su desarrollo económico. Los Territorios de ultramar reconocen sus responsabilidades para con la ordenación sostenible de su entorno natural y han estado trabajando con el Gobierno del Reino Unido para desarrollar dichas pesquerías, lo que incluye elaborar planes de ordenación sostenible y facilitar el desarrollo del sector (facilitando el Reino Unido, cuando sea necesario, el respaldo de estudios sobre los stocks de peces, modelos de legislación y seguimiento pesquero y patrullas). Sin embargo, el establecimiento de un marco sólido de ordenación depende de la inversión a largo plazo que, a su vez, depende de mantener algunas de las cuotas existentes y de aumentar otras, como la del pez espada y la del atún blanco del sur. A través de Bermudas y los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido, la Alianza del mar de los Sargazos (SSA) fue representada en la reunión del Subcomité de ecosistemas de 2012 celebrada en Sete, tras lo cual la SSA desarrolló análisis de la importancia del mar de los Sargazos para los túnidos y especies afines y la contribución del área a las capturas de estas especies por parte de los Estados miembros. El Subcomité de Ecosistemas está desarrollando más en profundidad estos datos y análisis.

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

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Bermuda

The number of vessels licensed to fish commercially in Bermuda in 2012 rose again to 200 vessels (up from 193 in 2011 and 179 vessels in 2010) as vessels previously affected by local policies introduced in 2010 returned to the fishery. The number of vessels actively fishing for tunas and tuna-like species remains at about one-third of this total. 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 fiberglass commercial fishing vessels. A small number of vessels are configured for pelagic longlining but only one vessel is currently active. Most of the fishing effort is conducted in the inner 50 km (including two offshore banks) of the Bermuda Exclusive Economic Zone. The active longliner fishes further offshore; however, all fishing occurs within Bermuda's EEZ and the fish captured are consumed on the island.

Limited development of longline fishing in Bermuda has meant that quotas for swordfish, albacore tuna and bluefin tuna have not been fully utilized. However, the development of the offshore fishery is an important component of Bermuda's plans to diversify the local fishery as reef fish stocks close to the island are essentially fully exploited. A second application for a longline license was recently received by the Department of Environmental Protection and is currently under consideration.

St. Helena

The main commercially exploited resources are yellowfin, bigeye, albacore and skipjack tunas which are seasonal, and normally in abundance between February and June each year. Wahoo, mackerel and various species of groundfish make up the bulk of catch throughout the remainder of the year.

All fish from the local commercial fleet are landed daily and delivered to the processing plant within 12 hours of being caught. Fishing is by reel-rod/pole and line by the local fishermen. No longlining was carried out during the period. Types of bait used are live, dead and artificial. A maximum of 19 boats fished throughout the year although only 12 boats fished on a full-time basis.

British Virgin Islands

During the 2012 and 2013 season there were 6 local commercial fisherpersons/vessels that primarily fished for ICCAT species of interest. The one particular vessel that targets the swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) has been inoperable due to mechanical problems and personal family matters. This, coupled with unforeseen weather, played a major factor in the reduced numbers of vessels in operation during the fishing season. The majority of catches came from annual fishing tournaments that target tuna/tuna-like species, and sport-fishing activity.

Turks and Caicos Islands

The Turks and Caicos Islands archipelago is made up of three (3) shallow water banks, primarily the Caicos Bank, the Turks Bank, and the Mouchoir Bank. There is limited fishing activity recorded for the Mouchoir Bank, and fishers require a "Mouchoir Bank license" in order to undertake any sort of fishing in the area. The Turks and Caicos Banks however, are utilized much more, by comparison, for both local consumption and exports of *Panulirus argus*, *Strombus gigas* and some scale fish species for personal use. Approximately 85% of the vessels utilized in the TCI are small retrofitted V-hull boats ranging in length from 4-7 metres with 85-115 hp outboard engines; the remaining 15% of registered vessels are less than 20 metres, powered by diesel inboard engines. The larger vessels normally carry between 5-12 men onboard for a trip, whilst the smaller vessels carry between 1-3 people on board for a day's fishing.

Commercial fishers from the TCI are opportunistic, targeting more than one commercially exploitable fishery at a time. Methods of legal capture include free diving (with no underwater breathing apparatus), in depths ranging from 3 to 30 meters. The day of a fisher using a small V-hull boat begins by leaving the docks any time after 6:30-7:00 a.m. and returning up until 5:00 pm or by sunset, which is considered 1 boat-day. The bigger vessels go out and remain for 3-15 days, depending on activity.

The numbers of registered fishers has been in decline in recent years, partly due to management decisions to decrease effort by limiting the numbers of assistant fishers allowed. Within the past ten years, commercial fisheries have directly employed an average of 360 fishers per year. In 2010-2011 fishing season, the number of commercially licensed fishers was 288 and the year 2011-2012 saw another decrease to 243 registered fishers. Likewise, registered vessels have gradually declined from 154 licensed vessels in 2009-2010 to 131 in 2010-2011 and a continued trend to 118 in 2011-2012. This trend may be partly due to economics, since in years past some fishers registered two vessels. The 2012-2013 fishing season saw similar trends to 2011-2012 in that 115 vessels and 256 fishers were registered for the fishing season.

Section 2: Research and statistics*Bermuda*

The total catch of tunas and tuna-like species by the Bermuda domestic fleet in 2012 was c.181.7 metric tons (t). This represents a decrease in landings of about 42.4 t from the previous year, which can largely be attributed to a decrease in yellowfin tuna and wahoo landings year over year. Details of the catch composition are presented in **Table 1**.

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 48 blue sharks caught by the longliner in 2012 were released alive. Incidental catches of shortfin mako sharks by the vessel are also released unless already dead on the line. 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 2012. 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 are also sought after by local recreational fishers. A survey of recreational fishing activity was conducted in 2011 and results indicate 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. Logbooks that were distributed following the survey to provide further information on this sector's activities will be collected and analysed in the coming year. Measurements of fish at local fishing tournaments continued. 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 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. Only 7 blue marlins and 4 white marlins were landed in 2012.

Through Bermuda and the UKOTs, the Sargasso Sea Alliance (SSA) was represented at the 2012 Subcommittee on Ecosystems meeting in Sète. Following this, the SSA developed analyses of the importance of the Sargasso Sea to tuna and tuna-like species and the contribution of the area to the catches of these species by Member States. These data and analyses are being further developed within the Subcommittee on Ecosystems.

St. Helena

Fish landings into the Fisheries Corporation over the period January 2012 to December 2012 totalled some 275.32 metric tons of fish. This was one of the poorer seasons as the albacore and skipjack tunas did not arrive to St Helena's shores in any abundance. However, it was an unusual phenomenon to see marlin in such great abundance. Of the total amount caught, 73% of the species consisted of tuna, 4% of wahoo, 11% of skipjack, 4% 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 Exclusive Fishing Zone 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. The main ICCAT species caught in 2012 over a total of 2,498 fishing days are presented in **Table 2**.

British Virgin Islands

Most fishing activity occurred within the inner 50 km and the associated banks of the Virgin Island's Exclusive Economic Zone with vessels seldom venturing further offshore. Details of landings can be found in **Table 3**. During the 2012/13 fishing season 1.98 metric tons of tuna and tuna-like species were locally caught and landed.

Turks and Caicos Islands

Fishing activity with regards to the ICCAT species is presently focused on sport related or artisanal fishing for domestic consumption in the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI). A study beginning at the end of September 2013, to assess the viability of a commercial pelagic fishery, has been initiated. Catch and effort of the ICCAT species is likely to increase thus providing a more representative statistic of actual species within TCI waters. Notably, as the vessel undertaking this research is registered to the US, this means that the catches will be allocated to US quota. Monitoring and data collection processes are being strengthened to ensure that all catches are fully accounted for.

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 has not been exploited for exports in previous years, but the 2013 fishing season which began in August, has shown the potential for commercial exports.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	20/10/2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	26/07/2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	26/07/2013.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	26/07/2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	26/07/2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	26/07/2013.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	No tagging undertaken.
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	26/07/2013 – Any recreational catches included in Task I and Task II data. Bermuda recreational fishing survey conducted in 2011.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Ongoing capacity and budgetary limitations have prevented establishment of dedicated observer programmes.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Nothing to report.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	UK-OTs' engagement with ICCAT through the Sargasso Sea Alliance is ongoing. Further consideration of this issue was agreed by the Commission in 2012. Through Bermuda and the UK-OTs, the Sargasso Sea Alliance was represented at the 2012 Subcommittee on Ecosystems meeting in Sète following which the SSA developed analyses of the importance of the Sargasso Sea to tuna and tuna-like species and the contribution of the area to the catches of these species by Member States. These data and analyses are being further developed within the Subcommittee on Ecosystems.
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	No bluefin tuna caught recreationally in 2012.
S15	Size sampling from farms	No bluefin tuna farming activities undertaken.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para. 87 [88]	No bluefin tuna farming activities undertaken.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	No bluefin tuna farming activities undertaken.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	No bluefin tuna farming activities undertaken.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	26/07/2013: Catches/discards reported in Bermudan ST02-T1NC.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	No confiscated bluefin tuna within the UK-OTs.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Bermuda held talks with the United States at the 2012 Commission Meeting. Provisions were made in Rec. 12-02 (paragraph 6e) but research plans are still pending.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No stock or scientific assessments undertaken.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No research undertaken due to resource/capacity issues.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	26/07/13: In Task I and Task II data.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	UK-OT vessels do not operate in the Gulf of Guinea.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	26/07/13: In Task I and Task II data.
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.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	31/07/13.
SHARKS		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	26/07/13.
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. UK-OTs did not capture any of these 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.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No oceanic whitetip sharks caught.
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 turtles caught. Please refer to Bermuda Annual Report for further information.
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 record of any seabirds caught.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	26/7/2013: Information contained within Task I & Task II data.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Nothing to report.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measures include the use of circle hooks and monofilament line by the longliner in Bermuda. • In 2012 the UK Government, following

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Part II: (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Submitted.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Text is contained within the Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	13 September 2013.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Vessels are not chartered by UK-OTs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Vessels are not chartered by UK-OTs.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. No transshipments take place.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No transshipments take place.
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 transshipments take place.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No transshipments take place.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Rec. 12-07 not applicable: No vessels over 12 m in

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			length land in UK-OTs.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Rec. 12-07 not applicable: No vessels over 12 m in length land in UK-OTs.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Rec. 12-07 not applicable: No vessels over 12m in length land in UK-OTs.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Rec. 12-07 not applicable: No vessels over 12 m in length land in UK-OTs.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Rec. 12-07 not applicable: No vessels over 12 m in length land in UK-OTs.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Rec. 12-07 not applicable: No vessels over 12.m in length land in UK-OTs.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Rec. 12-07 not applicable: No vessels over 12 m in length land in UK-OTs.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Rec. 12-07 not applicable: No vessels over 12 m in length land in UK-OTs.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	No access agreements were submitted in 2012.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	See Section 5.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20 m are in operation.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20 m are in operation.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20 m are in operation.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Recreational and sports fisheries in Bermuda are subject to legislation on minimum catch sizes. Data is collected from fishing tournaments and a voluntary logbook scheme has been implemented. No sport fishing takes place in St. Helena. The limited amount of recreational fishing 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.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No reports submitted.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No reports submitted.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Nothing to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Reply to Letter of Concern sent to the ICCAT Secretariat on 16 October 2013.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No reports submitted.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No reports submitted.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Bluefin tunas are not farmed in UK-OTs.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Bluefin tunas are not farmed in UK-OTs.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. Bluefin tunas are not farmed in UK-OTs.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Bluefin tunas are not farmed in UK-OTs.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tunas in the

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<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		plans for 2013	eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Bluefin tunas are not farmed in UK-OTs.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Bluefin tunas are not farmed in UK-OTs.
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. Applies to bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	UK-OTs does not participate in Joint Operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. UK-OTs does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. UK-OTs does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. UK-OTs does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. UK-OTs does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Bluefin tuna is only caught within Bermudian waters. Only one BFT was captured in 2012. BFT monthly reports for January to September were sent to the ICCAT Secretariat. Reports for October to December were not submitted, however there were no BFT catches during this period.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable to UK-OTs.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	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	One.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. UK-OTs does not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Applies to Bluefin tunas in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	UK-OTs does not tag tuna tails.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	List of authorized vessels that fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012 submitted to the

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			Secretariat on 1 July 2013. However, all vessels are below 20 m.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012 submitted to the Secretariat on 1 July 2013. However, all vessels are below 20 m.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. UK-OTs does not operate a FAD fishery in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. All vessels are below 20 m.
	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	<p>Capital and capacity limitations remain an issue of concern within the Turks and Caicos Islands. The lack of dedicated/official landing sites still poses a threat to management, as fishers are able to land their catches at any point throughout the islands, making it more difficult for the Fisheries Department to collect necessary data. It is hoped that new management measures will be implemented to improve collection methods, accuracy and consistency.</p> <p>Bermuda shares the same concerns. In addition, due to the limitations of the Bermuda Customs Declaration System, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has been unable to accurately determine the amount of bigeye tuna and swordfish imported into the island. However, the Customs Department has recently upgraded their system to better identify imports, and DEP will be working with them in the coming year to improve reporting in this area.</p>
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs (TRO)	SDP validation applies to St. Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	See entry for TRO 2006.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs (SWO)	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. UK-OTs does not target Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. UK-OTs does not target Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. UK-OTs does not target Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. UK-OTs does not target Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Management Plan submitted on 13 September 2013.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	UK-OTs does not target northern Albacore.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable as UK-OT quota is 100 t.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Bermuda does not prohibit dead discards. There were no dead discards of marlin in St. Helena.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including	In Bermuda, most marlins are released but a small number are landed in specialized billfish

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<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
		monitoring, control and surveillance measures	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. Only 7 blue marlins and 4 white marlins were landed in 2012.
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 does not catch hammerhead sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. UK-OTs does not catch silky sharks.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	579 kg of shortfin mako was bycaught by the UK-OTs in 2012. Catches are utilised for human consumption.
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	UK-OTs does not target or catch silky sharks.
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)	Catches of silky, porbeagle, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip or thresher sharks were not reported in 2012 and are rarely caught. The terms and conditions of the one Bermudian longline vessel licence stipulate the release of all sharks (if alive). Structured development of sustainable fisheries is a core component of the UK Government's environmental strategy for its Overseas Territories. The UK is working closely with Territories to achieve this objective by focusing on a range of areas, including the strengthening of licensing conditions and drafting of appropriate fisheries legislation. Whilst legislative changes are being considered, implementation can take time and is impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation yet to be processed. The development of sustainable fisheries is underpinned by the need for good environmental stewardship, including compliance with all ICCAT conservation measures.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	There is no record of any turtles caught in the UK-OTs. 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.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	The Bermudian longliner has not caught any seabirds in the six years of operation.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	The majority of fishing gears in the UK-OTs are pole and line or rod and reel, which helps reduce by-catch. The Bermudian longliner uses circle

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			hooks and monofilament line. By-catch levels are very small.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objections to ICCAT Recommendations raised by the UK-OTs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation and management measures. The minimum legal sizes required by ICCAT for bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish have already been incorporated into the local legislation. In addition, minimum sizes are legislated for white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs) and blue marlin (114 kg/250 lbs), and a minimum size of 3.2 kg (7 lbs) was established for wahoo in 2010 as a precautionary measure, since it is one of the most frequently caught species in Bermuda waters. The legislated minimum sizes are for commercial and recreational fishers.

Fisheries wardens are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

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, 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. Foreign vessels are licensed for longline fishing only - the use or carriage of nets is not allowed within the fishery limits of St. Helena.

There was no take-up of foreign vessel licensing within St. Helena EEZ during 2012, although the opportunity to do so still exists. All foreign vessels taking up licenses to fish are required to be registered on the ICCAT Register to fish and have on board an operational Vessel Monitoring System as part of the conditions of the license.

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.

British Virgin Islands

The Territory continues its efforts to better utilize its allotted quota in parallel to efforts to encourage and enhance the harvesting of the offshore fisheries. The implemented logbook programme and continual monitoring of fishing tournaments has contributed to better catch reporting and further monitoring systems are being developed.

The VI Fisheries Act, 1997 and VI Fisheries Regulations, 2003, remain the primary legislation setting limits with regard to any fishery, the declaration of any species as a protected species, declaration of any area as a protected area and the granting or refusal to grant licenses with respect to any fishery. The process involves ministerial declaration, based on the advice of the Chief Conservation and Fisheries Officer and consultation with the Fisheries Advisory Committee. This provides a ready framework for compliance with ICCAT management recommendations. The government of the Virgin Islands is still in the process of updating both the VI Fisheries Act of 2007 and the VI Fisheries Regulations of 2003.

Currently efforts are made to inspect vessels and gears of each commercial fishing applicant. Focus is placed primarily on new applicants and random gear inspections of current license holders are undertaken, though limitations on human capacity greatly limits the frequency of such efforts.

Turks and Caicos Islands

In relation to ICCAT conservation and management measures, species caught for local consumption, or catch and release sports fishing will continue to be monitored. In addition, the processing plant and vessel that were granted the research permit are guided by a stringent set of conditions that seek to ensure that the research is carried out in a manner that is sustainable to DEMA and ICCAT standards. Data including weight of landed catch, species caught and other basic information will be collected.

There are enforcement officers at processing plants to inspect the catches brought in by fishers to ensure that laws are not infringed upon, but are adhered to, specifically; the method of capture, place of capture, the size of individual animals meeting required sizes set out in the Fisheries Protection Ordinance. The new exploratory fishery for pelagic species (undertaken by US-registered vessels) will be monitored by having an officer on board the vessel at all times during engagement in fishing activities, who will ensure that size, by-catch and other species specific regulations are not infringed upon.

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

Capital and capacity limitations remain an issue of concern within the Turks and Caicos Islands. The lack of dedicated/official landing sites still poses a threat to management, as fishers are able to land their catches at any point throughout the islands, making it more difficult for the Fisheries Department to collect necessary data. It is hoped that new management measures will be implemented to improve collection methods, accuracy and consistency.

Bermuda shares the same concerns. In addition, due to the limitations of the Bermuda Customs Declaration System, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has been unable to accurately determine the amount of bigeye tuna and swordfish imported into the island. However, the Customs Department has recently upgraded their system to better identify imports, and DEP will be working with them in the coming year to improve reporting in this area.

Ascension is a dependent of the UK Overseas Territory of St. Helena. Ascension has exceptionally limited staff resources and as such their fisheries licensing regime has only this year been reviewed by external experts in fisheries legislation from the UK Government. This review has identified a number of issues which require resolution, particularly with regards to ensuring their licensing regime is robust and fit-for-purpose. As a consequence of this review, Ascension is currently redrafting their fisheries license guidance and procedures, of which one key aspect is compliance with ICCAT conservation measures, including ensuring the completion of formal access agreements. The UK Government is pleased to note that it is anticipated that a revised licensing and management policy for Ascension, which will include provision for ICCAT requirements, will be implemented in 2014.

Table 1. Species composition of the Bermuda domestic fleet catch.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Weight (t)</i>
Yellowfin tuna	65.6
Bluefin tuna	0.4
Bigeye tuna	0.03
Blackfin tuna	11.5
Albacore tuna	0.2
Atlantic black skipjack tuna	5.7
Skipjack tuna	0.2
Wahoo	88.2
Blue marlin	1.9
White marlin	0.1
Swordfish (North Atlantic)	1.4
Shark	6.4
Other small tuna species	0.07
TOTAL	181.7

Table 2. Species composition of St. Helena domestic fleet catch.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Weight (t)</i>
Yellowfin tuna	149
Albacore tuna	2
Bigeye tuna	51
Skipjack tuna	29
Wahoo	12
Shark	<0.5
Marlin	12

Table 3. Summary table of landings of tuna and tuna-like species within the British Virgin Islands (UK) during 2012- 2013.

<i>Code</i>	<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>Weight (t)</i>
BLF	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i>	Blackfin tuna	0.11
YFT	<i>Thunnus albacores</i>	Yellowfin tuna	1.36
SWO	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	0
WAH	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	Wahoo	0.45
KGM	<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	King mackerel	0.06
BON	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	Atlantic bonito	0
SAI	<i>Istiophoridae albicans</i>	Sailfish	0
WHM	<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>	White marlin	(0 catch and release)
BUM	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Blue marlin	(0 catch and release)
BIL	<i>Istiophoridae</i>	Other/unclassified billfish	0
	<i>Thunnus spp.</i>	Other/unclassified tuna	0
	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin mako	0
Total landed			1.98

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: National fisheries information

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2012 was 10,082 t, an increase of about 27% from 7,952 t in 2011. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) increased from 2,773 t in 2011 to 3,651 t in 2012, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2012 to 4,109 t from 3,010 t in 2011. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2012 an estimated 916 t of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 11 t compared to 2011. Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 25 t to 112 t from 2011 to 2012, bigeye tuna landings increased by 150 t compared to 2011 to an estimated 869 t in 2012, and albacore landings increased from 2011 to 2012 by 3 t to 425 t.

Section 2: Statistics and research

2.1 Fisheries statistics

2.1.1 Tropical tuna fishery statistics

Yellowfin tuna

Yellowfin is the principal species of tropical tuna landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated landings increased to 4,109 t in 2012, from the 2011 landings estimate of 3,010 t (**Table 2.1-YFT**). The 2012 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. A high proportion of the 2012 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (1,727 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 2012 corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico (1,254 t). Total commercial and total recreational landings in 2012 were 2,382 t and 1,727 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 2.1**.

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 87 t in 2011 to 112 t in 2012 (**Table 2.2-SKJ**). Estimates of recreational harvests of skipjack continue to be reviewed and could be revised again in the future. **Figure 2.2** presents nominal catch rate information (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) based on logbook reports.

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 2012 increased by approximately 150 t from 719 t in 2011 to 869 t (**Table 2.3-BET**). Note that, like yellowfin, the estimates of rod & reel catch are considered provisional and may be revised based on results of a future review of recreational harvest estimates. **Figure 2.3** presents nominal catch rates (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) estimated from logbook reports.

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 2.4**. Estimated total catches of albacore were about 425 t in 2012, an increase of 3 t from 2011 (**Table 2.4-ALB**).

Bluefin tuna

The U.S. bluefin fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, limits on catches per trip, and size limits. These regulations are designed to manage total U.S. landings in conformance with ICCAT recommendations. U.S. provisional estimated landings and dead discards for 2012 from the northwest Atlantic (including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 713 t and 202 t, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent an increase of approximately 11 t from the 2011 estimates. The 2012 catches by gear were: 52 t by harpoon, 420 t by commercial rod and reel and 149 t by recreational rod and reel, 292 t by longline (including discards) of which 105 t were from the Gulf of Mexico, 1 t by handline and 2 t by purse seine (**Table 2.5-BFT**).

In response to 1992 regulations limiting the allowable catch of small fish by U.S. fishermen, in conformity with ICCAT agreements, enhanced monitoring of the recreational rod and reel fishery was implemented in 1993 for the purpose of providing near real-time advice on catch levels by this fishery. This monitoring activity has continued and has included estimation of catches by finer scale size categories than reported above. The preliminary estimates for the 2012 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 63 t of fish 66-114 cm, 43 t of fish 115-144 cm, 36 t of fish 145-178 cm, and 6 t of fish >178 cm SFL.

2.1.3 Swordfish fishery statistics

For 2012, the provisional estimate of U.S. vessel landings and dead discards of swordfish was 3,651 t (**Table 2.6-SWO**). This estimate represents an increase from the 2,774 t estimated for 2011. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2012 (compared to 2011) were: 690 t (372 t) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 2,259 t (1,936 t) from the northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 4 t (15 t) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 698 t (451 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. The observer sampling data, in combination with logbook reported effort levels, support estimates of approximately 13,525 fish discarded dead in 2012. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated tonnage discarded dead in 2012 was 258 t, of which 249 was estimated due to longline gear. Overall, the estimates of dead discarded catch increased by about 35 t compared to the 2011 levels, and corresponded to approximately 7% of the commercially landed catch.

Total weight of swordfish sampled for sizing U.S. commercial landings by longline, trawl, and handline was 3,064 t, 14 t, and 151 t in 2012. The weight of sampled swordfish landings in 2012 were 96%, 51%, and 96% of the U.S. total reported annual landings of swordfish for longline, trawl, and handline, respectively. Again, incorporation of late reports into the estimated 2012 landings figure will likely result in changes in the sampled fraction of the catch. The 2012 estimate of rod and reel recreational landings of swordfish, based on surveys of recreational anglers, was 54 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 United States 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. Annual landings of blue marlin and white marlin/roundscale spearfish are limited to 250 fish combined. 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 Pelagics 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 United States (north of 35° N latitude); (c) Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP); (d) a Headboat survey (large multi-party charter boats); and/or (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 2012 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: 14.2 t for blue marlin, 1.2 t for white marlin, and 4.2 t for sailfish. The estimates for 2011 were: 6.2 t for blue marlin, 2.3 t for white marlin, and 4 t for sailfish.

In addition to restrictions on U.S. recreational harvest, retention and sale of Atlantic billfish is prohibited in U.S. commercial fisheries. For this reason, there are no U.S. commercial landings reported. 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, Florida (U.S.A). Estimates of the billfish bycatch discarded dead in the U.S. commercial longline and other commercial fisheries in 2012 were 38.8 T for blue marlin, 21 T for white marlin, and 18.3 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 2012, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was shortfin mako with a total of 411 t (of which 229 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 100 and 56 t, respectively.

In 2012, estimates of dead discards for blue shark by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet amounted to almost 106 t, the largest amount of any shark species discarded by this fleet.

Dead discards of ICCAT prohibited species were 98 t of scalloped hammerhead sharks, 36 t of silky sharks, 38 t of bigeye thresher, and 2.3 t of oceanic whitetip sharks. No dead discards of smooth hammerhead were recorded by the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program (POP). The POP only recorded 17 great hammerhead discarded dead by the pelagic longline fleet. The low number observed precluded the estimation of a fleet wide discard value for this species. All available data on live releases of these species collected through the U.S. POP will be included in Part II of the U.S. Annual Report. At this time, formats and standards for reporting these data to the SCRS have not been developed.

2.2 Research activities

In a study with implications for multiple species, the United States and Chinese Taipei collaborated in 2012 and 2013 on a cooperative research project to investigate circle hook effectiveness for catch of target species and incidental catch of sea turtles on a longline fishing vessel in the tropical Atlantic Ocean. Chinese-Taipei provided the observer and arranged for one of their flagged vessels to participate in the experiment. The United States provided the circle hooks, conducted the observer training and provided a stipend to the fishing vessel. The experiment lasted from September 2012 to May 2013. The experiment tested the effectiveness of relatively large circle hooks (18/0 circle hooks with a 10° offset) with whole finfish bait as compared to traditionally used Japanese tuna hooks (4.2 sun). At the conclusion of the experiment, scientists from the United States and Chinese-Taipei jointly analyzed the data and prepared a paper entitled “Circle hook effectiveness for catch of target and bycatch species on a deep-set longline fishing vessel in the Atlantic Ocean.” This paper was submitted to the July 2013 Ecosystems Subcommittee meeting of the SCRS. Additionally, manuscripts are currently being prepared for submission to Marine Ecology Progress Series and Second Symposium on Fishery-Dependent Information in Rome, Italy 3-6 March, 2014. This cooperation provided important insights into the effectiveness of circle hooks in deep-set fisheries that neither country previously had and established important scientific collaborations between the United States and Chinese-Taipei.

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.

Ichthyoplankton surveys in the northern Gulf of Mexico were continued on a standard grid in spring 2012, and spring 2013. During 2012, additional larval bluefin tuna samples were collected for stable isotope analyses, in collaboration with scientists from the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO). These samples are currently being analyzed. During 2013, an additional exploratory cruise was completed between Key West and waters north of the Bahamas. Most tuna larvae collected were from tropical species, but a few bluefin larvae were found to the east and north of the Bahamas. Collaborative work with scientists from the IEO in Spain has continued, with the publication of a study comparing environmental characteristics of bluefin tuna spawning grounds in the northern Gulf of Mexico and western Mediterranean Sea. Collaborators from Oregon State University and the Balearic Islands Coastal Observing and Forecasting System were also involved. Other ongoing collaborative activities include studies of age, growth and feeding characteristics in larvae, with scientists from the University of Miami, the IEO and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. This work will improve understanding of processes influencing survival and recruitment, and tie in to ongoing research examining climate change impacts on tuna larvae.

The NOAA Fisheries Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) has deployed a total of 35 PSATs on bluefin tuna from contracted longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico to monitor survivorship and post release behavior of bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic (from February-June, 2010, 2011, and 2012). Monitoring times ranged from 4-93 days. Three tags are still at large. Continued field activities are planned until 15 additional PSATs are deployed.

The Large Pelagic Research Center at the University of Massachusetts (LPRC), in partnership with the Guy Harvey Ocean Foundation, conducted PSAT tagging of nine adult ABFT off Nova Scotia, Canada in 2012, continuing a program initiated in 2005. This tagging effort made use of new tag technology (Desert Star Systems, Sea-Tag MOD) which includes accelerometer and magnetic geolocation capabilities.

Scientists from Stanford University and the Tag-A-Giant research team continued to deploy electronic tags on giant bluefin tuna in Canada to monitor bluefin in the Gulf of Mexico. They continued archival tagging off North Carolina to keep the time series of archival tagged bluefin moving forward.

The LPRC continued its collaboration with the SEFSC and ICCAT GBYP program on a scientific mark recapture study focused on juvenile BFT. Tagging continued in 2012 and 2013. Conventional, high reward and PSAT tags are being deployed simultaneously to facilitate the estimation of key population parameters. The Tag a Tiny network documented several conventional tag recoveries including U.S. and Spain. Analyses of 2011 juvenile ABFT tagging results showed extensive of the Gulf Stream in winter and spring months and occasional movements east of the 45° management line. None of the individuals tagged reached the Mediterranean or East Atlantic areas where trap fisheries operate.

A NMFS-Seagrant population dynamics fellowship, through the University of Massachusetts, is supporting research towards characterizing the ontogenetic and interannual heterogeneity of Atlantic bluefin tuna movement. This research utilizes fisheries independent information from a large electronic tagging database (LPRC, UMass and AZTI Technalia) will inform movement rates for spatially explicit operational and stock assessment models. Deriving fishery independent movement estimates outside of the assessment or operational framework avoids overparameterization and delivers biologically realistic results.

The SEFSC initiated the first ever comprehensive sampling program for bluefin tuna in 2010, collecting otoliths, dorsal spines, caudal vertebrae and other tissues in a manner representative of the catch. The 2010 pilot program produced only a few dozen otoliths; however an additional 334 otoliths and 213 dorsal spines were collected opportunistically by SEFSC collaborators from the University of Maine/Gulf of Maine Research Institute and the LPRC. These 2010 samples were collected from a few participating commercial fish houses focusing on catches located in Ipswich Bay and on George's Bank. Subsequently, SEFSC scientists and contractors met with several university scientists to expand and better coordinate a collaborative approach to sampling both the recreational and commercial fisheries in the New England region. As a result, otoliths and other samples were taken from over 1,300 bluefin tuna (commercial and recreational CFL range 69-305cm) between 2010 and 2012 in this region. The LPRC and University of Maine received a NMFS grant to continue collections of otoliths, dorsal spines, and gonads in 2012; they have conducted analyses of gonads and endocrinology. Sampling is currently

underway during the 2013 season and to date, we have an additional 475 otoliths and other tissues. Of note is the sampling of the purse seine fleet ($n > 140$), a gear type, which until this current year, has been relatively inactive in the fishery. Approximately 230 bluefin were sampled from the recreational fishery through the Large Pelagic Survey and over 600 bluefin were sampled from commercial fisheries (520 through the LPRC and 81 through the pelagic observer program and Northeast Regional Office of NMFS). The University of Maine/Gulf of Maine Research Institute and the LPRC have been conducting natal origin, age and growth studies on these samples in collaboration with the Panama City Lab, the University of Maryland, and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada. This work focuses on the production of population specific growth curves and length at age matrices as well as age comparisons between structures e.g. spines and otoliths for western and eastern Atlantic studies. To date, UMaine/GMRI and LPRC staff have aged over 800 otoliths and 400 dorsal spines from the 2010 and 2011 seasons. In total, samples supplied by this program support research on bluefin reproduction (histology/endocrinology), genetics, natal origin, contaminants, age and growth. The SEFSC Panama City laboratory continued to archive biological samples from Atlantic bluefin tuna collected from the NOAA Pelagic Observer Program and the contractor QuanTech, Inc. During 2012, 235 otoliths were sectioned and micro-milled for stable isotope analysis and ageing. A sub-set of otoliths collected from North Carolina which had two otoliths per fish was used to compare sectioning and milling methods between the Panama City Laboratory and the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory. Result of stable isotope analysis indicated both laboratories' methods were consistent.

Scientists from Texas A & M University and the University of Maryland assigned natal origin (Mediterranean Sea or Gulf of Mexico) to Atlantic bluefin tuna collected off North Carolina in 2011 and 2012, targeting an abundant 2003 year-class. Maximum likelihood estimates of the sample's mixture were based on stable isotope composition, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, of base-line natal age-1 juveniles. Estimated contribution rate of Gulf of Mexico members to the 2003 year-class was $98.3\% \pm 3.6\%$ SD. When all ages were included (3-17 years; CFL 117-285 cm; $N=218$), the contribution of the Gulf of Mexico population was estimated at $76.8\% \pm 4.9\%$ SD. These revised results support the view that the 2003 year-class, evident in US fisheries during the past 6 years, was mostly of Western stock origin.

Researchers at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science have identified a total of 82,000 putative single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) loci for Atlantic bluefin tuna and identified and designed primers for 18,000 microsatellite loci based on the results of a reduced representation library sequenced on an Illumina Genome Analyzer. During the past year they have designed primers for 228 SNP loci, which are being tested on a Fluidigm BioMark automated genotyper, and optimized and tested 44 novel microsatellite. Additional loci are currently being tested for both marker classes.

The LPRC, with collaboration with the NOAA's NEFSC and the Center of Coastal and Ocean Mapping at the University of New Hampshire, continue to develop analytical techniques for integrating aerial photographs and acoustic data in support of fisheries independent survey of juvenile bluefin tuna. In 2012, five days of field trials were conducted with the sonar unit (split-beam sonar Simrad EK-60, 120 kHz) including four days of aerial surveillance collecting 17 hours of sonar images (1.8 GB of data) and 7,996 aerial photos (58.4 GB of data) of tuna schools. LPRC researchers met with AZTI direct assessment scientists for a workshop to share results and exchange technical information and recommendations.

Scientists from the Gulf of Maine Research Institute, University of Massachusetts and University of Maryland have developed a simulation model for bluefin tuna to explore consequences of leading hypotheses of bluefin tuna stock structure and mixing on stock productivity and the stock composition of catch. The model includes two spawning populations based on western and eastern stocks, each with unique vital rates and independent recruitment. It is a stochastic, age-structured, overlap model that is seasonally and spatially-explicit, with seven geographic zones. Movement rates of eastern and western stock fish were estimated from the Multistock Age-Structured Tag-integrated stock assessment model and were informed by tagging data, as well as otolith chemistry and CPUE data. Model simulations indicated the stock composition of mature biomass and yield in the western, central, and eastern Atlantic was mixed and the proportional contribution of stocks depended on the method used to parameterize movement. Work is on-going to refine and test the model further and to augment current and historical stock composition information on bluefin tuna using otolith chemistry to better inform stock composition in the model.

From early April through mid-June 2012, the SEFSC conducted extensive observations of the pelagic longline fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. Approximately 53% of known fishing trips and a higher percentage of total effort was observed. Various biological samples were taken from the bluefin including otoliths, gonads and muscle.

Contracts were awarded to conduct research on bluefin stock structure, growth, gender determination and reproduction.

At the same time as the extended coverage observer program, the SEFSC has been assessing the efficacy of a new 16/0 “weak” circle hook designed to reduce the bycatch mortality of bluefin tuna in the directed yellowfin tuna fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. The 2008-2012 study was a continuation of research conducted in April 2007 to examine “weak link” concepts which would allow bluefin tuna to escape capture on pelagic longlines, while retaining yellowfin tuna. Results of the study indicate that the new circle hook design reduces the bluefin tuna catch rate by an estimated 46% with no significant reduction in the target catch of yellowfin tuna. Consequently, the National Marine Fisheries Service published a final rule requiring the new hook design in the Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery effective 5 May 2011. During 2012, the study also used hook time-depth recorders to record the time fish were on the line and movements until straightening the hook or being brought alongside the boat. Combined with electronic tagging also conducted during the study, this research promises to provide insight on the survival rates of fish escaping the gear or being released alive.

The SEFSC continues to be a leader in developing methodology to improve catch per unit effort standardization methods. To build upon this research, SEFSC has initiated a project to investigate the effects of incorporating gear effects and remotely sensed satellite and hydrodynamic model data as variables in fishery-dependent bluefin tuna indices. The goal of this project will be to better account for the environmental factors that may affect bluefin catch rates, resulting in more accurate CPUE indices.

2.2.2 Swordfish research

U.S. research on Atlantic swordfish in 2012 focused on stock management, assessing movement and habitat use, and fisheries statistics. Scientists from Canada, Venezuela, U.S. (Southeast Fisheries Science Center), Spain, South Africa, Brazil, and Greece jointly published a review of the factors contributing to the rebuilding success of North and South Atlantic swordfish stocks (Neilson *et al.* 2013). The authors concluded that coupled effects of swordfish biology (including relatively fast growth, and spatially- and temporally-dispersed spawning), positive management actions, and a period of relatively good recruitment were essential factors resulting in stock rebuilding. The researchers describe the challenges that must be faced and measures that must be taken to maintain the stocks, including risk adverse assessment and management measures.

Researchers from National Taiwan University, University of Maine, and the U.S. Pacific Islands Fisheries Research Center published a habitat suitability model to identify optimal swordfish habitat in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean (Chang *et al.* 2013). The authors reported that swordfish aggregated in the northwest equatorial region during March–May and spread southeast thereafter in response to seasonal shifts in oceanographic conditions. They documented annual variation in the distribution of habitat patches, with reduced habitat quality in the northwest region of the equatorial Atlantic Ocean during 2005. They suggest that the apparent spatial shifts in optimal habitats might be linked to reduced mixed layer depth and elevation in sea surface height, which might be related to climate variability (e.g. Niño-Southern Oscillation and/or Northern Atlantic Oscillation). The authors propose that the habitat models may be used to evaluate possible changes in habitat suitability resulting from climate change and provide scientific advice for the development of management regulations.

U.S. scientists from the University of Miami, Nova Southeastern University, and the Southeast Fisheries Science Center published on movement and habitat use information of eight satellite archival tagged fish in the Western Atlantic Ocean (Lerner *et al.* 2013). They documented diel cycles in vertical habitat use patterns, and suggested that swordfish resided primarily below the thermocline during the day and migrated closer to the surface at night, with vertical movements between the surface and depth occurring during crepuscular hours. Results also supported the hypothesis that swordfish activity varies in relation to moon phase.

U.S. anglers participating in the cooperative tagging program marked 49 swordfish captured in recreational fisheries off the U.S. East Coast and reported recapture information on 8 fish. The recaptured swordfish demonstrated regional site fidelity, with six fish released and recaptured off the east coast of Florida, over a range of times at liberty between 235 and 3,106 days. One swordfish was recaptured in the Northeast distant waters, initially released in the Grand Banks region over 1,200 kilometers away from the recapture location, with a time at liberty of nearly 15 years. One swordfish was recaptured off the coast of Delaware that was originally tagged off the coast of North Carolina, approximately 500 kilometers away, with a time at liberty of 961 days. The recapture of tagged fish with long-time at liberty provide valuable data for validation of longevity, stock spatial structure, and growth estimates.

U.S. and Canadian scientists collaborated on a joint analysis to assess longline gear configuration effects on swordfish catches, to validate prior estimates of gear effects on catch indices. Specifically, a combined analysis of data from the two fleets provided contrast in catch data under different gear configurations, and produced preliminary estimates of the combined effect of hook and bait type on swordfish catch indices used in the assessment.

2.2.3 Tropical tunas research

U.S. scientists participated in the 2012 ICCAT SCRS Tropical Tuna Species Group Inter-Sessional Meeting held in Madrid, Spain, April 23 to 27, 2012. A U.S. SEFSC scientist developed abundance indices for skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) larvae in the Gulf of Mexico (1982-2011). Work also continued on the collaborative research with Mexican scientists, developing yellowfin tuna abundance indices using data from U.S. and Mexican pelagic longline observer programs.

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 potential future events. Fish tagged have ranged in size from about 100 cm to 155 cm FL, and longline vessels were used as deployment platforms (in addition to recreational vessels) to achieve a broad geographic representation of deployment locations, corresponding more closely to the range of the fishery. Tagging effort increased in 2012 and is ongoing in 2013 (with expectations to continue at least through 2014). Through 2012, the movements of 37 yellowfin had been tracked for durations of 10 to as many as 172 days (8 of the fish were tracked for more than 3 months). In addition, collaborative work with Mexican scientists was initiated in 2012 (and is ongoing), with the goal of deploying at least 12 PSATs on yellowfin tuna in Mexican water within the southwestern Gulf of Mexico. These data will be analyzed in conjunction with the ongoing study. In addition to the main study objectives, the resulting data should be of great benefit to improving understanding of stock structure, movement rates, mortality, defining essential fish habit and improving CPUE standardization approaches, etc., all of which are important to improving the stock assessments.

NOAA's SEFSC has also increased biological sampling of tropical tunas from the commercial and recreational fisheries, including hard parts.

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 population structure was published in 2013 entitled "Single nucleotide polymorphism discovery in albacore and Atlantic bluefin tuna provides insights into worldwide population structure". This study reports the development of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in albacore and bluefin and the application of these SNPs to survey genetic variability across the geographic ranges of these tunas. A total of 616 SNPs were discovered in 35 albacore tuna by comparing sequences of 54 nuclear DNA fragments. A panel of 53 SNPs yielded FST values ranging from 0.0 to 0.050 between samples after genotyping 460 albacore collected throughout the distribution of this species. No significant heterogeneity was detected for albacore tuna within oceans, but between-ocean comparisons (Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans along with Mediterranean Sea) were significant.

U.S. scientists participated in the 2013 ICCAT South Atlantic and North Atlantic albacore assessment meeting held in Sukarrieta, Spain 17-24 June 2013. Their participation included providing a U.S. albacore abundance index as well as several stock assessment models.

2.2.5 Mackerels and small tunas research

King mackerel

The last domestic stock assessment of U.S. Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic king mackerel populations was carried out in 2008 (the next assessments are scheduled to take place 2013-2014). During 2012, 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 2008 stock assessment; additional samples can be acquired through cooperative efforts with state entities.

Spanish mackerel

The last U.S. domestic stock assessment for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Spanish mackerel populations was carried out during 2012. The Data Workshop was held February 6-10, 2012 in Charleston, SC, the Assessment workshop was held May 7-11, 2012 in Miami, FL and the Review Workshop concerning South Atlantic stocks was held October 29-November 2, 2012 in Atlanta, GA. SEDAR (Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review). Working papers document the methods, datasets, and preliminary analyses that were under consideration at the various workshops.

During 2012, SEFSC scientists continued efforts to acquire otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys were utilized in the 2012 updated population models. The age composition samples were used to evaluate changes in year class size since the last stock evaluation.

2.2.6 Shark research

Following a Data Preparatory Meeting held in 2011, the SCRS conducted a stock assessment of the shortfin mako in Olhão, Portugal, 11-18 June 2012. Although the conclusion for both the North Atlantic and South Atlantic stocks of shortfin mako was that the stock was not overfished and overfishing was not occurring, the Committee stressed that there was a high degree of uncertainty in the results of the stock assessment. During 2012 the Shark Working Group also completed an updated and extended Ecological Risk Assessment of 15 Atlantic pelagic shark and one ray species (20 stocks in total) which found that the five stocks with lowest productivity were the bigeye thresher, sandbar, longfin mako, night, and South Atlantic silky shark, whereas the highest susceptibility (to pelagic longline fisheries) corresponded to shortfin mako, North and South Atlantic blue sharks, porbeagle, and bigeye thresher. Based on one of the indices used, the bigeye thresher, longfin and shortfin makos, porbeagle, and night sharks were classified as the most vulnerable (a combination of low productivity and high susceptibility) stocks.

In 2013, the Shark Working Group held a meeting in which a special shark data collection and research program for sharks was developed. Although there has been effort in recent years aimed at improving shark data collection and research, current knowledge on many fisheries and basic biology is still limited. These gaps in knowledge are responsible for much of the uncertainty in stock assessments, and have caused constraints to the provision of scientific advice. Therefore, the proposal for a Shark Research and Data Collection Program (SRDCP) represents a further step to fill knowledge gaps on fisheries and biology issues by improving data collection, cooperation and capacity building. In order to achieve these goals, the SRDCP aims to provide guidance to SCRS researchers, by prioritizing those issues related to data collection and research lines on species biology/ecology, fisheries and mitigation measures. Finally, by promoting coordination between SCRS researchers, the SRDCP aims to improve the quality and reduce the uncertainty of the scientific advice on sharks provided to the Commission, and to better assess the impact of management measures on these species.

As part of a cooperative shark research project between Brazil (Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco) and the United States (NMFS SEFSC Panama City Laboratory and the University of Florida's Florida Museum of Natural History) initiated in 2007 and aimed at understanding better the factors that affect catchability and habitat use of pelagic sharks, a document on "Survivorship of pelagic species in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean's Tuna Longline Fishery" was submitted for publication to a peer-reviewed journal. Catches in longlines employing circle hooks (15/0 and 17/0) and 10/0 "J"- hooks were compared with the use of "hook timers" (HTs) to measure differences in fishing mortality associated with time fish are hooked and on the line and hook type in the southwest Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Brazil. A total of 431 HTs were activated, showing a clear increase in the mortality rate of fish caught with increasing time between capture and boarding; however, some species endured long capture periods surviving until the time of boarding. Swordfish had high mortality rates, unlike blue sharks, which had low mortality rates regardless of hook type and the location in which the hook was set. The species of tuna and billfish examined in this study showed a strong association between hook location and the animal's release condition, with reduced mortality in individuals hooked externally. A trend of increased survival with increased individual fish length was observed for most species. However, in sharks, increased survival with increased individual fish length was only observed for the blue shark, while other shark species showed an opposite pattern, although the difference was only statistically significant for crocodile sharks. Results suggest that knowledge of factors affecting the survival of pelagic fish caught in longline fisheries may enable the development and adoption of fishing methods to reduce mortality of longline bycatch.

A collaborative project between the SEFSC and Uruguay's fisheries agency (DINARA) entitled "Sustainable fisheries and bycatch reduction of pelagic sharks in the Atlantic Ocean", initiated in 2009, continues. The

ultimate goal of this project is to advance knowledge on the productivity and susceptibility of pelagic sharks to longline fisheries in the western South Atlantic Ocean, aspects which are largely unknown for pelagic sharks in the southern hemisphere. To that end, ten archival satellite tags (five PSATs, three SPOTs, two SPLASH) obtained through grants awarded to conduct this project, have been deployed to date on blue sharks to characterize in detail the spatio-temporal habitat use of this species. The two individuals fitted with SPOT tags (a 127 cm FL female and a 245 cm FL male) were captured in the western South Atlantic Ocean in EEZ waters and headed N-NE for the first five weeks after capture and release at a mean speed of 2 km/h. These individuals were tracked for 60 and 257 days, respectively. Of the five individuals tagged with PSAT tags, two never sent a signal, two (a 127 cm FL female and a 122 cm FL male) were deployed for 46 and 146 days, respectively, and the information for the 5th has not yet been analyzed. The immature female (which had been double-tagged with an MK10-PAT tag and a SPOT tag) spent 97% of the time at depths <100m. Five tags are providing real time data, which along with data for Ecological Risk Assessments are used as outreach to promote the collaboration between NOAA and DINARA (<http://cicmar.org/en/projects-developed-by-cicmar/tiburuy-project-research-and-conservation-of-sharks-in-uruguay/blue-shark-satellite-tracking>). Scientists from Uruguay and the USA also worked on the ERA mentioned above and one of the Uruguayan scientists received training in preparation techniques and laboratory analysis of shark vertebral samples for age and growth studies.

Staff from DINARA and the SEFSC also worked cooperatively on the development of an identification guide for carcharhinid sharks of the Atlantic Ocean for ICCAT. Another guide for pelagic sharks had been completed in late 2010 and the guide for carcharhinid sharks (Guide for the identification of Atlantic Ocean sharks. Domingo *et al.* ICCAT) was completed in 2011.

Data collection and sampling of biological tissues for determining life history characteristics of several pelagic species (i.e. silky, bigeye thresher and common thresher) continues, with the number of archived samples close to 500. Reproductive tissues are processed and sectioned using histological techniques. Morphological data on organ measurements have been plotted and will be compared to the histological results. Vertebrae are also processed using histology and image analysis and are currently being read.

Controlled experiments are being conducted comparing catchability, at vessel mortality, and post release survivorship in longline sets using J style hooks and those using circle hooks. Contracted fishing vessels are deploying 500 hooks per set and with the exception of hook type, all other factors remain constant. Soak time is limited to the average rate observed for the fishery. All gangions are two m long and constructed of a snap, 363 kg test monofilament line and a swivel, to which the leader and hook are attached. The two experimental treatments are Lindgren-Pitman Inc. 0° offset 18/0 circle hooks and Mustad 12/0 J hooks. Post-release survivorship, will be assessed tagging sandbar sharks (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*) with a satellite pop-up archival transmitting (PAT) tag. Survival of post-captured PAT tagged animals will be inferred from data provided by the PAT tag. Ten PAT tags have been deployed and four made the full deployment of 34 days. Of the remaining six tags, four pulled early with two showing indications of mortality and one tag is still due to report. The current 90% report rate is higher than other PAT tag studies to date.

Dusky sharks (*Carcharhinus obscurus*) are a large coastal-pelagic shark species that inhabit the waters of the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. A recent stock assessment indicates population depletions of ~80% of unfished levels. Management regulations include listing dusky sharks as a prohibited species and creating a time-area closure to protect juveniles. Despite strict regulations, dusky sharks are still caught as bycatch on pelagic longlines where at-vessel mortality rates are up to 85%. To help improve the status of the dusky shark, hook timers and temperature depth recorders were used to collect data to assess factors affecting mortality during longline capture. Eighty-five specimens from 16 longline sets were caught off North Carolina and Florida Keys. Time-on-hook, length, sex, average water temperature, and soak time were recorded. Preliminary logistic regression models predict that as time-on-hook and soak time increase, mortality rates also increase. Median mortality occurs at 6.6 hours of time-on-hook and 13.5 hours of soak time. Water temperature was not a significant factor in analysis. The difference in the mortality rates of time-on-hook versus soak time suggest that current soak time is longer than dusky shark tolerance to longline fishing. While preliminary, these results reflect the potential of bycatch mortality rates to influence already depleted populations and could be used to propose regulations on longline soak time, aiding in population recovery of this species.

NMFS and Stony Brook University completed a visual key (Abercrombie *et al.* 2013) for field identification of fins from shark species caught in fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean that are important to the global fin trade. Specifically, fisheries agents and customs inspectors will be able, with minimal training, to identify fins. The format of the guide is designed for rapid and, for many species, unambiguous identification using key characteristics of the fin, such as shape, color and texture. A photograph of a dorsal fin for 19 species and paired pectoral fins for 20 species has been included in this guide, along with a general distribution, a brief fin

description and a list of similar species (if applicable) that may be confused for fins of the species in question.

2.2.7 Billfish research

U.S. scientists again played substantial roles in the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish in 2012, with a U.S. scientist serving as western Atlantic coordinator. Major accomplishments in the western Atlantic in 2012 were documented in SCRS/12/178. Highlights include at-sea biological sampling by observers aboard Venezuelan longline vessels targeting tuna and/or swordfish. Sampling of swordfish, istiophorids, and yellowfin tuna for reproductive, age determination, and genetic studies was continued at about the same rate as the previous year. Program participants in Venezuela, Grenada, and Barbados continued to assist in obtaining information on tag-recaptured billfish, as well as numerous sharks. In the western Atlantic Ocean, during 2012, a total of seven tagged billfish were recaptured, most were blue marlin.

An international collaboration on billfish genetic research, initiated in 2008 and ongoing in 2012, included U.S. scientists from NOVA Southeastern University and SEFSC. Other collaborators include Venezuela (Instituto Oceanografico, Universidad de Oriente), Uruguay (Recursos Pelágicos, Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos), 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 draft paper entitled “A Comparative Population Genetic View of Two Look-Alike and Commonly Misidentified Billfishes: the Recently Validated Roundscale Spearfish (*Tetrapturus georgii*) and the Overfished White Marlin (*Kajikia albida*)” is currently under review. U.S. scientists (SEFSC and University of Miami’s RSMAS) collaborated in 2011 with oceanographers from the Leibniz Institute of Marine Science (Kiel, Germany) on an interdisciplinary study entitled “Expansion of oxygen minimum zones may reduce available habitat of tropical pelagic fishes” published in Nature Climate Change in January 2012. Results of this work were also presented to the “Planet Under Pressure” Conference in London, UK during 2012.

U.S. scientists participated in the ICCAT Atlantic white marlin stock assessment meeting held in Madrid, Spain in May 2012, for which a U.S. scientist prepared and implemented a statistically integrated model (Stock Synthesis) during. This represents the first implementation of such models for Atlantic white marlin, and was used for the development of management advice.

2.2.8 Seabird research

During 2011 and 2012, U.S. scientists worked to improve techniques for estimating seabird bycatch of the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fleet using data collected through the Pelagic Observer Program (POP) and data from the pelagic longline logbooks. Because the observed seabird catches are rare events even on the scale of the POP sampling, and further, observed catches are not well distributed in space or time, new estimation methods and model structures are applied each year in an effort to improve the accuracy and reliability of the estimates. The entire data series since the start of the POP program is used to estimate anew each year the annual catch for each year from 1992 through the latest year of the record.

Research by U.S. scientists relevant to seabird interactions with ICCAT fisheries in general also takes place in the Pacific Ocean, considering potential mitigation approaches in longline fisheries.

2.2.9 Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center’s Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 2,528 billfishes (including swordfish) and 878 tunas in 2012. This represents an increase of 35.2% for billfish and an increase of 82.2% for tunas from 2011 levels. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued during 2012. These are discussed in the corresponding research sections above. There were 93 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2012. This represents an increase of 200% from 2011. These recaptures included 55 sailfish, 14 swordfish, 13 white marlin and 11 blue marlin. A total of 15 tunas were recorded as recaptures in 2012, 8 bluefin tuna and 7 yellowfin tuna. This recapture level was an increase of 275% from the 2011 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 2012 (see **Figure 2.5**) through the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program. Representative scientific

observer sampling of this fleet has been underway since 1992. The data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch (both retained and discarded at sea) by this fleet which fishes in waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Selection of the vessels is based on a random sampling of the number of sets reported by the longline fleet. The percent of fleet coverage has varied over time, for example in 1992 it reached 2.5% coverage of sets; while in 2012 it reached a 9.8% of sets. The targeted sampling fraction of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was increased from 5% to 8% of sets in 2002.

A total of 16,173 longline sets (11,749,858 hooks) were recorded by NOAA Fisheries observer personnel from May 1992 to December 2012. During this period, observers recorded over 547,969 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 2007-2011, from approximately April 2 through June 15, 2012, 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 373 longline sets were observed (227,938 hooks) from 29 vessels which accounted for approximately 53.8% 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 214 U.S. fishermen are permitted to target sharks (excluding dogfish) in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and an additional 285 fishermen are permitted to land sharks incidentally caught. Amendments to the Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan based on updated stock assessments have eliminated the major directed shark fishery in the U.S. Atlantic. However, the amendments implemented a shark research fishery, which allows the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to select a limited number of commercial shark vessels on an annual basis to carry observers 100% of trips to collect life history data, and other necessary data to conduct shark stock assessments. Furthermore, the revised measures affected quotas, sharply reduced retention limits, and modified the authorized species in commercial shark fisheries. Specifically, commercial shark fishermen not participating in the research fishery are no longer allowed to land sandbar sharks, which have been the main target species for most fishermen. Additionally, commercial fishermen are required to land shark with their fins naturally attached. Observations of the shark-directed bottom longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico have been conducted since 1994. From January to December 2012, a total of 81 hauls on 53 trips were observed on vessels in the shark research fishery. Sharks comprised 97.9% of the catch, followed by teleosts (1.6%) and batoids (0.2%). Sandbar shark comprised 48.6% of the shark catch followed by other large coastal shark species (e.g. tiger, hammerhead, bull shark), small coastal shark (11.8%), and deep water sharks comprised 0.1%. Prohibited shark species were also caught including the dusky shark (8.7% of shark catch), sand tiger shark, (1.0%), and the white shark, (0.1%). Outside the research fishery, 89 hauls on 36 trips were observed. Sharks comprised 97.6% of the catch, followed by teleosts (1.9%), and batoids (0.5%).

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	20/9/2013.
S2	Fleet characteristics	31/7/2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/7/2013.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/7/2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/7/2013.
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/7/2013.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	30/7/2013.
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	31/7/2013. ¹
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/7/2013. ²
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not available.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para. 87 [88]	Not applicable.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	31/7/2013. ³
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised bycatch	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	Updates to be submitted during the SCRS BFT Species Group Meeting, week of 23/09/2013.
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.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	31/7/2013. ⁴
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	31/7/2013.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Information provided in billfish section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	1999 (see scientific document SCRS-99/90).

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/7/2013.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases of bigeye thresher sharks	31/7/2013. 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	31/07/2013. 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)	31/7/2013. ⁵
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/7/2013. 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 U.S. Annual Report.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/7/2013. ⁶
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	31/7/2013.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31/7/2013. ⁷
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 W-BFT dead discards reported as part of the U.S. Task I data submission.

⁴ Data from logbooks of U.S. vessels <20m reported as part of U.S. Task I and Task II data submission.

⁵ All available data on live releases collected through the U.S. observer program will be included in Part II of the U.S. Annual Report. At this time, formats and standards for reporting these data to the SCRS have not been developed.

⁶ Data provided included area, species, gear and target species, number of interactions, catch rates, and status (dead or alive). At this time, formats and standards for reporting relevant data to the SCRS have not been developed.

⁷ Additional information will be included in Part II of the U.S. Annual Report. At this time, formats and standards for reporting relevant data to the SCRS have not been developed.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	See Part II of U.S. Annual Report, submitted on 30/10/13.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See Part I of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 23/09/13.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	U.S. compliance tables submitted on 13/09/13.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No arrangements during the 2012 or 2013 calendar years.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable.*
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted on 09/07/13.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted on 09/07/13.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted on 09/07/13.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	None at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing in U.S. ports, fish or fish products harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with a few exceptions, including for landings in some Pacific U.S. territories. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, and their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	None at this time.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	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.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. The United States has not entered into any access agreements with other CPCs or NCPs for stocks managed by ICCAT.
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	Updates submitted to the Secretariat monthly.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 11-12, paragraph 6, and have no updates to report.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	See Appendix I for annual update.
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 non-tournament landings reporting requirements for Atlantic blue and white marlins, roundscale spearfish, sailfish, swordfish, and bluefin tuna, and state landings data, including from catch card programs. Regulations require selected HMS charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. Registration of all recreational fishing tournaments for Atlantic HMS is required. All tournaments are required to submit landing reports, if selected for reporting. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing. The United States implements an Internet-based non-tournament reporting system for Atlantic billfish, including swordfish.</p> <p>The United States is in the final stages of fully implementing the MRIP, which is an improved national system of regional surveys that replaces existing marine recreational fishing data collection programs and provides enhanced regional monitoring of recreational participation, effort, catches, landings and releases of finfish species. In 2012, the United States provided revised recreational fishing information (from 2004 -2010) based upon the new MRIP catch estimates. The United States has also established a national registry of saltwater anglers, including those fishing for ICCAT-managed species. The registry is intended to improve foundational information concerning recreational fishery participation, which will support improvements in the overall monitoring of recreational fisheries. Information at: www.countmyfish.noaa.gov.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	None at this time.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	None at this time.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	The United States collects information through a combination of programs, including the bluefin tuna catch documentation program, bigeye and swordfish statistical document programs, and through domestic Customs programs and relevant

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 01/04/13 and 30/09/13 (for bigeye tuna and swordfish) and on 30/09/13 for bluefin tuna.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	None at this time.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None at this time.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	None at this time.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. **
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2012.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable.

BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	<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. NOAA Fisheries has issued a Careful Catch and Release brochure: www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/Compliance_Guide/Careful_release_brochure.pdf.</p> <p>U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are also encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (www.sefsc.noaa.gov/species/fish/tagging), 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> <p>The United States limits the take of bluefin measuring less than 115 cm through subquotas and appropriate retention limits, and no commercial retention of this fish measuring less than 178 cm sfl is allowed. Because of the low recreational daily retention limits (e.g., one fish measuring 66 to less than 178 cm per vessel for private vessels), vessel captains are aware of the need for releasing fish after the retention limit is reached and the importance of doing so carefully.</p>
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	The United States validated 69 re-export certificates during the July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013 reporting period, as noted in our annual BCD report.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	30/09/13.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Yes.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Yes; information provided on 12/10/2012 (as part of the 2012 U.S. Annual Report). 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 the 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	Not applicable.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	01/07/2013.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	01/07/2013.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	None at this time.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable; the United States does not fish in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable; the United States does not fish in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/2013 and 30/09/2013.

TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 21/11/2012.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/2013 and 30/09/2013.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 21/11/2012.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable; the United States does not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	13/09/2013.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	12/06/2013.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable; no U.S. vessels are currently operating in the South Atlantic.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Submitted 12/10/2012 (as part of the 2012 U.S. Annual Report). The United States has prohibited commercial retention of Atlantic billfish since 1988.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	U.S. regulations prohibit landings of Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish by any method other than rod and reel, and the United States provides 10% scientific observer coverage of billfish tournament landings. Annual landings by U.S. recreational fishermen are limited to 250 Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish, combined, consistent with Rec. 12-04, and minimum sizes have been established at 251 cm for blue marlin and 168 cm for white marlin/spearfish. All anglers must have a permit, and those participating in Atlantic billfish tournaments are required to use only non-offset circle hooks when deploying natural baits or natural bait/artificial lure combinations in order to further limit marlin mortality. All tournaments that are selected for reporting are required to submit landing reports. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing. The United States implements an Internet-based non-tournament reporting system for recreationally caught Atlantic billfish. Sale of recreationally caught billfish is prohibited. Enforcement efforts include dockside monitoring, at-sea boardings and visits to recreational marinas.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter	Not applicable.

		international trade	
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	See Appendix III .
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 III .
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 United States continues to fulfill the requirements of ICCAT's shark recommendations through data collection programs and domestic management measures including a requirement to keep shark 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 III .
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. Most recently reported on 31/07/2013. The United States has been a proponent of the FAO guidelines for sea turtles since their inception. The United States regularly conducts training for fishermen on appropriate handling and release of sea turtles. U.S. observer programs provide the agencies' managers with the opportunity to monitor sea turtle by-catch in several fisheries. Further, the United States has a robust gear research program that investigates the best technologies to reduce sea turtle bycatch in gillnets, pound nets, longlines and purse seines.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. 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 IV .
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	The United States continues in its efforts to implement an electronic system for the collection and dissemination of

			international trade information. The International Trade Data System (ITDS) is a project required under U.S. domestic legislation aimed at improving the efficiency of import and export processes. ITDS will help U.S. government agencies monitor the origin and safety of imported products, and facilitate approvals for exports. Given the domestic requirement to collect information from the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) in an electronic format, the United States is taking steps to integrate ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into the Internet-based electronic data collection system. NOAA Fisheries has cataloged all of the information collection requirements and the respective data elements for the several seafood trade monitoring programs established either by U.S. domestic law or by the RFMOs to which the United States is a party. These data collection requirements have been reviewed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and a set of data formats and coding instructions has been developed. Additionally, NOAA Fisheries has worked with U.S. Customs on a document imaging system that will allow brokers to attach electronic images of the paper certificates to the entry and export filings. NOAA Fisheries is currently preparing a proposed rule that would require: a) permits for importers and exporters of fish products that are subject to trade monitoring programs, b) customs brokers to file specific information about the shipments (for example, flag nation of harvesting vessel, ocean area of catch, species, weight, fishing gear) in an electronic format, and c) that images of the paper documents be attached to the electronic filings. More information on this U.S. government project can be found at www.itds.gov .
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

*The United States prohibits the at sea transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.

** The United States does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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 2012, the United States achieved 9.8 percent observer coverage expressed as a proportion of reported 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. 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].

The United States was a co-sponsor of the 7th International Fisheries Observer and Monitoring Conference, held in April 2013 in Viña del Mar, Chile. A continuation of the conference series that started in 1998, this event was an opportunity to improve fisheries monitoring programs worldwide through sharing of best practices. Technical presentations from the conference are available online at: <http://www.ifomc.com>.

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. Any new or replacement Enhanced Mobile Transmitting Unit (E-MTU) VMS must be installed by a qualified marine electrician. Also, any vessel with a Mobile Transmitting Unit (MTU) VMS must be replaced with an approved E-MTU VMS units. 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.

In August 2013, the United States published a proposed rule to consider changes to the current VMS declaration and operation requirements for Atlantic HMS fisheries. Under the proposed rule, vessel operators not retaining HMS for two or more consecutive trips would be provided with the option to declare out of the fishery which would exempt them from hail-out/hail-in requirements for each trip. This declaration would only exempt them from the need to hail-out/hail-in for each trip; it would not exempt them from any other requirements. The proposed rule would also require 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. This proposed rule would apply to all vessels with Atlantic HMS permits that are required to use VMS, including: vessels with pelagic longline gear, vessels with bottom longline gear in the vicinity of the mid-Atlantic closed area (between 33° N and 36° 30' N) from January 1 to July 31, and shark gillnet vessels fishing between November 15 and April 15.

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 serve to 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*). 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, and competition with legal fishing. 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 a RFMO's IUU list may include restricted port access or unloading prohibitions imposed at the intended destination.

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]

U.S. 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 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. Statistics from the U.S. Coast Guard from September 1, 2012, to August 31, 2013, are provided in **Appendix I**. A report of NOAA's enforcement related activities pertaining to ICCAT species, which includes any IUU related enforcement actions, can be found in **Appendix II**.

Recommendation for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port [Rec. 12-07]

The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing in U.S. ports, fish or fish products harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with a few exceptions, including for landings in some Pacific U.S. territories. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, and their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.

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. In December 2011, the President submitted the Agreement to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification and draft implementing legislation was also transmitted to Congress. U.S. ratification of the Port State Measures Agreement will complement existing regulations that restrict port entry and access to port services to vessels included on the IUU lists of ICCAT and other RFMOs of which the United States is a party.

Implementation of Shark Conservation and Management Measures [ICCAT Recs. 04-10, 07-06; 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15]

See **Appendix III**.

Steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and relevant research [Rec. 11-10]

See **Appendix IV**.

Capacity building activities conducted with U.S. funds at ICCAT

The United States and Chinese Taipei collaborated in 2012 and 2013 on a cooperative research project to investigate circle hook effectiveness for catch of target species and incidental catch of sea turtles on a longline fishing vessel in the tropical Atlantic Ocean. Chinese Taipei provided the observer and arranged for one of their flagged vessels to participate in the experiment. The United States provided the circle hooks, conducted the observer training and provided a stipend to the fishing vessel. The experiment lasted from September 2012 to May 2013. The experiment tested the effectiveness of relatively large circle hooks (18/0 circle hooks with a 10° offset) with whole finfish bait as compared to traditionally used Japanese tuna hooks (4.2 sun). At the conclusion of the experiment, scientists from the United States and Chinese Taipei jointly analyzed the data and prepared a paper entitled "Circle hook effectiveness for catch of target and bycatch species on a deep-set longline fishing vessel in the Atlantic Ocean." This paper was submitted to the July 2013 Ecosystems Subcommittee meeting of the SCRS. Additionally, manuscripts are currently being prepared for submission to Marine Ecology Progress Series and Second Symposium on Fishery-Dependent Information in Rome, Italy 3-6 March, 2014. This cooperation provided important insights into the effectiveness of circle hooks in deep-set fisheries that neither country previously had and established important scientific collaborations between the United States and Chinese Taipei.

Liberia is not an ICCAT member, but they are an Atlantic coastal state and have an interest in the species under the purview of ICCAT. U.S. trainers conducted an intensive 3 week observer training course from February 25-March 14, 2013 in Monrovia, Liberia, in partnership with the Liberia Bureau of National Fisheries and the World Bank's West Africa Regional Fisheries Project (WARFP) – building on previous trainings conducted in both 2011 and 2012. The training covered the anticipated tuna observer program for purse seine and tuna longline vessels as well as near shore demersal trawl fisheries. The observer trainees consisted of newly selected observers, current observers, and fisheries inspectors for a total class size of 27 persons. Course topics included fish management and other regulations governing observers in Liberia; pelagic longline fisheries (gear, catch/effort, sampling); purse seine fisheries (gear, catch/effort, sampling, FADs); trawl fisheries; fish, marine mammal, and sea turtle identification and data collection; biological sampling collection; safety at sea; and communication and vessel electronics. Tests were administered during the course and 21 of the 27 students passed off to become qualified observers.

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: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>.

b) Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports)

	<i>Transshipment report</i>	<i>Port inspection</i>	<i>Statistical document program</i>
Yes, No	NO	YES	YES
Note	At sea transshipment of Atlantic tuna and tuna like species prohibited	Port inspection program not directly relevant to transshipment activities as at sea transshipment of Atlantic tuna and tuna like species is prohibited.	Bluefin Tuna Catch Document Bigeye tuna – frozen product only Swordfish

c) Management at landing ports

	<i>Landing inspection</i>	<i>Landing reporting</i>	<i>Cooperation with other Parties</i>
Yes, No	YES	YES	YES
Note	Inspection programs for both enforcement and biological sampling/statistics purposes	Vessel Logbook Dealer Reporting Program	

Appendix II

NOAA ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS TAKEN ON ICCAT SPECIES

September 1, 2012 – August 31, 2013

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 recreational marinas. Enforcement officials detected the following violations:

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	#
CASES OPENED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	51
REMAINING OPEN	31
CASES COMPLETED WITH WARNINGS ISSUED	20

VIOLATION

NUMBER OF CASES

General Prohibitions under ATCA and MSFCMA:

Fish for, catch, possess, retain, or land Atlantic HMS without the appropriate valid vessel permit, LAP, EFP, scientific research permit, display permit, chartering permit, or shark research permit on board the vessel.	10
Purchase, receive, or transfer or attempt to purchase, receive, or transfer, for commercial purposes, Atlantic bluefin tuna landed by owners of vessels not permitted to do so, or purchase, receive, or transfer, or attempt to purchase, receive, or transfer Atlantic bluefin tuna without the appropriate valid Federal Atlantic tunas dealer permit.	1
Sell or transfer or attempt to sell or transfer, for commercial purposes, an Atlantic tuna, shark, or swordfish other than to a dealer that has a valid dealer permit.	1
Falsify or fail to record, report, or maintain information required to be recorded, reported, or maintained.	3
Fail to maintain an Atlantic HMS in the form specified.	9
Fish for, catch, retain, or possess an Atlantic HMS that is less than its minimum size limit.	2
Fail to comply with the restrictions on use of pelagic longline, bottom longline, gillnet, buoy gear, speargun gear, or green-stick gear.	3
Land, transship, ship, transport, purchase, sell, offer for sale, import, export, or have in custody, possession, or control, any fish of a species regulated pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT that was harvested, retained, or possessed in a manner contrary to the regulations of another country.	2

Deploy or fish with any fishing gear from a vessel with a pelagic longline on board in any closed area during the time periods specified. 3

In the Gulf of Mexico, deploy or fish a pelagic longline with live bait affixed to the hooks or to possess live bait, or set up a well or tank to maintain live bait, aboard a vessel with pelagic longline gear on board. 3

Deploy or fish with any fishing gear from a vessel with pelagic or bottom longline gear on board without carrying the required sea turtle bycatch mitigation gear. 1

Specific Prohibitions for Atlantic Tunas:

Fail to report a large medium or giant BFT that is not sold. 1

Exceed a catch limit for BFT specified for the appropriate permit category. 1

Fish for, retain, possess, or land a BFT when the fishery is closed, except as authorized. 2

Fail to comply with the restrictions on sale and purchase of an Atlantic tuna. 1

Specific Prohibitions for Billfish:

Fail to maintain a billfish in the form specified. 1

Specific Prohibitions for Sharks:

Exceed a recreational retention limit for shark. 1

Retain, possess or land a shark of a species group when the fishery for that species, group or region is closed 1

Sell or purchase a shark of a species group when the fishery for that species, group or region is closed. 1

Fail to maintain a shark in its proper form, as specified, to include failing to maintain naturally attached shark fins through offloading. 2

Specific Prohibitions for Swordfish:

Possess or deploy more than 35 individual floatation devices, or 35 individual buoy gears per vessel, or to deploy buoy gear without affixed monitoring equipment. 1

Fail to mark each buoy gear as required. 1

Appendix III

**IMPLEMENTATION OF SHARK CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
(ICCAT RECOMMENDATIONS 04-10, 07-06; 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)**

The U.S. National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks was adopted in February 2001, consistent with the International Plan of Action. In addition to requiring that sharks be landed with their fins naturally attached, the United States enforces commercial trip limits and commercial quotas, and prohibitions on possession of nineteen shark species as well as a minimum size limit and retention limits for recreationally caught sharks. The United States has also established a time/area closure for shark bottom longline fishing in the mid-Atlantic to protect sharks in the nursery grounds. Technical assistance has also been provided to other countries in support of their shark conservation efforts, including training through shark identification and data collection workshops.

Recommendation 04-10 includes reporting requirements for shark catches, including available historical data on catches; full utilization of shark catches; a requirement that CPCs prevent their vessels from having shark fins onboard that total more than 5% of the weight of sharks; a requirement that the ratio of fin-to-body weight of sharks be reviewed by the SCRS by 2005; and prohibitions on fishing vessels retaining, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention to the Rec. 04-10. In addition, the Rec. 04-10 encourages the release of live sharks, especially juveniles in fisheries not directed at sharks, as well as additional research to improve the selectivity of fishing gears and identify shark nursery areas. Recommendation 04-10 was amended via Rec. 05-05 to include additional requirements for CPCs to implement and report on measures taken to reduce fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT. Recommendation 06-10 required submission of relevant data for shortfin mako and blue shark assessments.

The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of these recommendations through research and data collection programs and a variety of fishing restrictions. The United States has provided Task I and Task II data in compliance with Res. 03-10 and Rec. 04-10, and to support stock assessments for shortfin mako, porbeagle and blue sharks. The United States was already in conformance with the finning prohibition in Rec. 04-10 through provisions of the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000, which prohibited the practice of finning and the possession or landing of shark fins without the corresponding carcasses. This policy enables the collection of species-specific information needed for shark management and conservation, and enhances the ability to enforce existing shark regulations domestically. In 2008, the United States required sharks landed in the Atlantic Ocean, including the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, to be landed with their fins naturally attached.

Recommendation 07-06 requires CPCs to take action toward the conservation of porbeagle sharks and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks and to contribute data and research to future stock assessments of the species. Consistent with Rec. 07-06, the United States significantly reduced the porbeagle shark commercial quota in 2008 and implemented a rebuilding plan for this species. Shortfin mako is managed in the United States as part of a pelagic shark complex, with commercial quotas, retention limits, and recreational size and retention limits. In an effort to continue to reduce mortality of shortfin mako sharks and gather additional data, in 2010, the United States implemented a shortfin mako voluntary release program for recreational anglers that included iPhone, iPad and Android apps for real-time data transmission of shortfin mako release locations.

Recommendation 09-07 prohibits retention of bigeye thresher sharks, as well as requires CPCs to submit Task I and II data for all thresher sharks and where possible, requires implementation of research projects to determine nursery areas for these species. The United States has prohibited the retention of bigeye thresher sharks since 1999 and, as noted above, reports relevant data to the SCRS.

Recommendation 10-06 requires CPCs to include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement 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 10-8 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*. NMFS-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

Data on number of releases (and status) of ICCAT prohibited species during 2012 are as follows:

<i>Species</i>	<i>Released unknown</i>	<i>Released dead</i>	<i>Released alive</i>	<i>Lost at surface</i>
Bigeye thresher	0	31	34	0
Silky	1	150	160	1
Great hammerhead	0	17	15	0
Oceanic whitetip	0	122	111	0
Smooth hammerhead	0	0	0	0
Scalloped hammerhead	1	122	111	0

(Source: U.S. pelagic observer program)

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 requires 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 bluefin tuna caught by commercial pelagic longline fishing gear; undersized swordfish and tunas 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. domestic regulations designed to minimize bycatch and discards in ICCAT fisheries are summarized in Section II, Part 3 of the 2013 U.S. Annual Report. Additional information is also available online (<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/ahms.htm>). 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.

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 **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.

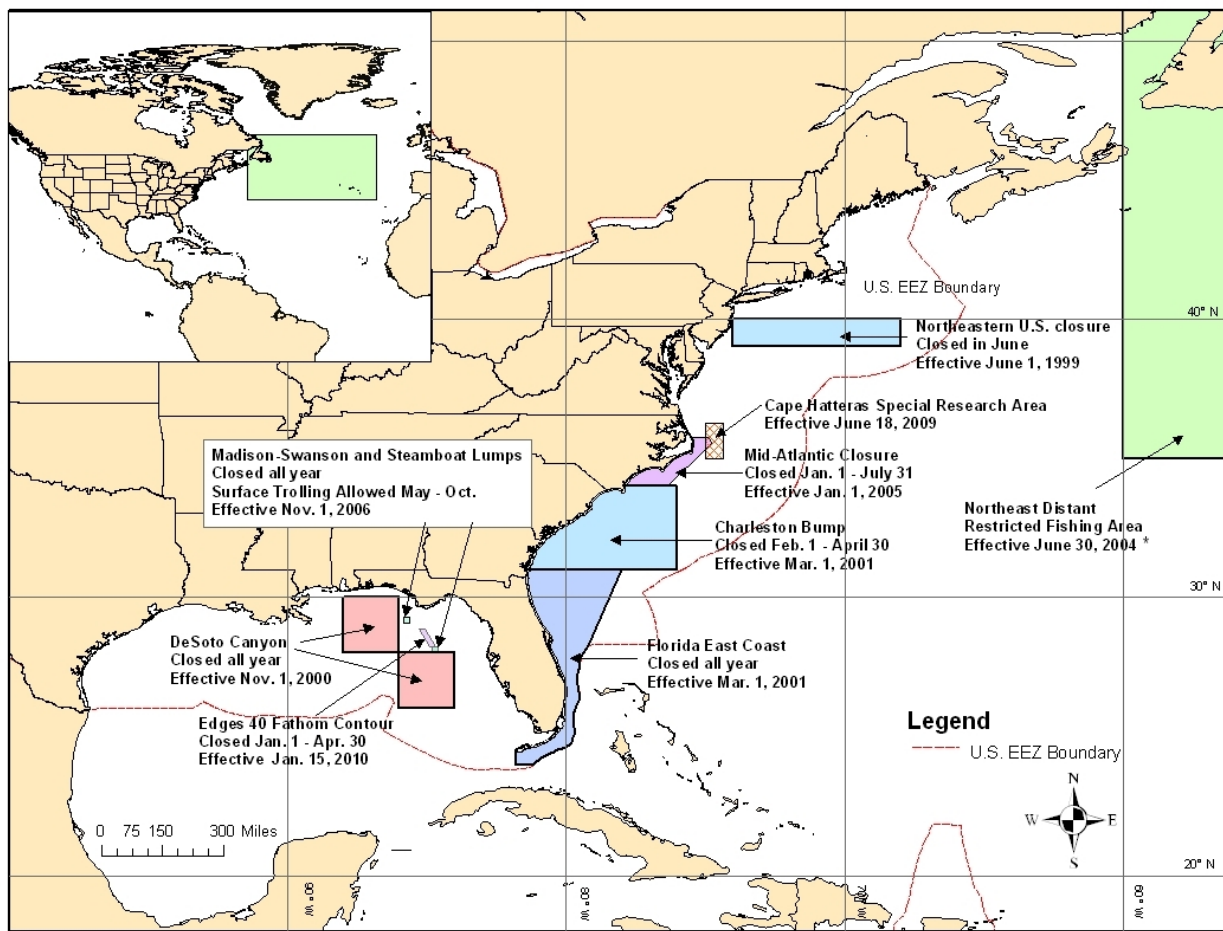


Figure 1. Selected existing U.S. time/area closures in HMS fisheries. Inset shows extent of the Northeast Distant restricted fishing area. The Mid-Atlantic Closure is applicable to bottom longline gear only. Note: the Northeast Distant (NED) was a closed area to all vessels as of 2001. It became the 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. The Caribbean bottom longline closures and South Atlantic MPAs closed to bottom longline gear are not included.

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 the circle hooks currently used 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 action is to reduce pelagic longline catch of BFT 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.

In August 2013, NMFS proposed rulemaking, focused primarily on the Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery, to take additional measures to reduce and account for bluefin dead discards (through gear restricted areas and individual transferable quotas), revisit quota category allocations, and enhance monitoring and reporting, among other things. The proposed action includes bluefin quota reallocation among fishing categories, gear-restricted areas and access based on performance criteria as well as individual bluefin quotas in the pelagic longline fishery, closure of the pelagic longline fishery when bluefin quota is attained, daily catch reporting of bluefin via vessel monitoring systems for purse seine and pelagic longline vessels, electronic monitoring for pelagic longline vessels, and other regulatory changes in the bluefin 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

Turtle identification guides can be found online at:

http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/turtles/FO_Species_ID_Photography_Safety.pdf

http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/turtles/TM_470_Wyneken.pdf

U.S. Research on Bycatch

Current U.S. research on bycatch – including research relating to bycatch of sharks, sea turtles, and seabirds - is described in Section I, Part 1 of the 2013 U.S. Annual Report. Some additional peer-reviewed papers that may be of interest are noted below.

Watson JW, Epperly SP, Shah AK, Foster DG. Fishing methods to reduce sea turtle mortality associated with pelagic longlines. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 2005; 62: 965–81.

Swimmer Y, Arauz R, Wang J, Suter J, Musyl M, Bolaños A, *et al.* Comparing the effects of offset and non-offset circle hooks on catch rates of fish and sea turtles in a shallow longline fishery. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems* 2010; 20: 445–51.

Sales G, Giffoni BB, Fiedler FN, Azevedo VG, Kotas JE, Swimmer Y, *et al.* Circle hook effectiveness for the mitigation of sea turtle bycatch and capture of target species in a Brazilian pelagic longline fishery. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems* 2010; 20: 428–36.

Gilman E, Gearhart J, Price B, Eckert S, Milliken H, Wang J, *et al.* Mitigating sea turtle by-catch in coastal passive net fisheries. *Fish and Fisheries* 2010; 11: 57–88.

Curran D, Bigelow K. Effects of circle hooks on pelagic catches in the Hawaii-based tuna longline fishery. *Fisheries Research* 2011; 109: 265–75.

Piovano S, Swimmer Y, Giacoma C. Are circle hooks effective in reducing incidental captures of loggerhead sea turtles in a Mediterranean longline fishery? *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems* 2009; 19: 779–85.

Serafy JE, Cooke SJ, Diaz GA, Graves JE, Hall M, Shivji M, *et al.* Circle Hooks in Commercial, Recreational, and Artisanal Fisheries: Research Status and Needs for Improved Conservation and Management. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 2012; 88: 371–91.

Swimmer Y, Empey Campora C, McNaughton L, Musyl M, Parga M (in press) Post-release mortality estimates of loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*) caught in pelagic longline fisheries based on archived satellite data and hooking location. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*.

Wang JH, Barkan, J, Fisler, S, Godinez-Reyes C, Swimmer Y (2013) Short wavelength illumination of gillnets as a green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) bycatch reduction technology. *Biology Letters*, Vol. 9 (5) 20130383 doi: 10.1098/rsbl.2013.0383

Barceló C, Domingo A, Miller P, Ortega L, Giffoni B, Sales G, McNaughton L, Marcovaldi M, Heppell S, Swimmer Y (2013). General movement patterns of tracked loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the southwestern Atlantic Ocean. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 79: 235-250.

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

Due to the extraordinary circumstance of a lapse in appropriations that led to a U.S. Government shutdown from October 1-16, 2013, the United States regrets that it was delayed in providing (1) its update to the ICCAT record of large-scale fishing vessels (submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 of Recommendation 11-12) to the Secretariat for changes received during the month of September and (2) Part II of its Annual Report.

The United States would like to highlight the need for the Secretariat to develop standardized electronic reporting forms for observer data, as such forms are needed to facilitate full implementation of Rec. 11-10 and Rec. 10-10.

Table 1. Atlantic bluefin tuna samples collected by type per year (UMaine/GMRI and LPRC).

	<i>Otoliths</i>	<i>Spines</i>	<i>Gonads</i>	<i>Tissue</i>
2010	339	213	0	212
2011	460	165	100	282
2012	552	199	230	364
Total	1351	577	330	858

Table 2.1-YFT. Annual landings (t) of yellowfin tuna from 2008 to 2012.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline	460.5	416.4	673.4	684.1	882.1
	Gillnet	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.06	1.6
	Handline	30.1	58.7	43.5	34	66.0
	Trawl	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.2
	Troll	2.4	5.4	1.2	0.5	0.3
	Trap	0.05	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
	Rod and Reel*	657.1	742.6	1,209	1,133.8	1,433
	Unclassified	1.4	2.2	9.5	4.2	4.4
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	756.5	1,147	303.2	642.1	1,254
	Handline	11.2	21.6	2.9	8.7	16.9
	Rod and Reel*	366.3	264.7	18	362.8	294.1
	Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.7
Caribbean	Longline	107.1	136.7	212.2	132.1	141.9
	Gillnet	0.04	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Handline	3.7	3.3	1.9	1.5	2.8
	Rod and Reel*	9.7	3.5	4.5	0.9	0.0
NC Atlantic	Longline	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
TOTAL		2,407.2	2,802.3	2,481.7	3,010.4	4,109

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.3
	Gillnet	0.04	3.3	0.2	0.04	1.6
	Handline	0.4	2.8	1.2	1.5	2.0
	Trawl	0.003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.006
	Rod and Reel*	21.0	75.7	29.1	50.3	98.0
	Unclassified	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.6
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	0.05	0.05	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Handline	0.06	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.06
	Rod and Reel*	16.3	22.0	15.5	23.7	2.5
Caribbean	Longline	1.3	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Gillnet	0.01	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Handline	16.0	8.8	6.2	6.6	3.3
	Rod and Reel*	11.3	4.3	0.4	3.0	3.0
TOTAL		67.1	119.4	54.2	86.7	111.5

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	384.8	388.4	431.1	397.2	567
	Gillnet	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Handline	6.6	4.6	1.8	3.4	7.8
	Trawl	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.2
	Trap	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0
	Troll	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.09	0.2
	Rod and Reel*	70.9	77.6	116.8	72.4	269.6
	Unclassified	2.0	1.9	6.7	4.7	7.1
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	14.0	19.5	6.9	2.2	13.1
	Handline	0.0	0.07	0.09	0.0	0.0
	Rod and Reel	0.0	0.0	0.8	34.9	0.1
	Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Caribbean	Longline	8.9	22.2	5.0	0.0	0.002
	Handline	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.0
	Rod and Reel*	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
SW Atlantic	Longline	0	0	0.2	200.8	3.1
TOTAL		488.5	515.2	571.3	718.7	868.8

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 2.4-ALB. Annual landings (t) of albacore tuna from 2008 to 2012.						
<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	115.9	141.3	87.8	138.2	158.3
	Gillnet	2.1	5.6	0.5	0.2	5.7
	Handline	0.2	0.5	1.9	1.7	0.6
	Trawl	0.01	0.08	0.2	2.0	0.3
	Trap	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.0
	Troll	0.2	0.07	0.04	0.0	0.0
	Rod and Reel*	125.2	22.8	46.2	170.6	144.3
	Unclassified	1.9	1.3	2.2	7.8	11.1
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean	Longline	10.6	17.0	72.1	101.8	103.1
	Rod and Reel*	0.0	0.0	103.4	0.0	0.7
	Handline	0.6	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.4
TOTAL		256.7	188.8	314.5	422.4	424.5

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 2.5-BFT. Annual catches (t) of bluefin tuna from 2008 to 2012.						
<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	107.4	166.7	164.7	216.3	182.2
	Handline	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.9	1.3
	Harpoon	30.2	65.6	29.0	70.1	52.3
	Purse seine	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	1.7
	Rod and reel (>145 cm FL)*	305.7	717.1	570.8	-	-
	Rod and reel (<145 cm FL)*	352.2	143.3	111.4	-	-
	Unclassified	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Commercial Rod and Reel	-	-	-	418.6	419.5
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	-	-	-	173.4	148.7
	Trawl	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	111.7	111.6	56.2	13.2	105
NC Atlantic	Longline**	13.5	56.7	17.8	11.3	3.8
Caribbean	Longline**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9
TOTAL		919.9	1272.5	952.6	904.7	915.5

* Recreational Rod and Reel catches and landings 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 2.6-SWO. Annual Catches (t) of Swordfish from 2008 to 2012.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	1,622.5	1,696	1,647.7	1,741.8	2,009.2
	Gillnet	0.0	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.08
	Handline	83.2	123	126.9	120.4	154.2
	Harpoon	0.0	0.05	0.6	0.6	0.3
	Trawl	7.6	23.7	21.2	17.9	26.8
	Rod and Reel*	56.7	19.0	47.6	48.7	64.3
	Unclassified	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.5
	Unclassified discards	4.1	3.5	3.6	5.8	3.6
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	361.6	476.2	212.3	363.6	673.3
	Handline	1.2	1.9	2.6	0.5	3.3
	Rod and Reel*	19.0	12.6	1.7	4.9	6.3
	Unclassified discards	4.6	3.1	1.3	2.5	6.8
Caribbean	Longline**	57.9	22.7	41.4	14.2	3.7
	Handline	0.0	0.003	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rod and Reel*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Unclassified discards	0.0	0.2	0.04	0.9	0.0
NC Area 94A	Longline**	311.6	496.4	304.8	451.3	698.3
	Unclassified discards	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.0
SW Atlantic	Longline**	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
TOTAL		2,530.3	2,878	2,412.1	2,773.7	3,651

* Rod and Reel catches and landings 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.

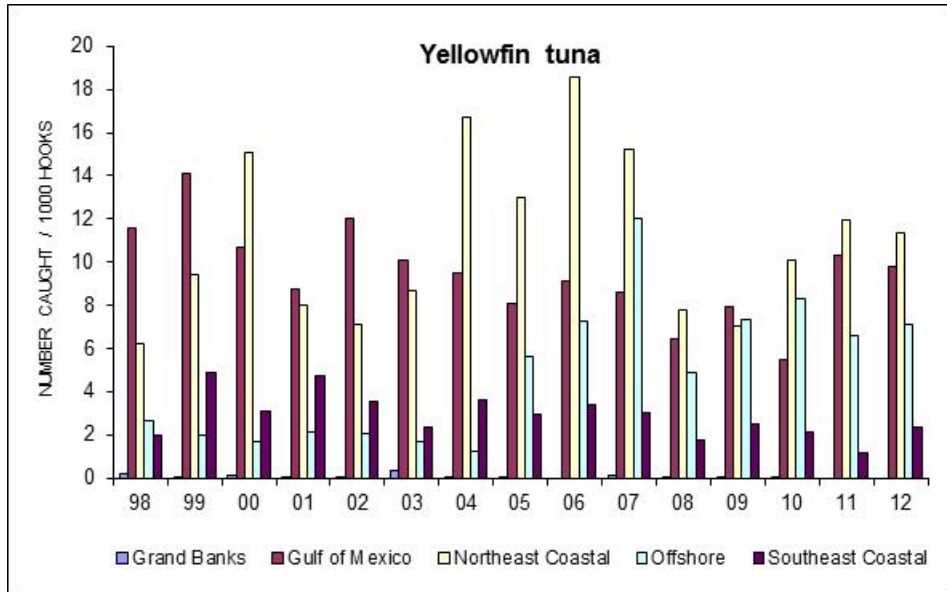


Figure 2.1 – YFT. Nominal catch rates for yellowfin in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

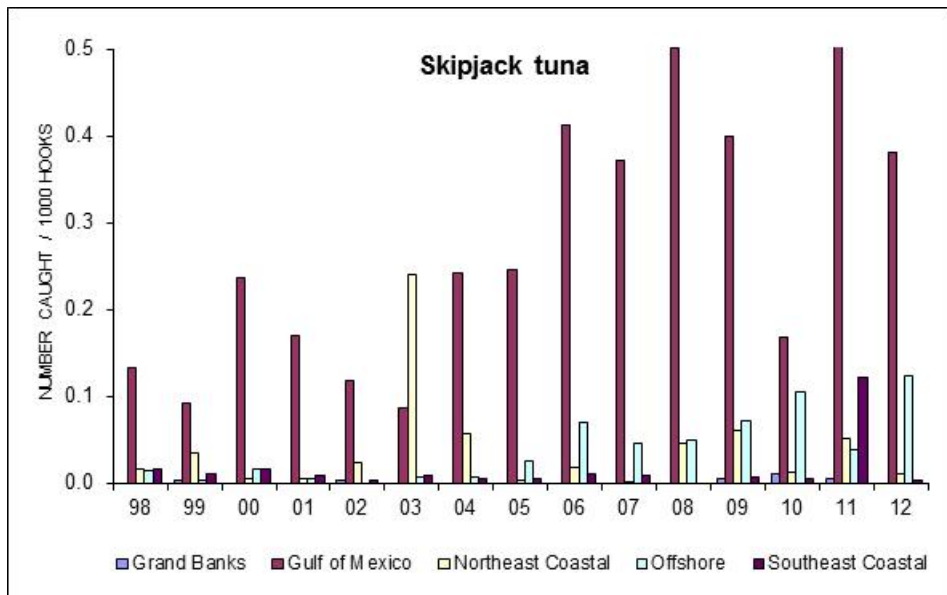


Figure 2.2 – SKJ. Nominal catch rates for skipjack in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

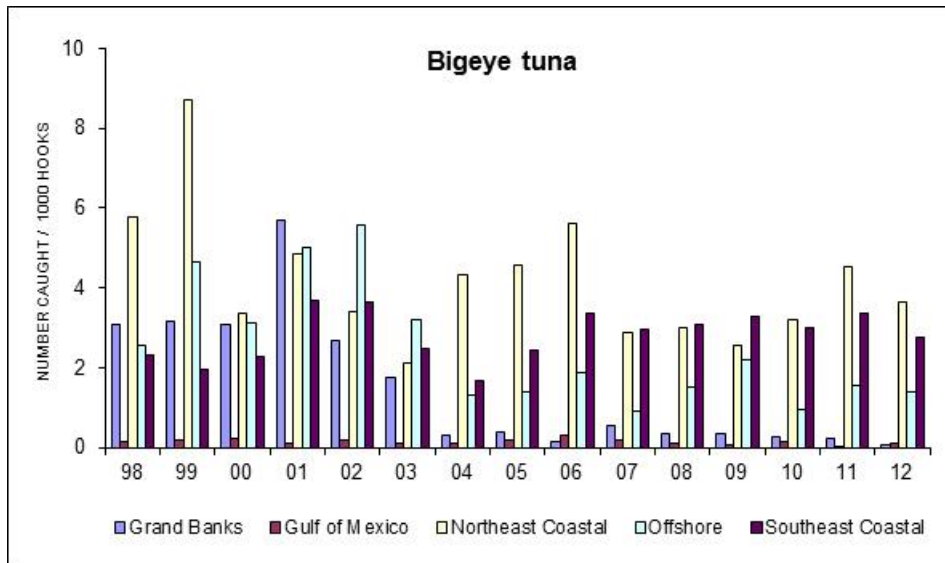


Figure 2.3 – BET. Nominal catch rates for bigeye in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

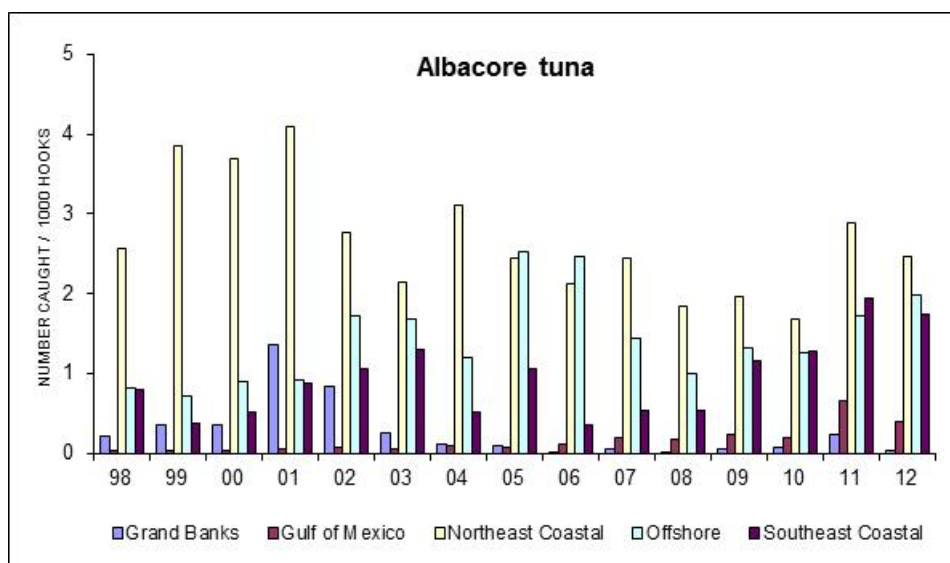


Figure 2.4 – ALB. Nominal catch rates for albacore in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

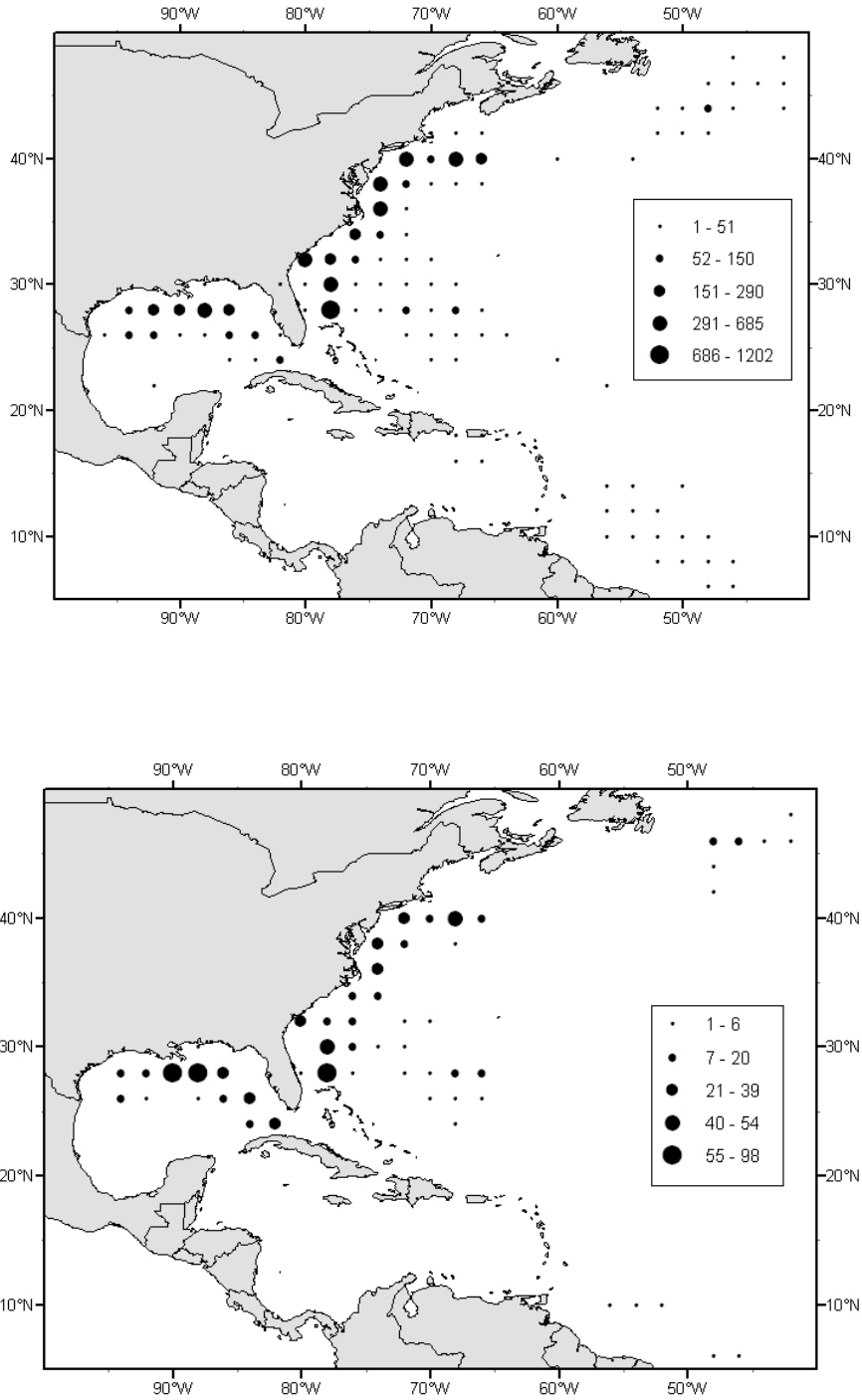


Figure 2.5 Position of longline sets as reported in pelagic logbooks (upper panel) and observed by the U.S. pelagic observer program (lower panel) in 2011 summarized by 2°x2° square.

EFFECTS OF TIME/AREA CLOSURES ON THE U.S. SWORDFISH FISHERY

Beginning in 2001, U.S. pelagic longline fishing was prohibited or restricted in the five areas shown in **Appendix Figure 1.1**. The three 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 bluefin tuna area was closed primarily to reduce the catch of bluefin smaller than legal size for sale by U.S. fishers. Longline vessels were allowed to fish in the closed Northeast Distant area only if they participated in a circle hook fishing experiment aimed to investigate the performance of circle hooks with respect to sea turtle bycatch and if they carried a scientific observer. In 2002 and 2003, the Northeast Distant area remained closed year round to all longline vessels (except those participating in the turtle study), and it was reopened to the entire fleet in 2004.

The number of longline vessels in the U.S. fishery targeting swordfish declined steadily from the mid-1990s, reached the lowest numbers in 2006 and showed a variable increasing trend since then. The number of active vessels in 2012 was slightly higher than in the previous 3 years. Reported effort (hooks) declined initially, remained fairly stable through 2001 and further declined to the lowest reported number in 2006 (**Appendix Table 1.1**). The number of hooks fished increased from 2007 through 2009. Year 2010 showed a decreased in part caused by the oil spill event in the Gulf of Mexico. The number of hooks fished in 2012 is the highest since 2001. The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2010, 2011, and 2012 are compared to the average effort and numbers/estimates from 1997 through 1999 (**Appendix Table 1.2**). There was some overall reduction in effort, reported in hooks fished. Some of the effort previously reported from the Florida East Coast fishing area appears to have redistributed into the Gulf of Mexico and up to the south Atlantic and Mid Atlantic Bights (See **Appendix Figure 1.2** for domestic areas). The years 2010, 2011, and 2012 and the average (1997-1999) swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) and effort in hooks are reported by area and time/area status in **Appendix Table 1.3**.

Appendix Table 1.1 Number of Active U.S. Pelagic Longline Vessels. “Vessels” indicates the number of vessels that submitted at least one positive fishing report during that year, “Vessels that caught SWO” corresponds to the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish during that year and “Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period” indicates the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish per month in at least five months of that year. “Hooks Reported” includes all submitted logbooks single pelagic longline sets and summary records.

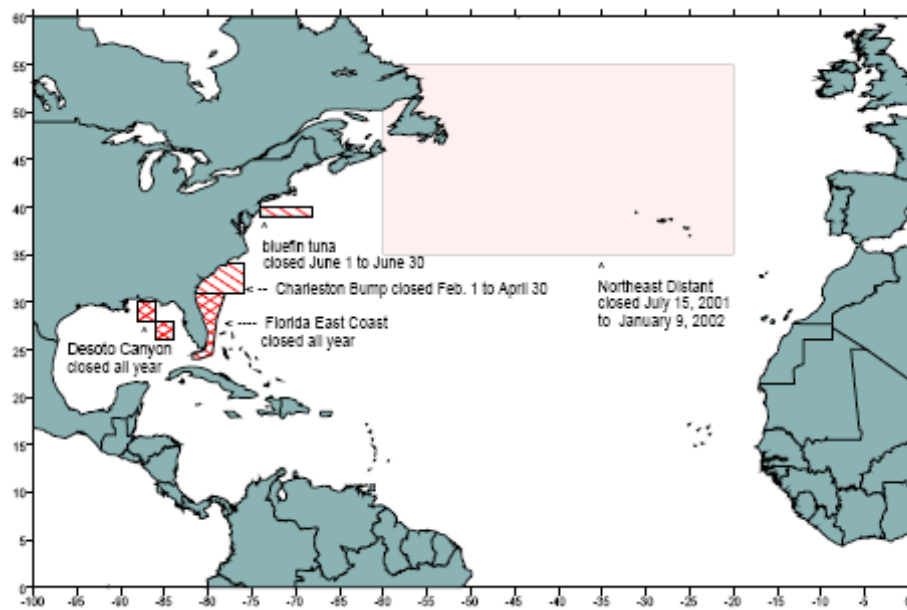
<i>Year</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period</i>	<i>Hooks reported</i>
1989	456	415	251	7,927,401
1990	419	363	209	7,500,095
1991	342	308	176	7,754,127
1992	340	304	184	9,076,717
1993	435	306	177	9,735,806
1994	501	306	176	10,351,805
1995	489	314	198	11,270,539
1996	367	275	194	10,944,660
1997	352	265	167	10,213,780
1998	288	233	139	8,120,273
1999	226	200	143	7,996,685
2000	206	185	135	8,158,390
2001	185	168	114	7,897,037
2002	149	140	107	7,107,958
2003	123	119	94	6,862,091
2004	117	114	96	7,345,048
2005	112	108	79	5,973,150
2006	103	102	77	5,522,236
2007	119	117	90	6,312,406
2008	122	122	89	6,273,257
2009	116	114	88	6,772,732
2010	116	115	63	5,565,170
2011	117	116	81	5,900,451
2012	122	122	100	7,718,091

Appendix Table 1.2 Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2010-2012 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).

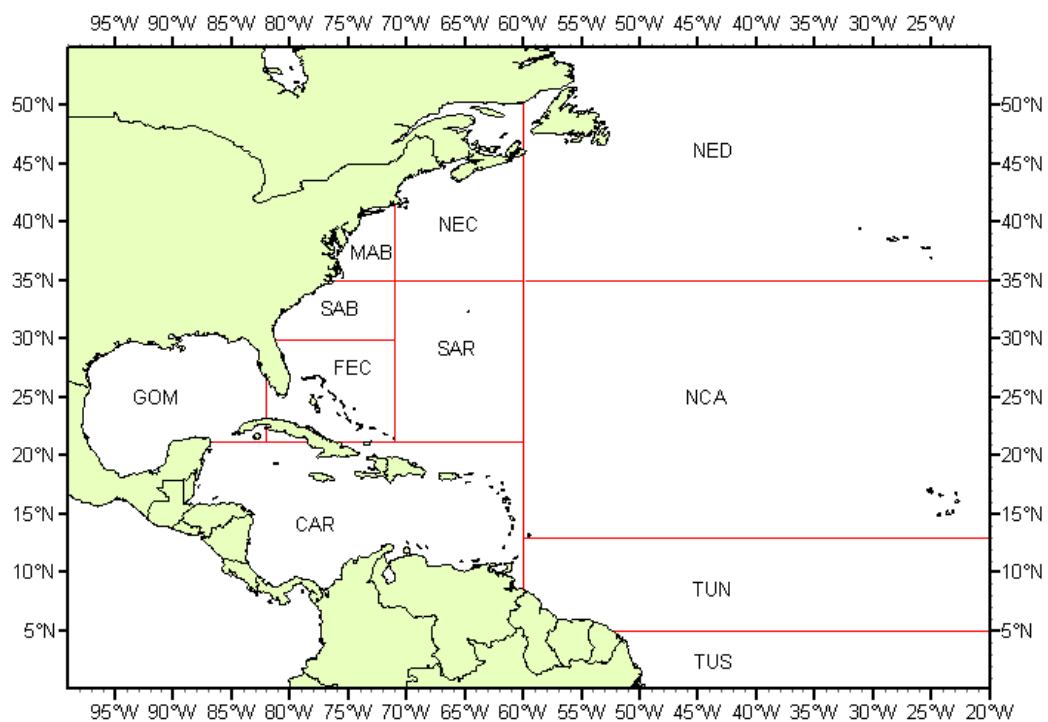
	<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of hooks</i>				<i>Metric tons</i>			
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
CAR	433	14%	3%	1%	233,291	32%	3%	3%	6	12%	3%	0%
FEC	2,488	14%	17%	12%	579,777	155%	148%	183%	37	13%	16%	15%
GOM	1,806	30%	47%	86%	1,465,689	39%	49%	112%	17	32%	58%	105%
MAB	1,195	37%	75%	34%	730,291	105%	133%	157%	18	31%	74%	35%
NEC	767	29%	23%	24%	622,812	86%	78%	90%	11	24%	23%	25%
NED	972	92%	11%	7%	494,842	56%	46%	63%	13	84%	11%	9%
SAB	2,391	31%	61%	45%	556,779	141%	132%	123%	39	28%	57%	41%

Appendix Table 1.3 Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in year 2010-2012 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 status of time/area closure.

		<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of hooks</i>				<i>Metric tons</i>				<i>Change (t)</i>		
		<i>Mean</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
CAR	Open	433	60	12	6	233,291	75,380	6,000	6,000	7	0.8	0.2	0.0	-6	-7	-7
FEC	Closed	2,158	32	20	35	364,950	50,618	28,017	53,503	35	0.5	0.3	0.7	-34	-34	-34
FEC	Open	330	318	391	267	214,828	845,582	832,539	1,007,703	5	4.6	6.1	5.2	-1	1	0
GOM	Closed	426	0	10	0	103,274	0	2,860	0	5	0	0.1	0.0	-5	-5	-5
GOM	Open	1,380	538	845	1,545	1,362,414	571,335	717,780	1,640,656	16	6.9	11.6	22.1	-9	-5	6
MAB	Closed	2	0	0	0	5,750	800	0	0	0.03	0	0	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
MAB	Open	1,194	448	896	411	726,458	765,006	972,684	1,144,560	18	5.6	13.4	6.4	-13	-5	-12
NEC	Closed	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	223	176	185	598,478	534,681	483,331	560,387	12	2.8	2.6	2.9	-9	-9	-9
NED	Open	972	890	106	66	494,842	276,747	228,178	311,364	15	12.5	1.6	1.3	-2	-13	-14
SAB	Closed	660	9	0	0	175,767	3,000	0	1,640	11	0.1	0	0.0	-11	-11	-11
SAB	Open	1,734	731	1,453	1,074	381,013	780,122	733,601	682,807	30	11.0	22.5	16.5	-19	-7	-13



Appendix Figure 1.1 Time/area closures for the U.S. pelagic longline fishery in 2012. Note that the Northeast Distant area is currently open for pelagic longline fishing only.



Appendix Figure 1.2 U.S. domestic fishing areas: Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), South Atlantic Bight (SAB), Sargasso Sea (SAR), North Central Atlantic (NCA), Tuna North (TUN), and Tuna South (TUS.).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY**

Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe),
Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA)

SUMMARY

Catches decreased in 2012, mostly due to the albacore quota limits that Uruguay had until this year. It is estimated that catches will increase from next year, returning to historical values. Notwithstanding, various research studies are being conducted through the Programa de Observadores de la Flota Atunera (Tuna Fleet Observer Programme), as well as on the DINARA research vessel. Conventional and satellite tagging of various species and genetic and biological studies, among others, were carried out, and participation in the various SCRS groups was intense, in particular, the stock assessments on albacore, swordfish and sea turtles. Uruguayan scientists collaborated on the ICCAT Manual, contributing the chapters on fishing gears and species. In 2012, Uruguay ratified the Port State Measures Agreement, adopted all the Commission Recommendations, and developed new conservation measures for sharks and sea birds.

RÉSUMÉ

Les prises ont diminué en 2012, principalement en raison des limites de quota de germon imposées à l'Uruguay jusqu'à cette année. Il est estimé qu'à partir de l'année prochaine les prises augmenteront et se rétabliront aux niveaux historiques. Malgré tout, plusieurs travaux de recherche ont été réalisés par le biais du programme d'observateurs de la flottille thonière uruguayenne et à bord du bateau de recherche de la DINARA. Parmi ces travaux, figurent entre autres l'apposition de marques conventionnelles et reliées par satellite sur différentes espèces et la réalisation d'analyses génétiques et biologiques. Une participation intense au sein des différents groupes du SCRS a été assurée, en particulier dans le cadre des évaluations du germon, de l'espadon et des tortues marines. Les scientifiques uruguayens ont participé à la rédaction des chapitres consacrés aux engins de pêche et aux espèces du manuel de l'ICCAT. En 2012, l'Accord de l'État du port ainsi que l'ensemble des recommandations adoptées par la Commission ont été ratifiées et de nouvelles mesures de conservation concernant les requins et les oiseaux marins ont été prises.

RESUMEN

Las capturas han decrecido durante el año 2012, principalmente debido a las limitaciones de cuota de atún blanco que tuvo Uruguay hasta ese año. Se estima que a partir del próximo año las capturas se incrementen, volviendo a los valores históricos. A pesar de ello se desarrollaron diversos trabajos de investigación a través del Programa de observadores de la flota atunera, así como en el barco de investigación de la DINARA. Se realizaron marcaciones convencionales y satelitales en diversas especies, trabajos de genética y biología, entre otros, y se mantuvo una participación intensa en los diferentes grupos del SCRS. Particularmente en las evaluaciones de atún blanco, pez espada y tortugas marinas. Los científicos uruguayos colaboraron con el manual de ICCAT, en los capítulos de artes de pesca y especies. Durante 2012 se ratificó el Acuerdo del estado rector del puerto, se adoptaron todas las recomendaciones de la Comisión y se desarrollaron nuevas medidas de conservación para tiburones y aves marinas.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información sobre la pesquería

Durante el año 2012, el esfuerzo pesquero en la flota atunera uruguaya decreció en relación al año anterior. La mayoría de los barcos fueron fresqueros menores de 27 m de eslora. El esfuerzo estuvo dirigido principalmente a la captura del pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*).

La captura total (preliminar) desembarcada y comunicada en 2012 fue de aproximadamente 540 t. Se pescaron 40 t de pez espada, los desembarques de tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) estuvieron alrededor de las 433 t y los de moro (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) en las 36 t. Dentro de los atunes el Albacora (*Thunnus alalunga*) fue la especie más capturada (12 t) representando un 2,2% de la captura total, seguido por el aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con 6 t y el atún ojo grande (2 toneladas), representando ambas juntas el 1,4% de la captura total (**Tabla 1, Figura 1**). A partir de finales de 2010, la flota comenzó a descartar los tiburones martillo (*Sphyrna* spp), de acuerdo con las recomendaciones de CICAA. A fines del 2012 por decisión de la administración nacional, se prohibió la retención del tiburón pinocho (*Lamna nasus*). La flota continúa liberando otros peces pelágicos y de pequeñas tallas capturados vivo, así como de tortugas y aves marinas. La liberación se realiza de forma tal que permita la mayor sobrevivencia post captura de los ejemplares.

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 2012 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 como Australia, Brasil, Estados Unidos, Reino Unido y Venezuela. Se continuó con el PNOFA, desarrollando las actividades que se venían cumpliendo y ampliando las mismas. En 2012 se continuó con las campañas de investigación iniciadas en el 2009 a bordo del buque de investigación científica B/I “Aldebarán” de la DINARA con el objetivo general de recabar datos independientes de la pesquería. Se realizaron experimentos sobre diferentes medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental, dirigidas a aves y tortugas, y otros dirigidos a obtener datos ambientales. A su vez, se realizó un esfuerzo en el marcado de peces pelágicos, complementando las tareas de investigación realizadas en la pesquería, incluyendo tanto marcaje convencional como marcas satelitales.

2.1 Investigación

La investigación se desarrolló principalmente a partir de la información proveniente de los partes de pesca y del PNOFA y durante 2012-2013 se integraron los datos obtenidos en las campañas realizadas en el Buque de Investigación.

2.1.1 Programa de observadores

El PNOFA cubrió una importante parte de la actividad de la flota de bandera nacional durante 2012, constituyendo un porcentaje de cobertura de alrededor de 53% del esfuerzo total. Este programa se desarrolla desde el año 1998 y ha permitido recabar importante información relacionada con todos los aspectos de la pesquería y la biología de las especies capturadas. Durante 2012 se observaron unos 173.559 anzuelos (datos preliminares) en la flota de bandera nacional. Los embarques fueron realizados por observadores científicos los cuales han aprobado los cursos que dicta la DINARA y han recibido un entrenamiento adicional brindado por los investigadores del LaRPe.

En el 2012 se continuó con el Programa Internacional Cooperativo de Marcaje de la CICAA, tanto en barcos pesqueros de la flota uruguaya, como en el barco de investigación, marcándose un total de 913 individuos. La mayoría de los individuos marcados fueron tiburones (**Figura 2**), siendo el tiburón azul la principal especie con 842 individuos (92% del total de individuos marcados). La segunda y tercera especie, en cuanto al número de marcas fueron el marrajo sardinero (n=33) y el albacora (n=17), respectivamente. Durante el 2012 se han obtenido recapturas de cinco individuos, siendo todos ellos tiburones azules (ver **Figura 3**).

Dentro de las actividades del PNOFA se continúa con el trabajo dirigido a la educación y sensibilización de los trabajadores y armadores pesqueros. Conjuntamente con el “Proyecto Albatros y Petreles” llevado adelante por la ONG CICMAR (Centro de Investigación y Conservación Marina) se ha editado y distribuido en los diferentes barcos pesqueros el “Boletín Atlántico Sur” N° 9.

2.1.2 Pez espada

En el marco del PNOFA se continuó con la recopilación de datos de talla por sexo, colecta de muestras (tejido destinados a estudios genéticos) y marcaje, utilizando las marcas que provee CICAA. Durante el año 2012 el LaRPe ha continuado el estudio sobre la biología reproductiva del pez espada en conjunto con la Facultad de Ciencias de la Universidad de la República.

2.1.3 Atunes tropicales

Al igual que en otras especies se continuó con el seguimiento de las estadísticas de captura de aleta amarilla y atún ojo grande, esfuerzo de pesca y colecta de muestras biológicas por parte del Programa de Observadores. Se continúa también con el Programa de Marcado en las especies de atunes tropicales.

2.1.4 Albacora

Se continúa con el seguimiento de las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo, así como en el marcado y la colecta de muestras biológicas por parte del Programa de Observadores y las campañas del Buque de Investigación. A fines del año 2012 se comenzó el desarrollo de un estudio relacionado a la dieta de esta especie en el Atlántico sudoccidental. Dicho estudio estará basado en el análisis de contenidos estomacales proporcionados por el Programa de Observadores y las campañas del Buque de Investigación.

En el año 2012 se comenzaron a realizar estudios histológicos sobre la biología reproductiva de albacora en la región. Resultados preliminares de este estudio fueron presentados en la reunión de evaluación de stock de junio del 2013 (SCRS/2013/013).

2.1.5 Agujas

En el 2012 se publicó un trabajo, en conjunto con otros países (Brasil, Estados Unidos y Venezuela) relacionado a distribución geográfica de *Tertapturus georgii* en base a análisis genéticos. Por otro lado, se continuó desarrollando el estudio de edad y crecimiento en *Tetrapturus pfluegeri* en conjunto con la Universidad de Miami (RSMAS) de Estados Unidos, la Universidad de Oriente (UDO) de Venezuela, la Universidad Rural Federal de Pernambuco (URFP) de Brasil y la Universidad de la República de Uruguay.

2.1.6 Tiburones

Durante el 2012 se continuó 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 CICMAR. Hasta la fecha se han equipado 10 individuos, habiéndose obtenido información de 8 de los mismos. Se están empleando tres tipos de transmisores satelitales: transmisores MK10-PAT configurados para coleccionar y archivar información de profundidad y temperatura durante 9 meses; transmisores SPOT5 que permiten conocer la ubicación del individuo cuando este se encuentra en la superficie y transmisores SPLASH que permiten conocer la posición del individuo cuando este se encuentra en la superficie, y obtener también datos sobre la temperatura y profundidad donde este se desplaza.

Se asistió a la Reunión para aplicar el análisis del riesgo ecológico a los tiburones y evaluación de stock de marrajo dientuso llevada a cabo en junio de 2012. Se presentó el siguiente trabajo realizado por investigadores de Uruguay referente a la evaluación de stock del marrajo dientuso: SCRS/2012/076

Se finalizaron dos tesis de licenciatura que se estaban desarrollando dentro del LaRPe.

- Forselledo R. (2012). Estructura poblacional y aspectos reproductivos de *Lamna nasus* (Bonnaterre, 1788) en el Atlántico Sudoccidental. Tesis de Licenciatura en Ciencias Biológicas, Facultad de Ciencias, UDELAR, Montevideo, Uruguay.

- Mas F. (2012). Biodiversidad, abundancia relativa y estructura poblacional de los tiburones capturados por la flota de palangre pelágico en aguas uruguayas durante 1998-2009. Tesis de Licenciatura en Ciencias Biológicas, Facultad de Ciencias, UDELAR, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Se continuó el desarrollo de trabajos sobre la biología y ciclo reproductivo del tiburón azul. Se continuó también con el marcaje de tiburones, habiéndose marcado alrededor de 887 tiburones durante el 2012. Se recapturaron 5 individuos (**Figura 3**).

A mediados del 2012 se inició un estudio sobre edad y crecimiento del tiburón azul en el Atlántico sudoccidental en base a la lectura de anillos de crecimiento en vértebras. Dicho estudio se está realizando en conjunto entre el LaRPe y el Panama City Laboratory de la National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS-NOAA).

En el 2012 el CICMAR, en colaboración con el LaRPe, comenzaron la ampliación del capítulo 2 del manual de CICAA, referente a la inclusión de 6 nuevas especies de tiburones: *Alopias superciliosus*, *A. vulpinus*, *Carcharhinus longimanus*, *Sphyrna lewini*, *S. mokarran*, *S. zygaena*.

2.1.7 Aves marinas

Se han desarrollado diferentes trabajos dirigidos al seguimiento y evaluación de la captura incidental y evaluación de medidas de mitigación durante operaciones de pesca comercial y de investigación. Para esto se vienen desarrollando trabajos conjuntos con el “Proyecto Albatros y Petreles de Uruguay (PAP)” integrantes del grupo de trabajo “Albatross Task Force” de “BirdLife International”, vinculados a la investigación y mitigación de la captura incidental de estas especies. En 2012 se inició una investigación con el objetivo de mejorar el desempeño de la línea espantapájaros. Durante 2012 también se continuó experimentando el uso de una brazolada alternativa con un peso a 1 m del anzuelo, que podría disminuir los ataques y captura incidental de aves marinas en el palangre pelágico.

Se presentó 1 trabajo sobre aves marinas en reuniones de la CICAA: SCRS/2012/088. Se publicó una evaluación de riesgo ecológico en aves marinas para la flota uruguaya de palangre pelágico en Aquatic Living Resources (Risk assessment and relative impact of Uruguayan pelagic longliners on seabirds. *Aquatic Living Resources* 25, 281–295).

2.1.8 Tortugas marinas

Durante el 2012 se continuó con el monitoreo de la captura incidental de tortugas marinas en el palangre pelágico. A su vez, se continuó con los estudios de telemetría satelital y con experimentos para determinar la eficiencia de medidas de mitigación para estas especies.

Se continuó con la colecta de muestras de tejido de los individuos capturados incidentalmente tanto de *C. caretta* como de *D. coriacea*. Se continúa con la elaboración de un trabajo que tiene como objetivo comprender la composición genética de las tortugas cabezonas que ocurren en aguas costeras y oceánicas de Uruguay así como en aguas internacionales del Océano Atlántico Sudoccidental.

El LaRPe y la ONG CICMAR han continuado su colaboración junto a organizaciones de otros países, en el desarrollo de una iniciativa llamada “Movements of Atlantic Leatherback Turtles: Steps Toward Bycatch Reduction and Transoceanic Cooperation for Conservation”. Dicho proyecto, coordinado por el Programa de Tortugas Marinas para Latinoamérica y el Caribe del WWF, ha generado una plataforma de compilación y disseminación de información sobre rutas migratorias y movimientos transoceánicos de las tortugas laúd (*Dermochelys coriacea*), para colaborar con el diseño de medidas para reducir la mortalidad por captura incidental en las pesquerías que operan en el Océano Atlántico.

Con el objetivo de determinar y caracterizar sus movimientos, uso de hábitat y supervivencia post-liberación, desde inicios del 2008 la DINARA, en conjunto con la NOAA y el CICMAR, ha equipado con transmisores satelitales a tortugas cabezonas juveniles capturadas incidentalmente por la flota palangrera Uruguaya. Más información, imágenes y resultados de este proyecto pueden ser consultados en los siguientes sitios:

<http://cicmar.org/archives/131>. <http://www.dinara.gub.uy> (Recursos Pelágicos); y http://www.seaturtle.org/tracking/?project_id=441.

Durante la reunión inter-sesiones del Comité de Ecosistemas, se presentaron los siguientes trabajos sobre tortugas marinas elaborados por investigadores de Uruguay en conjunto con investigadores de Brasil: SCRS/2012/086, SCRS/2012/087, y SCRS/2012/093.

2.1.9 Cetáceos

Se continuó con la investigación en este grupo, analizando información de distribución e interacción con la flota de palangre.

2.1.10 Buque de Investigación

Se realizó una campaña de investigación en el B/I “Aldebarán” perteneciente a la DINARA. La campaña se realizó en julio y se utilizó palangre pelágico de deriva tipo americano.

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

<i>Número</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	26/09/2013.
S2	Características de la flota	30/07/2013.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	30/07/2013.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	30/07/2013.
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	30/07/2013.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	30/07/2013.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	31/07/2013.
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	No aplica.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	30/07/2013.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplica.
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica.
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica.
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las instalaciones de engorde	No aplica.
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 87 [88]	No aplica.
S17	Resultados de los programas de muestreo y/o alternativos en el momento de introducción en jaula del atún rojo	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 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.

<i>Número</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
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	No aplica.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplica.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, incluyendo por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	30/07/2013.
ISTIÓFORIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	Ver informe nacional.
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		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	30/07/2013.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	Sin capturas.
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	Sin capturas.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplica.
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	Sin capturas.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Sin capturas.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Sin capturas.
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	Ver informe del Subcomité de Ecosistemas.
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	Enviado el 26/09/2013.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	Nada que declarar.
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.

<i>Número</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
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	Ver informe nacional.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

Se continúa con la implementación del “Plan de Acción Nacional para Reducir la Captura Incidental de Aves Marinas en las Pesquerías Uruguayas”. Ya se ha comenzado a utilizar líneas espantapájaros en toda la flota atunera y se están haciendo pruebas de nuevas configuraciones de las mismas.

Se continúa con la instrumentación de las medidas de conservación presentadas en el “Plan de Acción Nacional para la Conservación de los Condrictios en las pesquerías uruguayas. Se iniciaron las revisiones de los Planes de Acción de Aves marinas y Tiburones

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 2011 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

INFORME ANUAL, PARTE II, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME DE GESTIÓN)

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Ver Informe Anual e informe del SCRS.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Ver Informe Anual e informe del SCRS.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	3/10/2013.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplica.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica.
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	Enviado en 2013.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Enviado en 2013, 72 horas de anticipación.

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	0.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	1.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	Comunicación a ICCAT, al estado de pabellón del buque y demás estados involucrados.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	21/06/2013.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No existen.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No hay.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	5.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	Sin cambios.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	Sin cambios.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	0.
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 2013	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. 10-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 10-04	No aplica.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2012	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.

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
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.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplica.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	No aplica.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2012	No aplica.
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	
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	Las existentes desde hace años.
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	No aplica.
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico Norte	No aplica.
ALB	4002	Capturas provisionales acumuladas de atún	Previo a las fechas solicitadas.

<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
		blanco del Sur	
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	Ver informe nacional.
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	Ver informe nacional.
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	Ver informe nacional.
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	Ver informe nacional.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	Ver informe nacional.
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.
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.)	Ver informe nacional.
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	Ver informe nacional.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Ver informe nacional.
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 las hubo.

Tabla 1. Capturas desembarcadas (ton) declaradas por Uruguay (2007-2012) por especie.

<i>AÑO</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>POR</i>
2007	464	34	22	35	337	36	3
2008	370	53	27	66	359	41	40
2009	501	97	31	76	942	106	14
2010	222	24	23	122	208	23	6
2011	179	37	15	24	724	76	12
2012	40	12	2	6	433	36	12

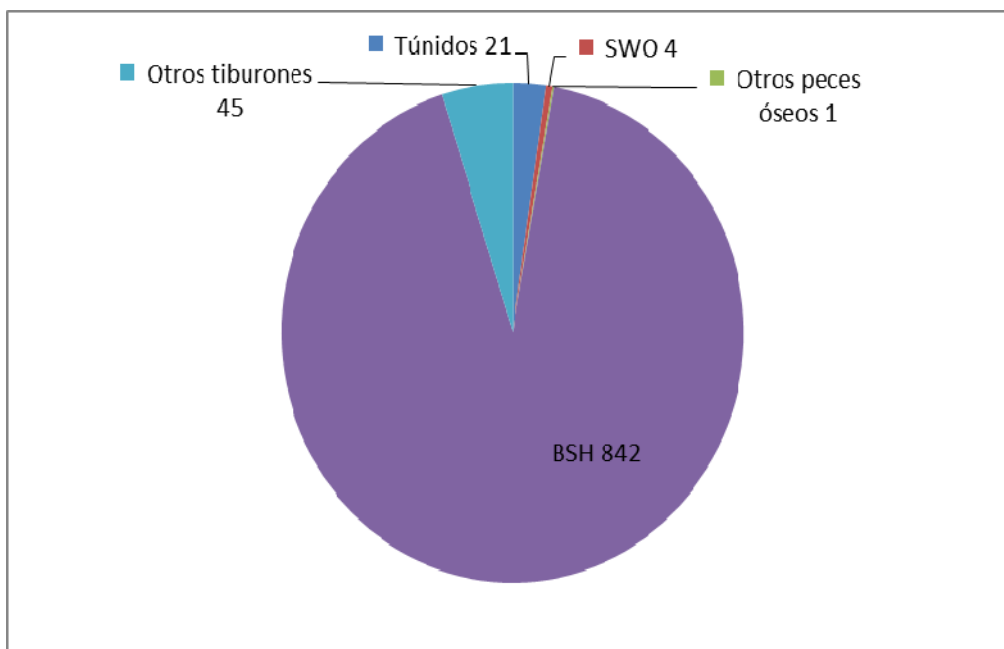


Figura 1. Porcentaje por especie de las capturas declaradas por Uruguay en 2012.

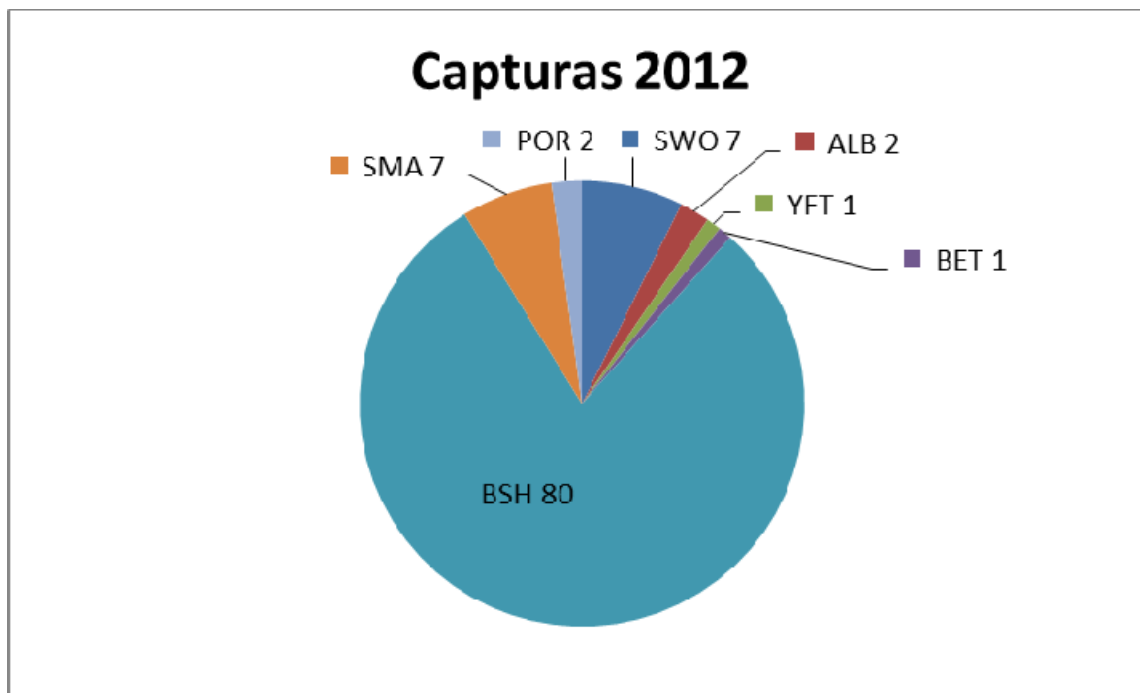


Figura 2. Distribución por grupo del número total de individuos marcados por el Programa Nacional de observadores de la flota atunera uruguaya durante 2012.

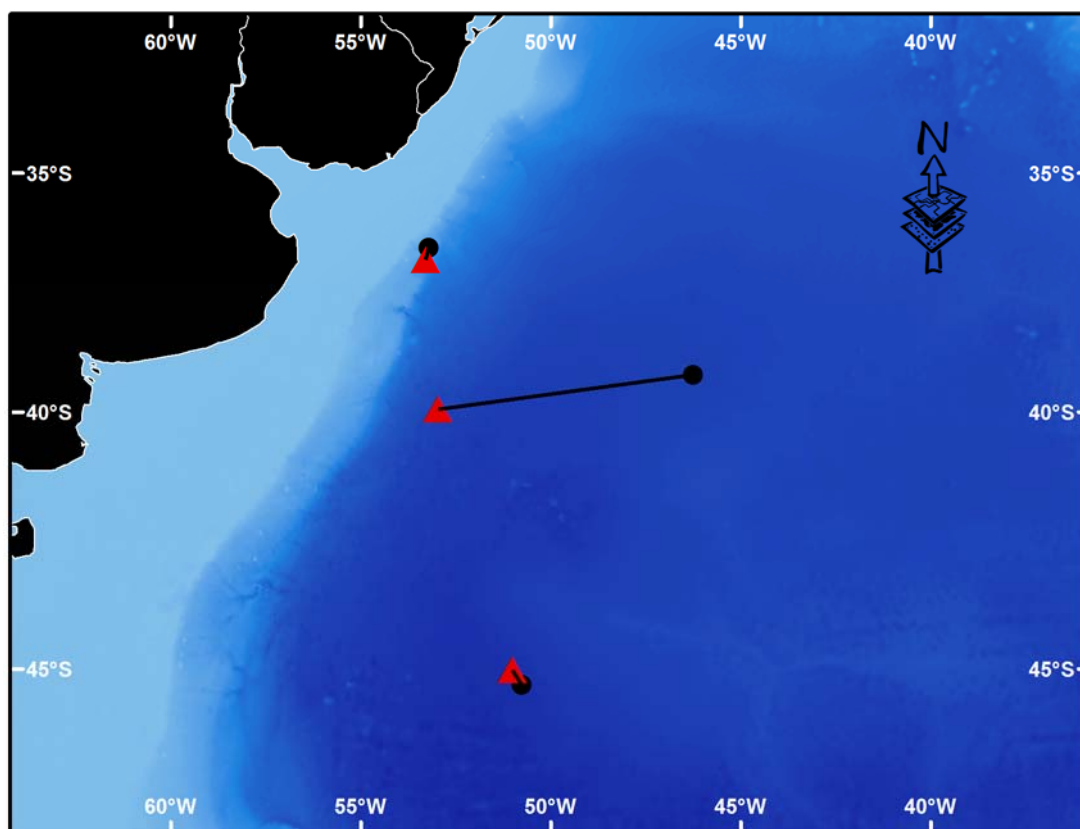


Figura 3. Recapturas de 3 tiburones azules realizadas por el Programa de Observadores de Uruguay durante 2012.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF VANUATU
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE 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. In 2012, a total of 10 Vanuatu flagged tuna longliners operated in the ICCAT Convention area. The total reported Vanuatu catch of tuna and tuna-like species, including discards, in 2012 was 651.493 metric tons (t), a decrease of about 7% from 678.58 t in 2011. Vanuatu currently has a National Observer Program which was 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 two stern trawlers operating around South America. Vanuatu plans to send some Observers to ICCAT in 2014. In 2012, the Republic of Vanuatu made its utmost efforts to meet its obligations with regard to the implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures. Furthermore, the Republic of Vanuatu takes an ecosystem approach to management of highly migratory species and will adhere, if need be, to implementing a number of measures that go beyond the measures required by ICCAT recommendations. At present, the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery of Vanuatu typically targeting ICCAT-managed species, such as swordfish and bigeye, albacore skipjack and yellowfin tunas, is subject to several discrete time/area closures to reduce all bycatch (e.g. undersized swordfish, billfish, etc.). Furthermore, pelagic longline vessels may only fish for ICCAT species if they observe strict circle hook and bait restrictions and use approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche hauturière du Vanuatu est composée de palangriers ciblant le germon (Thunnus alalunga), l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) et le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus). Les flottilles qui opèrent sont constituées de trois composantes : navires étrangers ayant leur port d'attache localement, opérant dans la ZEE du Vanuatu et débarquant leur capture à Vanuatu où une partie de celle-ci est transformée ; palangriers, sennieurs et navires de charge immatriculés à Vanuatu opérant à l'extérieur de la zone de Vanuatu dans les zones des Conventions de la CTOI, l'IATTC, l'ICCAT et la WCPFC ; et palangriers étrangers opérant une partie de l'année à l'intérieur de la ZEE du Vanuatu. En 2012, dix palangriers thoniers battant le pavillon du Vanuatu ont réalisé des activités dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. La prise totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées, déclarée par Vanuatu en 2012 (rejets compris) s'est élevée à 651,493 t, soit une diminution de près de 7% par rapport à 2011 (678,58 t). Le Vanuatu dispose d'un programme national d'observateurs qui a été homologué dans le cadre du programme régional d'observateurs de la WCPFC en 2009 et compte actuellement 27 observateurs opérant activement dans la zone de la WCPFC. Deux de ces observateurs ont été formés à la SPRFMO et réalisent actuellement leur mission à bord de deux chalutiers pêche arrière qui opèrent autour de l'Amérique du Sud. Le Vanuatu a l'intention d'envoyer quelques observateurs à l'ICCAT en 2014. En 2012, la République de Vanuatu a déployé tous ses efforts afin de remplir ses obligations vis-à-vis de la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT. De surcroît, la République de Vanuatu adopte une approche écosystémique de gestion des espèces de grands migrateurs et s'engagera, si nécessaire, à mettre en œuvre un certain nombre de mesures allant au-delà des mesures requises dans les recommandations de l'ICCAT. À l'heure actuelle, la pêche palangrière pélagique de l'Atlantique de Vanuatu, ciblant traditionnellement les espèces relevant de l'ICCAT, telles que l'espadon, le thon obèse, le germon, le listao et l'albacore, fait l'objet de plusieurs fermetures spatio-temporelles séparées en vue de réduire toutes les prises accessoires (p.ex. d'istiophoridés et d'espadon sous-taille). De surcroît, les palangriers pélagiques ne peuvent pêcher des espèces relevant de l'ICCAT qu'à la condition de respecter strictement les limitations d'hameçons

circulaires et d'appât et d'utiliser des engins de remise en liberté de tortues marines conformément aux protocoles de remise à l'eau et de manipulation.

RESUMEN

La pesquería de altura de Vanuatu está formada por palangreros atuneros que se dirigen al atún blanco (Thunnus alalunga), al rabil (Thunnus albacares) y al patudo (Thunnus obesus). La flota que opera está formada por tres componentes: los buques extranjeros con base local que operan dentro de la ZEE de Vanuatu y desembarcan sus capturas en Vanuatu, donde se procesa parte de la captura, los palangreros, cerqueros y buques de transporte registrados en Vanuatu que operan fuera de la zona de Vanuatu, en las zonas de Convenio de la IOTC, la IATTC, la ICCAT y la WCPFC, y los palangreros extranjeros que operan parte del año dentro de la ZEE de Vanuatu. En 2012, un total de 10 palangreros atuneros con pabellón de Vanuatu operaron en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT. La captura total declarada de túnidos y especies afines de Vanuatu, incluidos descartes, fue en 2012 de 651,493 t, lo que representa un descenso del 7% respecto a las 678,58 t de 2011. Vanuatu cuenta actualmente con un Programa nacional de observadores que fue certificado en el marco del programa regional de observadores de la WCPFC en 2009 y cuenta ahora con 27 observadores activos que llevan a cabo sus tareas en la región de la WCPFC, dos de estos observadores han sido formados en el SPRFMO y actualmente desarrollan su labor en dos arrastreros de popa que operan alrededor de Sudamérica. Vanuatu tiene previsto enviar algunos observadores a ICCAT en 2014. En 2012, la República de Vanuatu realizó grandes esfuerzos para cumplir sus obligaciones con respecto a la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT. Además, la República de Vanuatu ha adoptado un enfoque ecosistémico en la ordenación de las especies altamente migratorias y se compromete a implementar, si es necesario, una serie de medidas que van más allá de las medidas requeridas en las recomendaciones de ICCAT. En la actualidad, la pesquería palangrera pelágica del Atlántico de Vanuatu que se suele dirigir tradicionalmente a especies gestionadas por ICCAT, como el pez espada, patudo, atún blanco, listado y rabil, está sujeta a varios cierres espaciotemporales encaminados a reducir toda la captura fortuita (por ejemplo, marlines, pez espada de talla inferior a la regulada, etc.). Además, los palangreros pelágicos sólo pueden pescar especies de ICCAT si cumplen las estrictas restricciones sobre cebo y anzuelos circulares y utilizan dispositivos de liberación de tortugas marinas aprobados de conformidad con los protocolos de manipulación y liberación.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2012, a total of 10 Vanuatu flagged tuna long liners operated in the ICCAT Convention area. Total reported Vanuatu catch of tuna and tuna-like species, including discards, in 2012 was 651,493 t, a decrease of about 7% from 678,580 t in 2011. Estimated swordfish catch (including dead discards) slightly decreased from 19.39 t in 2011 to 14,874 t in 2012 and provisional catch for yellowfin slightly decreased in 2012 to 304,824 from 313,830 t in 2011. Vanuatu vessels caught in 2012 an estimated 5,142 t of blue marlin, a decrease compared to 7,048 t in 2011.

There are currently 15 Vanuatu flagged carrier vessels authorized to operate in the ICCAT Convention area. There were 170 transshipments carried out in 2012, 141 of these transshipments took place in the high seas while the rest were carried out in ports of South Africa, Spain and Mauritius.

The total amount of fish that was transhipped in 2012 comprised of 963,683 t of albacore tuna, 6,209,879 t of bigeye tuna, 2,131.475 t of yellowfin tuna, 507.226 t of sword fish and 1,794,059 t of species.

These Vanuatu flag carriers transhipped fish caught by fishing vessels from Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Seychelles, Philippines and Belize.

No transshipment operations were carried out by Vanuatu flagged longliners in 2012.

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

Yellowfin tuna: Yellowfin tuna is one of the principal species of tropical tuna caught by Vanuatu in the Atlantic.

Total estimated catch slightly decreased in 2012 to 304,824 from 313,830 t in 2011 as shown in **Table 1**.

Bigeye: The other large tropical tuna reported in catches by Vanuatu vessels is bigeye tuna. Like yellowfin tuna, the reported catches for 2012 decreased by approximately to 37,541 t from 35,166 t in 2011 as shown in **Table 2**. Bigeye tuna catch distribution remained high in the Atlantic Ocean in 2010 compared to the overall total bigeye catch in the ICCAT Convention area.

Albacore tuna: Albacore tuna are also caught by Vanuatu vessels; however, historically, albacore has been a major species targeted by the Vanuatu vessels. Reported commercial catches were relatively low prior to 2011 however, these catches increased substantially as shown in **Table 3**. Albacore tuna has become more of a target species. The total albacore tuna catch remained high in 2010 and 2011 but dropped in 2012.

Swordfish

Vanuatu does not have a swordfish fishery however the catch statistics of swordfish caught by Vanuatu longline in 2012 was 14,874 t which is relatively lower than 2011 as shown in **Table 4**.

Sharks

The total shark catch for 2012 was 16,454 t which was slightly lower than the 2011 catch of 17,965 t as shown in **Table 5**. Vanuatu will develop a shark management plan after concluding the review of the Fisheries Act at the end of this year.

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

Our fleet in 2012 consisted of 10 vessels of under 24 meters, all of which were licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT area.

No Vanuatu flagged purse seiner operated in the ICCAT area in 2012, nor in previous years.

1.3 Useful information

The fleet which fishes on the high seas is registered by the Vanuatu International Shipping Registry (VMSL) in close cooperation with the Vanuatu Fisheries Department. All Vanuatu fishing vessels are licensed by the Vanuatu Fisheries Department. Matters of policies are determined by the Vanuatu Fisheries Department and registration requirements are jointly reviewed and implemented in close cooperation with the VMSL.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programmes

Vanuatu does not currently have an at sea Observer Program in the ICCAT area. However Vanuatu plans to send some Observers to the ICCAT area in 2014 and perhaps utilize those made available by the Commission. Vanuatu intends to implement a port observer program at one of the major ports where Vanuatu vessels discharge.

2.2 Research activities

Vanuatu does not conduct research activities 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, as well as discharge reports. Vanuatu is also working with its VMS providers on the configuration of a new platform within our system for electronic data reporting.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Provided on 17/10/13.
S2	Fleet characteristics	Provided on 29/10/13.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Provided on 02/08/2013.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Provided on 02/08/2013.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Provided on 29/10/13.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Provided on 29/10/13.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Vanuatu has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	No Observer Program deployed in the ICCAT area in 2012 – Vanuatu intends to start deploying Observers in 2014.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	No.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	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	Not applicable. No operation in the Mediterranean Sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Vanuatu is not involved in BFT fishing.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Vanuatu is not involved in BFT fishing.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para. 87 [88]	Vanuatu is not involved in BFT fishing.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Vanuatu is not involved in BFT fishing.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Vanuatu is not involved in BFT fishing.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Vanuatu is not involved in BFT fishing.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Vanuatu is not involved in BFT fishing.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Vanuatu is not involved in BFT fishing.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Vanuatu is not involved in BFT fishing.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Vanuatu is not involved in BFT fishing.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Provided on 2/08/2013.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	FADs are not used by Vanuatu fishing vessels.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Vanuatu does not target SWO.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No scientific programmes for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	2/08/2013.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No information provided.
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 observer programmes in place for 2012.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Vanuatu intends to implement its ICCAT Observer Program in 2014 – data collection for sharks should be improved.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Vanuatu intends to implement its ICCAT Observer Program – Shark data should be improved.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Vanuatu intends to implement its ICCAT Observer Program – Shark data should be improved.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No data available.
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 Scientific Observer currently in place.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Provided on 2/08/2013.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable – no artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No specific data to be reported.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
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 compared to Vanuatu's level of compliance last year. Vanuatu submitted the following data: Rec 11-11 – Compliance Reporting Table – on time Rec 01-16 – Annual Report – on time Rec 01-20 – LL Management Standards – on time

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			<p>Rec 06-11 / 12.06 – Transshipment Report – minor delay for “at sea transshipment” – on time for “in port transshipment”</p> <p>Rec 11-01 – BET / YFT – current vessels – late submission</p> <p>Rec 11-01 – BET / YFT – 2012 vessels – late submission</p> <p>Rec 11-02 – NSW Management Plan – minor delay</p> <p>Rec 11-09 – Seabirds mitigations measures – on time</p> <p>Rec 11-12 – Internal Action report – on time</p> <p>Task I & II – submitted with 48-hour delay</p> <p>Reply to letter of concern – on time</p>
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>Vanuatu through its Fisheries Department is taking steps to improve its reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, including Task I and Task II data collection for direct and incidental catches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – VMS in-house Vanuatu equipment has been modernized in cooperation with CLS – many on board VMS transmitting devices have been replaced to ensure better transmission rates; – Regular catch reports are required from each Vanuatu flagged vessel operating in the ICCAT area; – There are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations; – In 2013, Vanuatu has also established a Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS) for closer monitoring of all Vanuatu flagged fishing vessels operating in the ICCAT area and elsewhere. – Vanuatu is currently being scrutinized by the EU in view of improving the Vanuatu Fisheries Department internal management, practices and legislation and in this regard, tremendous efforts have been made so far to meet EU requirements to combat IUU activities.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Provided on 6/10/13.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable – Vanuatu does not charter vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable – Vanuatu does not charter vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Provided on 8/10/13.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Provided by the master of the carrier vessel within 24 hours of completion of the transshipment.
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 the time of authorisation and at the time of change.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Vanuatu LSPLVs do not tranship to carrier vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			coastal State.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. There are currently no bilateral arrangements in place with Port States which Vanuatu vessels regularly visit (Trinidad and Tobago). Vanuatu intends to undertake these in 2014.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Vanuatu does not have access agreements in place.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Vanuatu does not have access agreements in place.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	12 currently.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Provided on 8/10/13.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	Not applicable. Vanuatu vessels are all below 24 meters and not greater than 20 meters between perpendiculars.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	No.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Vanuatu provided additional information on former Vanuatu flagged vessel M/V Supreme Harvest IUU allegations on 10/10/2013.
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	Vanuatu provided additional information on former Vanuatu flagged vessel M/V Supreme Harvest IUU allegations on 10/10/2013 – the vessel was deleted from Vanuatu registry in May 2012.
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	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in caged fish.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT caging.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. 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	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	15 Vanuatu carrier vessels authorised to operate in the ICCAT Convention area. Updated at time of change.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. No joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes for Vanuatu flagged carrier vessels.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable – no inspection vessels.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable – no inspectors.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. 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	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Updated at time of change and fully reviewed with the ICCAT Secretariat on 16/09/2013.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	8/10/2013.
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	Not applicable. 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	Not applicable. Vanuatu does not import frozen BET.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes – Vanuatu submitted validation seals and

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			signatures for the SDPs on 4th June 2013.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Vanuatu does not import SWO.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes – Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4th June 2013.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Vanuatu vessels do not target Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. 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	Not applicable. No special fishing permits issued.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not involved in Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	6/10/2013 – with only 31 t adjusted quota, Vanuatu is not targeting North swordfish.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Vanuatu catches under 200 t.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Vanuatu does not currently 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	A total of 5.81 t of blue marlin was caught by the Vanuatu flagged tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT Convention area in 2012. There was no catch of white marlin recorded. Vanuatu is not listed under Rec. 12-04 and has therefore not taken specific measures for its implementation apart from limiting its catch of white and blue marlin.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. 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	Not applicable. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	<p>The Fisheries Act endorses all international Conventions to which Vanuatu is a signatory or member including the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. As such, Rec. 05-05 <i>Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend Recommendation [Rec. 04-10] Concerning the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT</i> is automatically binding in law.</p> <p>Besides, Vanuatu has prepared a new Fisheries Bill which will be laid before Parliament in late 2013 and which will provide for the conservation of sharks. When passed, Vanuatu will prescribe a detailed regulation on the management of sharks in accordance with Rec. 04-10. Also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.</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	The Vanuatu Fisheries Act endorses all international Conventions to which Vanuatu is a signatory or member including the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. As such, Rec. 11-08 <i>Recommendation by</i>

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
			<p><i>ICCAT on the Conservation of Silky Sharks Caught in Association with ICCAT fisheries</i> is automatically binding in law.</p> <p>Vanuatu is preparing a new Fisheries Bill which will be laid before Parliament in late 2013 and which will provide for the conservation of sharks. When passed, Vanuatu will prescribe a detailed regulation on the management of sharks. Also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.</p>
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 Annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	<p>The Vanuatu Fisheries Act endorses all international Conventions to which Vanuatu is a signatory or member, including the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. As such, Rec. 11-08 <i>Recommendation by ICCAT on the Conservation of Silky Sharks Caught in Association with ICCAT Fisheries</i> is automatically binding in law.</p> <p>Vanuatu is preparing a new Fisheries Bill which will be laid before Parliament in late 2013 and will provide for the conservation of sharks. When passed, Vanuatu will prescribe a detailed regulation on the management of sharks. Also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Since vessels are required to have on board devices to free accidentally caught turtles, and have furthermore been made aware of the proper handling procedures to maximize the safe release of live turtles, turtle interaction has been reported to be next to nil. There are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as turtle interactions are concerned.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Provided on 6/10/13.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Vanuatu is preparing a new Fisheries Bill which will be laid before Parliament in late 2013 and which will provide for mitigation of by-catch. When passed, Vanuatu will prescribe in detail, a regulation on the management of by-catch mitigation. Also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Vanuatu has not yet implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Nothing to report.

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

Nothing to report.

Table 1. YFT.

Annual Catch (t) of Yellowfin Tuna from 2010 to 2012				
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012
Total ICCAT	Longline	305.301	313.834	304.824

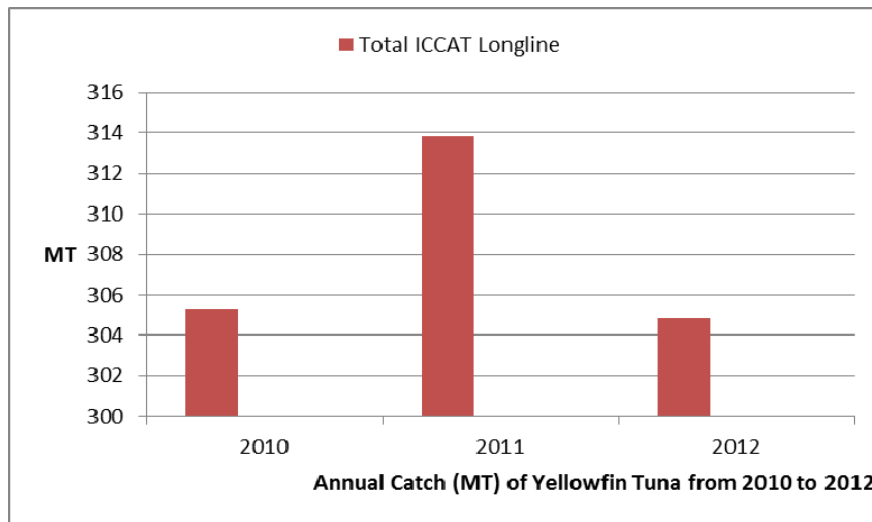


Table 2. BET.

Annual Catch (t) of Big Eye Tuna from 2010 to 2012				
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012
Total ICCAT	Longline	41.608	35.166	37.541

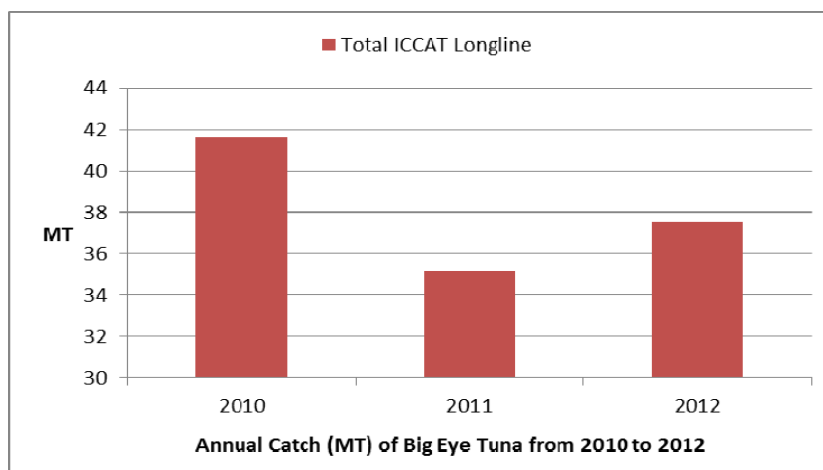


Table 3. ALB.

Annual Catch (t) of Albacore Tuna from 2010 to 2012				
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012
Total ICCAT	Longline	285.565	283.463	222.19

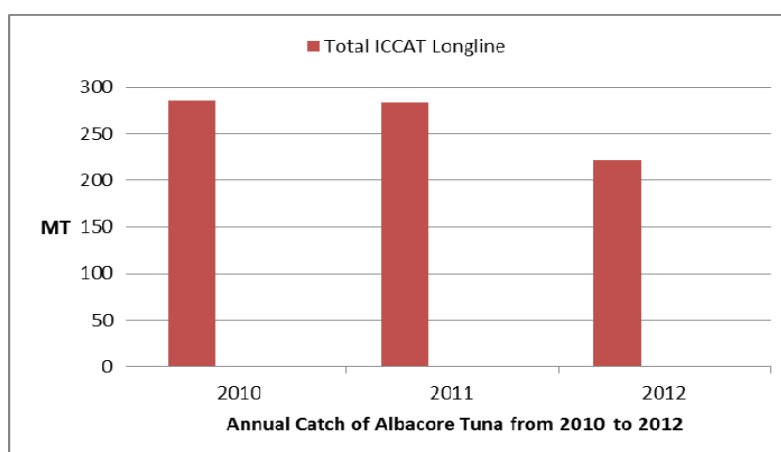


Table 4. SWO.

Annual Catch (t) of Swordfish from 2010 to 2012				
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012
Total ICCAT	Longline	12.287	19.392	14.874

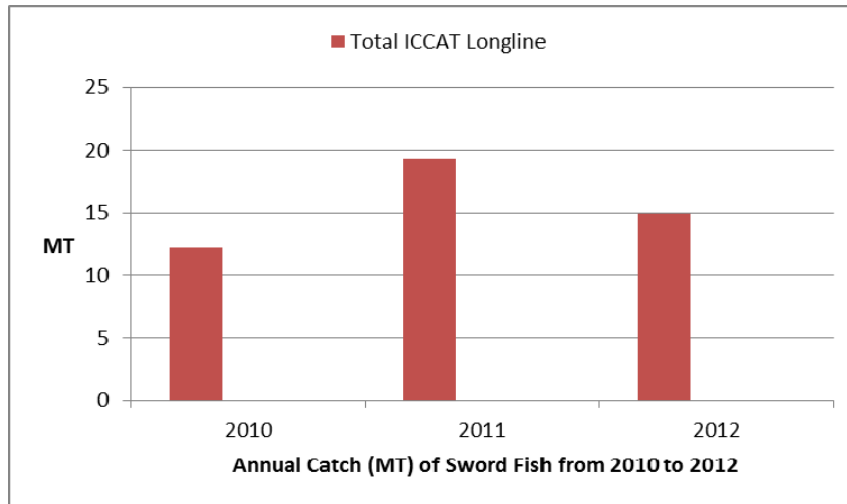
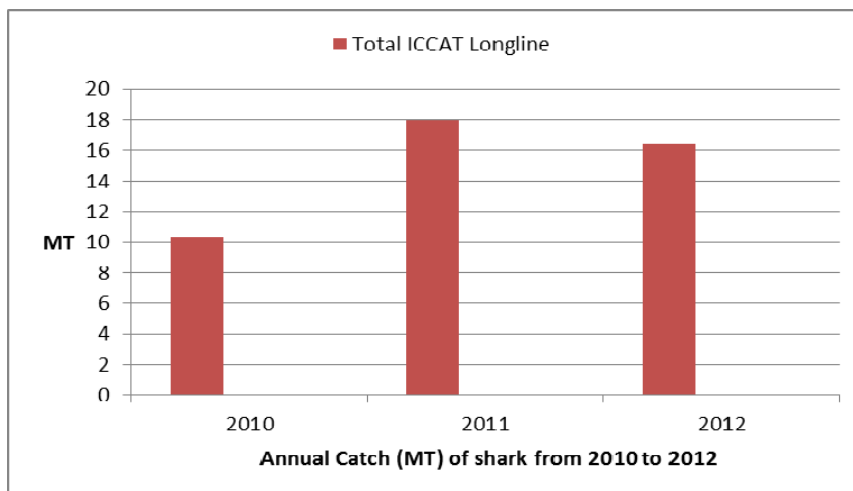


Table 5. Sharks.

Annual Catch (t) of Shark from 2010 to 2012				
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012
Total ICCAT	Longline	10.377	17.965	16.454



**ANNUAL REPORT OF VENEZUELA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VENEZUELA
INFORME ANUAL DE VENEZUELA**

Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura
(INSOPESCA)

SUMMARY

The Venezuelan fleet targeting pelagic resources in the Atlantic Ocean in 2012 was comprised of 83 industrial vessels: 70 longliners, 7 purse seiners and 6 baitboats. In addition, there were 35 artisanal vessels registered which fished using gillnets on the central coast of Venezuela, from the Playa Verde area. This year, the landings of tuna and tuna-like species caught in the Atlantic Ocean amounted to 8,128 t. Of this amount, 90.6% were tunas, among which the largest catches were those of yellowfin tuna (T. albacares) with 59.5%, while catches of Oceanic skipjack tuna (K. pelamis), albacore (T. alalunga), blackfin tuna (T. atlanticus) and bigeye tuna (T. obesus) amounted to 21.4%, 3.8%, 2.9% and 1.24%, respectively. The bycatch was comprised of billfishes, mainly Atlantic sailfish (Istiophorus albicans) with 3.9% and Atlantic blue marlin (Makaira nigricans) with 1.7% and sharks, whose landings accounted for 1.8% of the catch. 64.6% of the landings were from the purse seine fishery, 11.6% from the rod and reel fishery, 19% from the longline fishery and 4.8% from the artisanal fisheries. In 2012, research continued on the large pelagic fishery, which includes tunas, billfish and sharks, the scientific observer programme on board industrial longline, rod and reel and purse seine vessels was maintained, as well as the coverage of some sport fishing tournaments in Venezuela.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2012, la flotille vénézuélienne ciblant les ressources pélagiques opérant dans l'océan Atlantique était composée de 83 unités industrielles : 70 palangriers, 7 senneurs et 6 canneurs. On enregistre également 35 embarcations artisanales qui utilisent les filets maillants le long du littoral central du pays depuis la communauté de Playa Verde. Les débarquements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées de l'océan Atlantique se sont élevés cette année à 8.128 t. Ceux-ci étaient composés à 90,6% de thonidés, parmi lesquels l'albacore (T. albacares) était prédominant (59,5 %) tandis que le listao (K. pelamis), le germon (Thunnus alalunga), le thon à nageoires noires (T. atlanticus) et le thon obèse (T. obesus) représentaient 21,4 %, 3,8 %, 2,9% et 1,24 % respectivement. Les prises accidentelles étaient composées de poissons porte épée, parmi lesquels des voiliers (Istiophorus albicans) (3,9 %) et des makaires bleus (Makaira nigricans) (1,7 %), ainsi que des requins dont les débarquements ont représenté 1,8 %. 64,6% des débarquements ont été réalisés par la pêcherie de senneurs, 11,6 % par des canneurs, 19 % par des palangriers et 4,8 % par des pêcheurs artisanaux. En 2012, les programmes de recherche sur la pêcherie de grands pélagiques se sont poursuivis, englobant les thonidés, les poissons porte-épée et les requins. De la même façon, le Programme d'observateurs scientifiques à bord d'embarcations palangrières industrielles, de canneurs et de senneurs a été poursuivi, tout comme la couverture des tournois de pêche sportive du pays.

RESUMEN

La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2012 por 83 unidades industriales: 70 palangreros, 7 cerqueros y 6 cañeros; y se registran además 35 embarcaciones artesanales que operan con redes de enmalle en el litoral central de Venezuela, desde la comunidad de Playa Verde. Ese año se produjeron desembarques de túnidos y afines provenientes del océano Atlántico por 8.128 t. El 90,6% de éstas lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue el aleta amarilla (T. albacares) con un 59,5%, mientras que el bonito listado (K. Pelamis), la albacora (T. alalunga), el aleta negra (T. atlanticus) y el ojo gordo (T. obesus) alcanzaron un 21,4%, un 3,8%, un 2,9% y un 1,24%, respectivamente. La captura incidental estuvo conformada por peces de pico, entre los que se destacan el pez vela (Istiophorus albicans) con un 3,9% y la aguja azul (Makaira nigricans) con un 1,7%, así como los tiburones cuyos desembarques representaron el 1,8%. El 64,6% de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de cerco, el 11,6% de la de caña, el

19% de la de palangre y el 4,8% de las pesquerías artesanales. En 2012 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, así como la cobertura de algunos de los torneos de pesca deportiva en el país.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las pesquerías industriales venezolanas de caña, cerco y palangre son recabadas por el Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA) mediante un programa de recolecta de bitácoras en los puertos de desembarques y de muestreos biológicos multiespecíficos. Se cuenta con la cooperación de diversas instituciones nacionales e internacionales tales como el INIA, Universidad de Oriente, ICCAT e IRD.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Pesquerías de cerco

La flota cerquera venezolana estuvo conformada por 24 embarcaciones, de las cuales 7 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 8° y 15° N y -54° y -63° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques realizados por la flota cerquera fueron de 5.248,8 t lo cual representa un aumento del 11,41% respecto a 2011. El atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) representó el 62,7% de los desembarques de la flota, y el bonito (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el 30%. Otras especies capturadas por la flota fueron atún aleta negra (*Thunnus atlanticus*), atún ojo gordo (*Thunnus obesus*), atún albacora (*Thunnus alalunga*) y la carachana negra (*Auxis thazard*); las cuales en su conjunto representaron el 7,3% restante de los desembarques. El esfuerzo ejercido por estas embarcaciones en el 2012 fue de 718 días de pesca, superior en un 1,81% al ejercido en 2011 (**Tabla 2**).

1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana estuvo conformada en 2012, por seis unidades de pesca. Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 939,1 t, disminuyendo un 24,3% en relación al año 2011. Las especies más importantes en la captura de esta flota fueron el atún aleta amarilla (*T. albacares*) con 84,0% y el listado (*K. pelamis*) con 13,2%; mientras que el atún ojo gordo (*T. obesus*) y el atún aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*) contribuyeron con el 2,8% de los desembarques totales de la flota. El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 553 días de mar lo cual representó una disminución del 18,2% en relación al año 2011 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca se encuentran entre 10 y 15 ° N y -63 y -70° W (**Figura 1**).

1.3 Pesquerías de palangre

El número de embarcaciones de palangre pelágico venezolanos que operaron en el océano Atlántico en 2012 fue de 70 unidades. El área de pesca de estas embarcaciones se extiende entre 5 y 15 ° N y -45 y -65 ° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques controlados en la flota de palangre pelágico basados en el Puerto de Cumaná y Puerto La Cruz, arrojaron un total de 1.550,5 t. en 2012, mientras que el esfuerzo aplicado fue de 4.363.974 anzuelos (**Tabla 4**).

El atún aleta amarilla (*T. albacares*) fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 47,5% 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 18,8 y 0,6%, respectivamente. Los peces de pico representaron el 21,3% de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 11,23%. Entre los tiburones los principales desembarques por especie fueron el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) y el tiburón carite, (*Isurus oxyrinchus*).

1.4 Pesquerías artesanales

1.4.1 Playa Verde (Litoral Central de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela)

La pesquería de peces pico en esta zona se realiza durante todo el año. La flota que opera en la misma está integrada por 35 embarcaciones con eslora comprendida entre 7 y 10 m, y utilizan como arte de pesca una red de trasmallo a la deriva.

Los desembarques totales realizados por esta flota para el 2012 fueron de 391,8 t, integrados fundamentalmente por peces de la familia Istiophoridae que representaron el 61,8% de la captura total, entre los cuales destacan el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con un 35,6%, la aguja azul (*Makaira nigricans*) con el 22,3% y la aguja blanca (*Tetrapturus albidus*) con el 3,9 % de los desembarques. Los túnidos capturados representaron el 25,1%, siendo las especies más importantes en los desembarques, la carachana negra (*Auxis thazard*) con 11,4% y el atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con 5,5%. Los desembarques de tiburones de varias especies, representaron el 6,9% de los desembarques totales para 2012 (**Tabla 5**). La flota que se dedica a la captura de estas especies en el litoral central de Venezuela realizó 3.870 viajes.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

En la República Bolivariana de Venezuela se llevan a cabo investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces pico y tiburones. En el 2012 se continuó con los muestreos biológicos de las diferentes especies desembarcadas en puertos de los estados Sucre, Anzoátegui y Vargas y la recolección de datos de captura y esfuerzo de las diferentes pesquerías. Se muestrearon 32.068 ejemplares de túnidos, peces pico y otras especies afines provenientes de la flota de caña, cerco, palangre y de la artesanal con redes de enmalle (**Tabla 6**).

Se realizó el control de la captura y el esfuerzo de las embarcaciones industriales que ejercen pesquerías en el océano Atlántico occidental bajo las modalidades de caña, cerco y palangre pelágico. La flota industrial de palangre realizó 452 viajes, la de caña 49 y la de cerco 29, para un total de 530 viajes, con un porcentaje de cobertura global de 100 %.

En el Programa de Investigación Intensiva sobre Marlines en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela (PIIM-VZLA), auspiciado por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA), se continuó con el embarque de observadores científicos en embarcaciones de palangre pelágico y con los muestreos de peces de pico en puertos de desembarques. En el 2012 se embarcaron observadores científicos en 15 viajes en los cuales se observaron un total de 198 lances de pesca. La información registrada por los observadores incluye información detallada sobre las operaciones de pesca, disposición de los artes de pesca y cualquier variación, así como el muestreo de todas las especies capturadas y descartadas, con particular énfasis en peces pico y tiburones.

Otra de las actividades que ejecuta el PIIM-VZLA se realiza en la comunidad pesquera de Playa Verde (Litoral Central de Venezuela). La actividad consiste en el monitoreo diario de los desembarques de peces pico y otros grandes pelágicos como el atún aleta amarilla, atún aleta negra, otros pequeños túnidos, pez espada, tiburones, dorado y sierra canalera o peto. La actividad consiste en el registro diario de tallas, peso e identificación de sexo de todos los ejemplares desembarcados en esa localidad. Adicionalmente, en esta comunidad se capturan el mayor número de ejemplares con marcas convencionales, las cuales son registradas por el PIIM-VZLA con toda la información del ejemplar y posteriormente reportadas a las Agencias que la emitieron y a la Secretaria de la CICAA. En el año 2012 se registraron un total de seis ejemplares marcados. Durante este año se continuó con la recolección de muestras biológicas de aguja blanca y pez vela, además, de aguja picuda y marlín peto para los estudios de diferenciación de stocks que se llevan a cabo entre científicos de la Universidad de Oriente y de otros países miembros.

Se continuó el monitoreo de los torneos de pesca deportiva en el litoral central de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela (El Placer de La Guaira-Edo. Vargas), cubriéndose 3 torneos; de los 4 realizados en 2012. Los torneos han aumentado apreciablemente en el país, celebrándose 8 a 10 en el oriente y 1 en occidente. Las especies capturadas en los 3 torneos fueron 2 agujas blanca (*Tetrapturus albidus*), 53 aguja azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y 28 peces vela (*Istiophorus albicans*). Todos fueron devueltos al mar, según lo establecido en la Providencia Administrativa N° 69/2003, Art. 13 numeral 2, que regula la pesca y comercialización de las especies de la familia Istiophoridae y Xiphiidae.

El Programa nacional de observadores a bordo de embarcaciones atuneras que faenan en el océano Atlántico centro occidental se implementó a partir de abril de 2011. Este programa tiene la finalidad de monitorear al menos el 5% del total de las campañas de la pesquería industrial de caña, cerco y palangre, lo que permitirá la colecta de información sobre las capturas objetivo e incidentales, descartes, capturas prohibidas y otras actividades de investigación requeridas, lo cual fortalecerá el seguimiento de esta pesquería y complementará la información que se lleva con los métodos de sistema de cuadernos de pesca, datos de desembarques y sistema de muestreo en puerto. Durante el 2012, el programa abordó 36 cruceros con un total de 735 días a bordo. Se embarcaron observadores científicos en 19 viajes de palangreros, 4 en cerqueros y 5 en cañeros, lo que correspondió al 4,20%, 10,20% y 13,79% de los viajes totales de la flota. En las faenas palangreras, se ha registrado la captura de 6 tortugas; 3 cardón (*Dermochelys coriacea*), 1 verde (*Chelonia midas*) y 2 tortuga carey (*Eretmochelys imbricata*); todas fueron liberadas (cinco vivas y una muerta). En la interacción de aves en los lances de palangreros, se capturaron 58 individuos muertos de pardelas, perteneciente al género *Puffinus*.

Por otro lado, bajo el marco del Proyecto de mejora de los datos y la gestión ICCAT/Japón (JDMIP), que incluye un programa de creación de capacidad, para las pesquerías artesanales; la Universidad de Oriente –IOV, con la colaboración del INSOPESCA, llevan un sistema de monitoreo de la flota artesanal Costa Afuera que operan con el sistema palangre pelágico en los puertos de Juan Griego, Estado Nueva Esparta y Morro de Puerto Santo, en el Estado Sucre; como un método de seguimiento científico alternativo de recopilación de datos de captura, esfuerzo y talla de istiofóridos, tiburones y atunes. El proyecto comenzó en junio del 2011 con una duración de tres años, luego será absorbido por el INSOPESCA, instituto de la administración pesquera del país.

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

Nº	Información Requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	22/09/2013.
S2	Características de la flota	30/08/2013.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	30/08/2013.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	30/08/2013.
S5	Muestreo de tallas-Tarea II	30/08/2013.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	Dificultades para su realización.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	NO APLICA.
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	NO APLICA.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	Dificultades para su realización.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	20/09/2013.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	Doc. SCRS 2013/112.
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.
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	NO APLICA.
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	NO APLICA.
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 87 [88]	NO APLICA.
S17	Resultados del programa de muestreo y/o del programa alternativo en el momento de la introducción en jaulas de atún rojo	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	NO APLICA.

	atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	
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 los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	NO APLICA.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	NO APLICA.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, incluyendo por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	
ISTIÓFORIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	Doc. SCRS 2012/171.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	30/08/2013.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	Los descartes comenzaron a partir de enero del año 2013 y se señalan en el informe anual.
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	Los descartes comenzaron a partir de enero del año 2013 y se señalan en el informe anual.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	Tarea I y II/30/08/2013.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	Tarea I y II 30/08/2013.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Informe anual 22/09/2013.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Informe anual 22/09/2013.
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Dificultades para su realización.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Informe nacional 22/09/2013, Informe PNOB 20/09/3013.
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	Informe PNOB 20/09/3013.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	Los descartes comenzaron a partir de enero del año 2013 y se señalan en el informe nacional.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	Dificultades para su realización.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Dificultades para su realización.

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

INFORME ANUAL, PARTE II SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME DE GESTIÓN)

GENERAL – todas las especies			
<i>Categoría</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	22/09/2013.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	16/09/2013.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	NO APLICA.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	NO APLICA.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	NO APLICA.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	NO APLICA.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	NO APLICA.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	NO APLICA.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	NO APLICA.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	NO APLICA.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	NO APLICA.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	NO APLICA.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	NO APLICA.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	NO APLICA.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	NO APLICA.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	NO APLICA.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	NO APLICA.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	NO APLICA.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	Julio 2013.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	NO APLICA.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	
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	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	NO APLICA.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	NO APLICA.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	NO APLICA.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	NO APLICA.
ATÚN ROJO			
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	NO APLICA.

BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	NO APLICA.
BFT	1003	Traspasso 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 2013	NO APLICA.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	NO APLICA.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	NO APLICA.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 10-04	NO APLICA.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2012	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.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	NO APLICA.
ESPECIES TROPICALES			
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	NO APLICA.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2012	NO APLICA.
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.
PEZ ESPADA			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	NO APLICA.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	NO APLICA.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques 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	CP 41 / 22 09 2013.
ATÚN BLANCO			
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico norte	NO APLICA.
ALB	4002	Capturas provisionales acumuladas de atún blanco del Sur	NO APLICA.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS			
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	NO APLICA.
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	Informe anual 22/09/2013.
TIBURONES			
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Informe anual 22/09/2013.
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	Informe anual 22/09/2013.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	NO APLICA.
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.	Informe anual 22/09/2013.
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)	Resolución DM/N062-2012.
OTRAS CAPTURA FORTUITAS			
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	Documento informe del PNOB año 2013.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y 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	
VARIOS			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	

Sección 4. Implementación de otras medidas ordenación y ordenación de ICCAT

El Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Agricultura y Tierra es el órgano con competencia en materia de Pesca y Acuicultura, y el ente ejecutor es el Viceministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura, a través del Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura INSOPESCA. Este último tiene, entre otras competencias, la de 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 sometió a consideración ante el Ministerio, la propuesta de Resolución para regular la cuota máxima permisible de atún albacora (*Thunnus alalunga*) para la flota atunera industrial del país. No obstante, aunque Venezuela no tiene una pesquería dirigida a la captura de la albacora, los niveles constantes de captura de ALB, determinaron que la administración pesquera fijara un plan de acción que le permitirá descontar los montos pescados en exceso hasta alcanzar cumplir la cuota de 250 t asignadas por la CICAA. En este sentido, ha decidido fijar una cuota nacional de 200 t de ALB (*T. alalunga*) anuales. 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 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.

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 la norma. Se registraron los siguientes descartes: tres ejemplares de tiburón bobo (*C. falciformis*) (dos vivos y uno muerto); seis de tiburón oceánico (*C. longimanus*) (cuatro vivos y dos muertos), siete de tiburón zorro ojón (*A. Superciliosus*) (cuatro vivos y tres muertos), y una cornuda (*Sphyrna mokarran*) (muerta).

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 órganos consultivos como son 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 CICAA. Sin embargo, se están emprendiendo acciones para subsanar esta situación en el próximo año; una de ellas es la creación del Programa Nacional de Atún, con la adición de personal que está en etapa de entrenamiento y que apoyaran la corresponsalía estadística.

Tabla 1. Composición de la flota industrial venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental, según la capacidad de almacenaje, año 2012.

<i>C. Almacén (T)</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	
0	49	0	5	0	5
50	99	0	14	0	14
100	149	0	25	0	25
150	199	3	24	0	27
200	299	3	2	0	5
300	399	0	0	0	0
400	499	0	0	0	0
500	599	0	0	1	1
600	699	0	0	0	0
700	799	0	0	0	0
800	899	0	0	0	0
900	999	0	0	6	6
1000		0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	70	7	83	

Tabla 2. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cerquera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2012.

<i>TRIM</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	1345,46	779,33	491,90	674,33	3291,02	62,72
ALB	20,79	0,00	0,00	0,00	20,79	0,40
BET	17,19	1,61	10,72	57,09	86,62	1,65
SKJ	391,30	281,53	121,66	778,40	1572,88	29,98
FRI	12,50	1,88	1,85	64,72	80,94	1,54
BLF	84,47	41,59	19,12	49,41	194,59	3,71
Total	1871,70	1105,95	645,25	1623,95	5246,84	100,00
EFF (días)	206	183	175	154	718	

LEYENDA:

YTF= Aleta amarilla
 SKJ= Listado
 FRI = Carachana
 ALB= Atún blanco o albacora
 BET= Ojo gordo
 BLF= Aleta negra
 EFF (días)= Esfuerzo de pesca en días

Tabla 3. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días) de la flota de caña venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2012.

<i>TRIM</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	215,9	122,9	92,4	357,2	788,4	84,0
BET	0,6	0,2	0,0	1,3	2,1	0,2
SKJ	15,8	12,3	7,1	88,7	123,9	13,2
BLF	0,0	0,0	2,4	22,2	24,6	2,6
TOTAL	232,3	135,4	101,9	469,5	939,1	100
EFF (días)	136	95	132	190	553	

Tabla 4. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (anzuelos) de la flota palangrera atunera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2012.

<i>TRIM</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	153.882,2	228.479,3	184.655,6	169.315,1	736.332,2	47,5
ALB	59.784,0	57.430,4	73.816,6	100.500,5	291.531,6	18,8
BET	1.184,7	2.497,3	2.178,6	3.079,0	8.939,6	0,6
BLF	506,3	333,8	79,2	50,4	969,7	0,1
SPF	6.014,8	8.014,3	3.936,7	5.682,6	23.648,4	1,5
SAI	23.771,8	29.566,4	89.744,8	31.056,3	174.139,3	11,2
BUM	11.423,7	13.384,6	10.995,9	14.575,1	50.379,4	3,2
WHM	24.892,3	10.986,8	6.577,2	21.059,9	63.516,2	4,1
SWO	4.701,5	6.451,5	3.424,2	3.836,5	18.413,6	1,2
WAH	5.268,5	12.104,3	6.940,0	7.909,3	32.222,2	2,1
DOL	9.092,1	6.886,0	10.125,9	1.774,3	27.878,2	1,8
SKJ	0,0	2,9	53,4	0,0	56,3	0,0
BSH	25.906,8	13.060,8	22.195,1	14.534,5	75.697,2	4,9
SMA	11.594,5	2.554,2	2.992,8	2.051,7	19.193,2	1,2
CCE	0,0	836,9	1.132,9	336,2	2.306,0	0,1
SPL	119,1	0,0	16,8	106,8	242,7	0,0
SHX	9.406,6	7.891,1	4.681,2	3.111,8	25.090,7	1,6
Total	347.548,8	400.480,8	423.546,8	378.980,1	1.550.556,5	100
f (anzuelos)	968.800	1.111.915	1.197.529	1.085.730	4.363.974	

Tabla 5. Captura (kg) y esfuerzo (viajes) en la pesquería artesanal de peces de pico con redes de enmalle en el litoral central año 2012.

<i>TRIM</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	14.755,0	4.387,0	957,0	1.449,0	21.548,0	5,5
BLF	7.703,0	5.167,0	2.540,0	1.420,0	16.830,0	4,3
SAI	15.775,0	58.135,0	33.816,0	31.641,0	139.367,0	35,6
BUM	18.201,0	34.582,0	12.112,0	22.642,0	87.537,0	22,3
WHM	2.991,0	3.620,0	3.354,0	5.335,0	15.300,0	3,9
SWO	2.229,0	2.440,0	1.403,0	466,0	6.538,0	1,7
WAH	2.308,0	1.755,0	1.044,0	776,0	5.883,0	1,5
BON	6.835,0	104,0	192,0	69,0	7.200,0	1,8
LTA	3.246,0	97,0	327,0	31,0	3.701,0	0,9
FRI	0,0	0,0	0,0	4.196,0	4.196,0	1,1
DOL	2.630,0	4.899,0	3.068,0	1.607,0	12.204,0	3,1
SKJ	21.347,0	9.162,0	3.881,0	10.297,0	44.687,0	11,4
BSH	1.880,0	471,0	252,0	76,0	2.679,0	0,7
SMA	4.962,0	2.305,0	738,0	624,0	8.629,0	2,2
CCS	1.092,0	543,0	239,0	910,0	2.784,0	0,7
TIG	283,0	26,0	0,0	20,0	329,0	0,1
SHX	8.581,0	2.896,0	469,0	462,0	12.408,0	3,2
Total	114.818,0	130.589,0	64.392,0	82.021,0	391.820,0	100,0
Salidas	1.139,0	1.089,0	821,0	821,0	3.870,0	
Barcos/mes	115	114	111	95	435	

Tabla 6. Muestreos biológicos de túnidos y especies acompañantes en la pesquería de túnidos en el océano Atlántico centro occidental, año 2012.

<i>SP</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>GN</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
ALB	0	0,00	1	0,02	2469	26,11	0	0,00	2470	7,70
BET	11	0,67	213	4,80	45	0,48	0	0,00	269	0,84
BLF	89	5,41	321	7,23	563	5,95	4306	26,06	5279	16,46
FRI	0	0,00	248	5,58	0	0,00	0	0,00	248	0,77
SKJ	299	18,18	2504	56,37	13	0,14	0	0,00	2816	8,78
YFT	1246	75,74	1155	26,00	2161	22,85	1160	7,02	5722	17,84
SAI	0	0,00	0	0,00	1784	18,87	8143	49,28	9927	30,96
BUM	0	0,00	0	0,00	217	2,29	1047	6,34	1264	3,94
WHM	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	729	4,41	729	2,27
SWO	0	0,00	0	0,00	110	1,16	240	1,45	350	1,09
SHK	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	461	2,79	461	1,44
SPF	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	428	2,59	428	1,33
SPG	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	11	0,07	11	0,03
DOL	0	0,00	0	0,00	829	8,77	0	0,00	829	2,59
WAH	0	0,00	0	0,00	804	8,50	0	0,00	804	2,51
BSH	0	0,00	0	0,00	318	3,36	0	0,00	318	0,99
FAL	0	0,00	0	0,00	56	0,59	0	0,00	56	0,17
OCS	0	0,00	0	0,00	30	0,32	0	0,00	30	0,09
TIG	0	0,00	0	0,00	21	0,22	0	0,00	21	0,07
SMA	0	0,00	0	0,00	15	0,16	0	0,00	15	0,05
LMA	0	0,00	0	0,00	13	0,14	0	0,00	13	0,04
BTH	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	0,03	0	0,00	3	0,01
SPN	0	0,00	0	0,00	4	0,04	0	0,00	4	0,01
THR	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	0,01	0	0,00	1	0,00
Total	1645	100,00	4442	100,00	9456	100	16525	100	32068	100

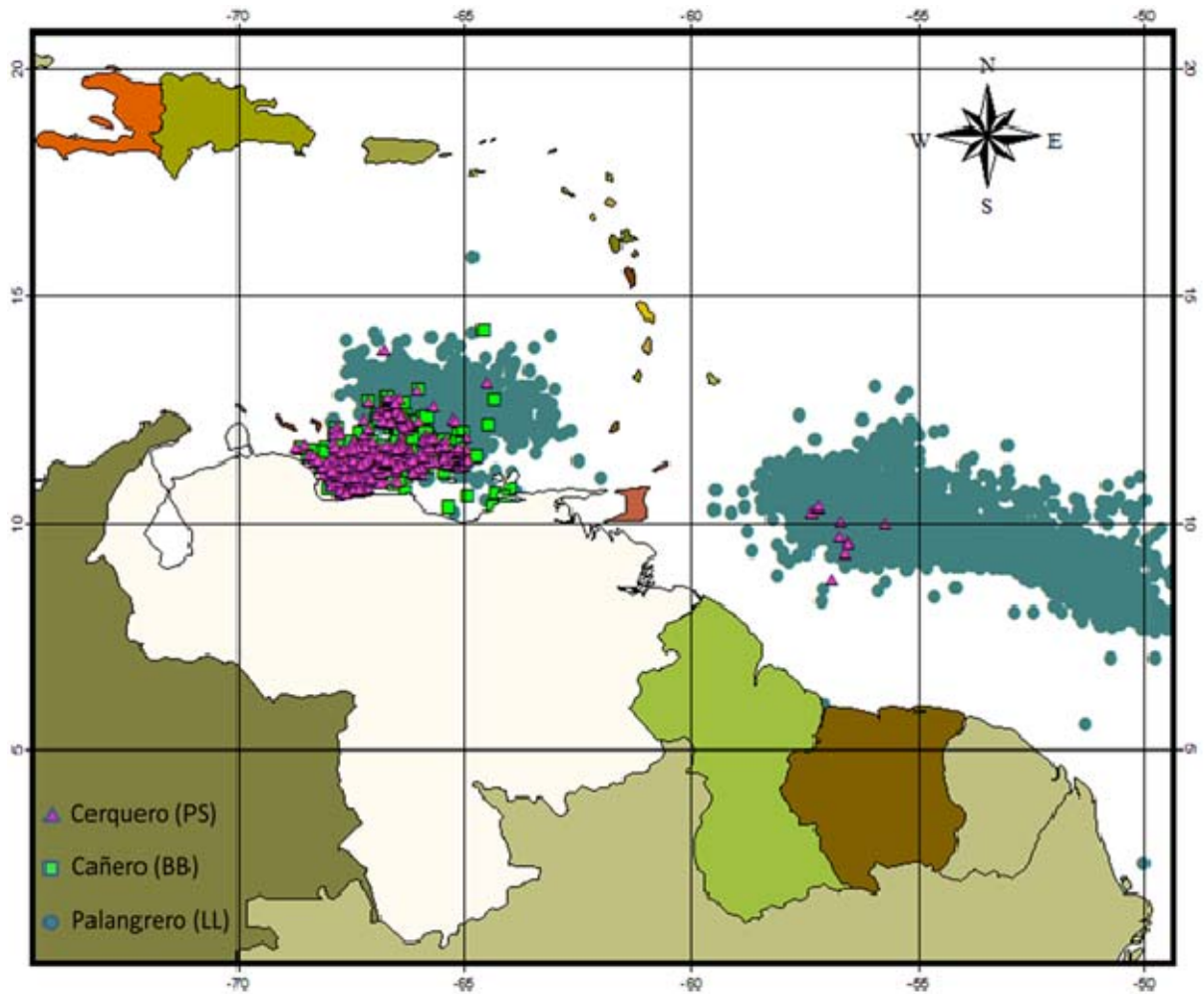


Figura 1. Áreas de pesca de las embarcaciones atuneras venezolanas año 2012.

**REPORTS OF OBSERVERS FROM COOPERATING
NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES OR FISHING ENTITIÉS /
RAPPORTS DES OBSERVATEURS DES PARTIES, ENTITES OU ENTITÉS DE
PÊCHE NON-CONTRACTANTES COOPÉRANTES /
INFORMES DE OBSERVADORES DE PARTES, ENTIDADES O ENTIDADES
PESQUERAS NO CONTRATANTES COLABORADORAS**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU TAIPEI CHINOIS
INFORME ANUAL DE TAIPEI CHINO**

SUMMARY

In 2012, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 134, with 75 targeting bigeye tuna and 59 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 30,500 t. The most dominant species was albacore, which accounts for 45% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna, accounting for 35% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2012. 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 captains of the fishing vessels were requested to fully and accurately complete the catch logbook and to regularly report the catch by week. In order to comply with the catch limit set by ICCAT, individual quota management was conducted by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin and white marlin, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish. The catches of those species were well below the catch limits allocated by ICCAT for 2012. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including data collection and the prohibition on retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks and silky sharks. Furthermore, we have adopted the “fins naturally attached” policy so that tuna-fishing vessels fully utilize sharks. Chinese Taipei has also implemented a national scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2012, 31 observers were deployed on fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage was that set by ICCAT. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2012 included research on CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore, white marlin and sharks; effects of climate variability on albacore; estimation of historical catches for dominant sharks; and mitigation research on seabirds. Besides, a pilot program was conducted on reducing the incidental catch of sea turtles by tuna longline vessels in 2012-2013, which compared the harvest rate for 18/0 circle hooks with J tuna hooks. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of the SCRS. As for the reporting obligations, the related statistical information and information required by ICCAT Recommendations was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2012, le nombre de navires de pêche autorisés s'est élevé à 134 unités, dont 75 navires ciblant le thon obèse et 59 ciblant le germon et la prise totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées s'est élevée à environ 30.500 t. Le germon est la principale espèce capturée, représentant 45% de la capture totale en poids, suivie du thon obèse qui représente 35% de la prise totale. En règle générale, le Taipei chinois a intégralement mis en œuvre les mesures de conservation et de gestion en 2012. Tous les palangriers opérant dans la zone de la Convention ICCAT ont été équipés à bord de systèmes de surveillance des navires par satellite (VMS) pour transmettre automatiquement à notre centre de contrôle des pêches un message sur la position du navire. Le capitaine du navire de pêche a été prié de remplir complètement et avec exactitude le carnet de pêche et il a régulièrement déclaré la capture chaque semaine. Afin de respecter la limite de capture fixée par l'ICCAT, la gestion des quotas individuels a été réalisée par l'Agence des pêches pour le thon obèse, le makaire bleu, le makaire blanc, le germon de l'Atlantique Sud et Nord et l'espadon. Les prises de ces espèces étaient

nettement en deçà des limites de prise allouées par l'ICCAT au titre de 2012. En ce qui concerne les exigences des recommandations de l'ICCAT sur les requins, le Taipei chinois a pris plusieurs mesures, dont la collecte des données et l'interdiction de retenir à bord, transborder, débarquer, stocker ou vendre des requins marteau, des requins océaniques et des requins soyeux. En outre, le Taipei chinois a adopté la politique des "ailerons naturellement attachés" afin que les navires thoniers utilisent intégralement les requins. Le Taipei chinois mène un programme national d'observateurs scientifiques pour la pêche de thonidés dans les eaux relevant de l'ICCAT depuis 2002. En 2012, 31 observateurs ont été détachés sur des navires de pêche opérant dans l'océan Atlantique et le taux de couverture d'observation correspondait au niveau requis par l'ICCAT. Les programmes de recherche réalisés par des scientifiques en 2012 incluaient les recherches sur les standardisations de la CPUE et les évaluations du thon obèse, de l'albacore, du germon, du makaire blanc et des requins, les effets de la variabilité du climat sur le germon, l'estimation des prises historiques des principaux requins et la recherche sur l'atténuation des prises accessoires d'oiseaux marins. De plus, un programme pilote visant à réduire la prise accidentelle de tortues marines par les palangriers thoniers a été mené à bien en 2012-2013, qui comparait le taux de capture réalisé avec des hameçons circulaires de 18/0 et des hameçons en forme de J. Les résultats de ces travaux ont été présentés lors de la réunion ordinaire et lors des réunions intersessions des groupes d'espèces du SCRS. Quant aux obligations de déclaration, les informations statistiques connexes et les informations requises dans les Recommandations de l'ICCAT ont été soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans le respect des délais impartis.

RESUMEN

En 2012, el número de buques pesqueros autorizados fue 134, con 75 que se dirigieron al patudo y 59 al atún blanco, y la captura total de túnidos y especies afines fue de aproximadamente 30.500 t. La especie predominante fue el atún blanco, que respondió del 45% de la captura total en peso, y la siguiente fue el patudo que respondió del 35% de la captura total. En general, Taipei Chino implementó totalmente en 2012 las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT. Todos los palangreros que operan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT han sido equipados con dispositivos de seguimiento por satélite (sistema de seguimiento de buques, VMS) a bordo para transmitir automáticamente un mensaje de la posición del buque a nuestro centro de seguimiento de la pesca. Se solicita a los capitanes de los buques pesqueros que cumplimenten completa y precisamente los cuadernos de pesca y que comuniquen semanalmente la captura. Con el fin de cumplir el límite de captura establecido por ICCAT, la gestión de la cuota individual la llevó a cabo la Agencia de Pesca para el patudo del Atlántico, la aguja azul y la aguja blanca, el atún blanco del Atlántico norte y sur y el pez espada. Las capturas de estas especies se situaron en un nivel muy inferior a los límites de captura asignados por ICCAT para 2012. Respecto a los requisitos de las recomendaciones sobre tiburones de ICCAT, Taipei Chino ha adoptado varias medidas, incluida la recopilación de datos y la prohibición de retener, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar, o vender tiburón martillo, tiburón oceánico y tiburón jaquetón. Además, hemos adoptado la política de "aletas unidas a cuerpo de forma natural", destinada a que los atuneros utilicen los tiburones al completo. Taipei Chino ha desarrollado un programa de observadores científicos nacionales para las pesquerías de túnidos en las aguas de ICCAT desde 2002. En 2012, se embarcaron 31 observadores en pesqueros en el Atlántico y la cobertura de observadores fue la establecida por ICCAT. Los programas de investigación realizados por científicos en 2012 incluían las investigaciones sobre estandarizaciones de CPUE y evaluaciones de patudo, rabil, atún blanco, aguja blanca y tiburones, efectos de la variabilidad climática en el atún blanco, estimación de capturas históricas para las principales especies de tiburones e investigación sobre mitigación de captura fortuita de aves marinas. Además, en 2012-2013 se llevó a cabo un programa piloto par reducir la captura incidental de tortugas marinas realizada por palangreros atuneros, en el que se comparaba la tasa de captura obtenida con anzuelos circulares 18/0 y con anzuelos en forma de "J". Los resultados de las investigaciones fueron presentados en la reunión ordinaria del SCRS y en las reuniones intersesiones de los grupos de especies del SCRS. En cuanto a las obligaciones en materia de comunicación, la información estadística relacionada y la información requerida por las Recomendaciones de ICCAT se envió a la Secretaría de ICCAT en los plazos requeridos.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Our tuna longliners began operating in the Atlantic Ocean in the early 1960s, targeting albacore and yellowfin tuna. In the mid-1980s, newly built longliners equipped with deep-freezers started operating in tropical areas to target bigeye tuna. At present there are three fleets of tuna longline fishery operating in the Atlantic Ocean, namely the northern albacore fleet, the bigeye tuna fleet and the southern albacore fleet. In 2012, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 134 with 75 targeting bigeye tuna and 59 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows the annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of hooks) from 2010 to 2012. It was observed that 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 waters 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 in the South Atlantic Ocean.

Figure 2 shows the catch distributions from 2010 to 2012. It was observed that the catches of bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were mainly located in tropical areas, and the catch of albacore was located in temperate areas.

The overall total catch of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and albacore accounted for about 80% of the total catch (**Table 1**). In 2012, the total catch of our longline fishery was 30,791 t with 13,824 t of albacore, 10,805 t of bigeye tuna, 1,070 t of yellowfin tuna, 545 t of swordfish, 133 t of blue marlin, 80 t of sailfish, 15 t of white marlin, 9 t of longbill spearfish, 3 t of shortbill spearfish, 145 t of other marlins, 13 t of skipjack, 2,035 t of blue shark, 164 t of shortfin mako, 0.491 t of porbeagle, 30 t of other sharks, 17 t of southern bluefin tuna and 1,903 t of other fishes. Bluefin tuna was targeted seasonally by some longliners in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean prior to 2007. After that time, no vessel has been authorized to fish for bluefin tuna and there was no catch reported.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Data collection and processing system

Task I data is compiled based on the data of (1) weekly catch report; (2) the total catch from the recovered logbooks; (3) statistical documents reported to the Fisheries Agency; (4) monthly traders' sales records; (5) the verification on 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, they are compiled from logbooks collected from individual fishing vessels. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission has been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe as shown in **Annex 1**.

The data fields of our observer program include the fishing activities, catch number and weight, species identification, bycatch species and status. In addition, length frequency of major species and the sighting and incidental catch of ecological species are recorded, and biological samplings are also collected for biological research. The budgets of observer program amounted to US\$2,270,000, US\$2,212,700 and US\$2,133,500 in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

The observer program for our fleet operating in the Atlantic was launched in 2002. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, there were 18, 27 and 31 observers, respectively, placed on our fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean. The coverage of observers was that set by ICCAT.

2.2 Research

Our scientists carried out a series of research programs, including (1) the CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore, white marlin and sharks; (2) effects of climate variability on albacore; (3) the estimation of historical catches for dominant sharks; (4) the mitigation research on seabirds; and (5) the revision of Taiwanese National Plan of Action for sharks. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of the SCRS. For the research work on global tuna longline fisheries, the budgets amounted to US\$1,481,724, US\$1,432,333 and US\$1,497,666 in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. In addition, our scientists presented scientific papers at recent ICCAT meetings which were as follows:

- Standardized catch-rates of white marlin (*Kajikia albida*) for the Taiwanese distant-water tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic ocean, 1967-2010 (SCRS/2012/056). It showed the standardized CPUE series of our longline fleet had a significant CPUE decrease in the last decade. This decrease coincided with the adoption of the 1998 ICCAT management regulations for this species. Besides, reductions in fishing capacity of our longline contributed to an overall reduction in white marlin catches.
- Sea turtle incidental catch of Taiwanese longline fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2012/096). It showed our observers recorded six hundred and twenty-six turtles from March 2004 to December 2011. The incidental catch rates by area by season ranged from 0.000-0.0311 per 1000 hooks which were the highest in the tropical Atlantic Ocean from April to June. The major incidental catch species were leatherback (59.9%), olive ridley turtle (28.0%), and loggerhead turtles (9.3%). Around 40% were released alive and 35.1% were dead. Most sea turtles are hooking (56.1%).
- Standardization on northern Atlantic albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) CPUE, dating from 1967 to 2012, based on Taiwanese longline catch and effort statistics (SCRS/2013/069). It showed that the yearly standardized CPUE fluctuated highly before the mid-1980s, and then declined continuously up to the mid-1990s, thereafter, it has remained relatively stable to date. Similar trends were also obtained for the quarterly standardized CPUE series.
- Standardized CPUE of South Atlantic albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) based on Taiwanese longline catch and effort statistics dating from 1967 to 2012 (SCRS/2013/070). It showed that CPUE trends, both yearly and quarterly, indicated the abundance in number of South Atlantic albacore declined from the late 1960s to 1990, then increased until the mid-1990s, and leveled off from the early 2000s up to 2012. The quarterly trend, as compared to its respective yearly trend, often showed a significant peak per year, which implied a consistent recruitment pattern of this resource.
- Updated standardized CPUE of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) for the Taiwanese longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean, 1968-2011 (SCRS/2013/097). It showed the standardized CPUE of swordfish showed a continuous decreasing trend from 1968 through the late 1980s, but suddenly increased to a higher level during 1990-1997 and sharply dropped in the late 1990s, and relatively stabilized from 1999 with two higher values in 2006 and 2011.
- Standardizing catch and effort data of the Taiwanese distant water longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean for swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) (SCRS/2013/098). It showed the CPUE time series was standardized by applying two alternative methods GLM and GAM on two datasets covering the period 1968-2011 (Task II) and 1995-2011 (logbooks that included gear configuration information). The significant factors were time, space, gear configuration (i.e. hooks-per-baskets), interaction terms and the impact of target species.
- Understanding incidental catch of sea turtle of Taiwanese longline fleets in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2013/128). It showed that our observers recorded seven hundred and sixty-one turtles of longline fishing vessels from June 2002 to December 2012. The major incidental catch species was leatherback (59.9%), olive ridley turtle (26.9%) and loggerhead turtles (8.1%). Most sea turtles were hooked (58.9%), 22.5% were entangled, and others were not recorded. Regarding the onboard status, 45.1% were alive, 32.3% were dead, and 22.6% were unknown.
- Standardized CPUE of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) caught in the Taiwanese longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean for 1967-2012, addressing the targeting change (SCRS/2013/154). It showed the standardized CPUE of swordfish decreased in the early 1970s with a slightly decreasing trend during the 1980s, but suddenly increased to a higher level during the early 1990s and sharply dropped in the late 1990s, and then stabilized from 2000 with higher values that appeared in 2006 and 2011-2012.

Standardized CPUE of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) caught in the Taiwanese longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean for 1967-2012, addressing the targeting change (SCRS/2013/155). It showed the standardized CPUE of swordfish in the South Atlantic Ocean showed a decreasing trend from 1967 through 1990, with a sudden increase during 1991-1996, but dropped to a lower level in the late 1990s and slightly decreased from 2000 to 2012.

2.3 International scientific cooperation

Our scientists cooperated with US scientists and conducted an experiment on the catch rate of circle hook in tropical areas. The experiment had been conducted in the areas of 2°S-12°S/17°W-26°W from September 2012 to May 2013, which compared the harvest rate by using 18/0 circle hooks with J tuna hooks. Circle and J hooks were sequentially alternated throughout the experimental portion of the set with a 1:1 ratio. The baits used were milkfish, mackerel and sardines. The result of this experiment (SCRS/2013/129) was presented at the ICCAT meeting of the

Subcommittee on Ecosystems.

2.4 Bycatch and discard information

For supporting the stock assessment process of blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and sharks, we employed the observer data and logbook data to filter useful information for scientific purposes. The method we used to estimate live releases and dead discards was preliminary by (1) crosschecking those data; (2) using the observer data to supplement the logbook data of the specific fishing vessel if an observer boarded on that fishing vessel has produced an observer report; and (3) using the ratio of live releases and dead discards on observer data to adjust the discard information on the logbook data of other fishing vessels.

There were fifteen shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2010-2012. It was observed that 13% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 35.5% were discarded dead and 51.5% were retained onboard. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (80.9%) and shortfin mako (16.1%).

2.5 Incidental catch information

There were five species of 190 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 2010-2012. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 314 seabirds recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean: four of them were observed in the northern hemisphere and the remaining ones 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-25°W and 30°S-45°S/40°W-55°W. The major bycatch species identified were black-browed albatross, white-chinned petrel, shearwater, yellow-nosed albatross, spectacled petrel, grey petrel, wandering albatross and sooty albatross.

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

Number	Information required	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Before 22/9/2013
S2	Fleet Characteristics	28/12/2012
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/5/2013
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/5/2013
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/5/2013
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/5/2013
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei had no tagging's recovery in the Atlantic from January 2012 to August 2013.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. The tuna longline fishery was the only fishery operating in the Atlantic Ocean by Chinese Taipei. Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. The tuna longline fishery was the only fishery operating in the Atlantic Ocean by Chinese Taipei.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	29/7/2013
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's vessels didn't fish in the areas of 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	
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	
S15	Size sampling from farms	
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 37 [83]	
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei has prohibited fishing vessels fishing bluefin tuna since 2007. (1/2/2013)
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	31/5/2013
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. The tuna longline fishery was the only fishery operating in the Atlantic Ocean by Chinese Taipei.
	SWORDFISH	
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	31/5/2013
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	SCRS/2011/045 and SCRS/2012/056
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	30/7/2013
	SHARK	
S29	CPC's shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/5/2013
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31/5/2013
S31	CPC's 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	31/5/2013
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	31/5/2013
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	31/5/2013
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/5/2013
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/5/2013
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	Chinese Taipei is handling it now.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	8/2/2013
S39	CPC's shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	29/7/2013
S40	CPC's shall report the by-catch and discard data	8/2/2013 and 29/7/2013
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. The tuna longline fishery was the only fishery operating in the Atlantic Ocean by Chinese Taipei.
S42	CPC's shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The information will be 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 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	16/10/2013.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	16/10/2013.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/09/2013.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was under Charter Agreement.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was under Charter Agreement.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	15/09/2013.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Within 24 hours 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	11/09/2013. 26/09/2013.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	11/09/2013. 26/09/2013.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	15/07/2013.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	15/07/2013.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	15/07/2013.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Due prior to the beginning fishing activities of the Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	See Section 4.13.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	28/12/2012.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No change from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	No change from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries in Atlantic.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable.

GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	15/09/2013.
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. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No BFT trap was authorized.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. No BFT trap was authorized.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	01/02/2013.
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. 10-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	09/10/2013.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT in 2012.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless	27/03/2013.

		entered into eBCD	
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	01/10/2013.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	27/03/2013.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	27/03/2013.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change from previous year.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	27/06/2013.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	28/12/2012.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	No IUU fishing activity was informed by the Secretariat.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. No fishing for or supported activities to fish BET/YFT in association with objects that could affect fish aggregation.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. No surface fishing vessel fishing BET/YFT in the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/09/2013.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/09/2013.
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 fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	14/09/2013.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	28/12/2012.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	31/01/2013. 24/07/2013. 31/10/2013.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	30/07/2013.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See Section 4.14.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Ban on hammerhead sharks was conducted.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Ban on silky sharks was conducted.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	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 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 4.3.
SHK	7006	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	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 3.3.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4. Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels

Bigeye tuna (ICCAT Rec.11-01)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation 11-01, Chinese Taipei limited the number of fishing vessels for catching of bigeye tuna to 75 in 2012. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

Northern albacore (ICCAT Rec. 98-08)

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 98-08 *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Limitation of Fishing Capacity on Northern Albacore*, 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, 14 vessels were authorized to fish for northern albacore in 2012 and the list of vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

4.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, catch limits were set on northern and southern albacore, bigeye tuna, northern and southern swordfish, blue marlin and white marlin. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized fish for swordfish were also enforced.

As for ICCAT Rec. 00-14 *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance with Management Measures which Define Quotas and/or Catch Limits*, Chinese Taipei has taken into account the requirement of the adjustment of underages/overages in the management of its tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. Catch estimates together with the status of underages/overages in 2012 have been provided in the compliance table.

4.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks (ICCAT Recs. 95-02, 03-10, 04-10, 05-05, 06-10, 07-06, 07-07, 08-08, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 10-09, 11-08, 11-09, 11-10, 11-15)

Education:

- a) To disseminate the information on conservation of incidental catch species. In recent year, pamphlets and leaflets were distributed to fishermen, fishery industries and domestic conservation groups in order to promote the concept of conservation of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks.
- b) To ensure the people in the industry sector better understand the management and conservation

recommendations adopted by ICCAT, the Fisheries Agency arranged propaganda seminars to introduce new measures and to explain how to effectively implement such measures, including measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks.

- c) Fishermen on longliners were trained in the use of specific equipment and in safe handling and techniques to release sea turtles and seabirds to maximize the probability of their survival.

Mandatory measures:

- a) In consideration of the safety of crew members and the conservation of shark species, fishermen are encouraged to release all live sharks incidentally caught to reduce the mortality of shark species voluntarily.
- b) Fishing vessels shall carry tools such as line cutter, de-hooker and scoop/dip net to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles, for maximizing the probability of their survival.
- c) Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S shall use tori line (of a length of at least 150 meters and 5 to 7 meters apart between streamers, and streamers shall be made of brightly colored, durable material) during operation, and shall maintain at least one spare set on board. In 2012, the Fisheries Agency encouraged the fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S to use either night setting with minimum deck lighting or line weighting. In 2013, all longline vessels operated in the area south of 25°S were requested to use bird-scaring line and line weighting for the mitigation of any incidental catch of seabirds.
- d) Ban on specific sharks: Fishermen have been required to prohibit the catching and possession of 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 naturally attached” which is aimed at tuna-fishing vessels to further carry out the full utilization of sharks.

Data collection:

- a) Observers were placed on distant water tuna longline vessels since 2000 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 catch logbooks:
 - 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 catches of seabirds in longline fisheries and for betterment of management and conservation of sharks. (Sharks seem to be renewed.)

4.4 Closed seasons (ICCAT Rec. 10-04)

In its efforts to conserve bluefin tuna stocks, Chinese Taipei has voluntarily implemented domestic regulations since 2009 which prohibit all longline vessels from fishing throughout the year in the eastern and western Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

4.5 Ban on imports (ICCAT Rec. 02-17, 03-18)

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 02-17 and Rec. 03-18, imports of products of bluefin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye tuna caught from those countries under trade restrictive measures were prohibited. However, the restrictive measures have been lifted since Rec. 11-19 which became effective on June 7, 2012.

4.6 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (ICCAT Rec. 01-20)

Pursuant to ICCAT Rec. 01-20 Resolution Concerning a Management Standard for the Large-Scale Tuna Fishery,

the Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) is attached as **Table 2**.

4.7 Vessel Monitoring System (ICCAT Rec. 03-14, 04-11)

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 03-14 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area* and Rec. 04-11 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Implementation of the VMS Recommendation*, all large-scale tuna fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area were required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring systems (VMS) and report their positions every 6 hours.

To ensure uninterrupted reporting of their positions and to prevent malfunction of VMS on fishing vessels, all fishing vessels and transport vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been required to possess a spare VMS since 2005, and to make immediate replacement in case of machine breakdown. Staff at the land based monitoring center was instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS reporting.

4.8 Observer Program (ICCAT Rec.10-10)

In 2012, Chinese Taipei dispatched 31 observers on board the LSTLVs to achieve a minimum 5% observer coverage based on the policy of the Fisheries Agency and the ICCAT requirement. 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 (ICCAT Rec. 11-18)

In order to prevent the reoccurrence of illicit activities, the Fisheries Agency has been using its greatest efforts in cracking down on any violation under the applicable legal framework. In 2012, 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, which were amended in 2007. According to these Regulations, it is necessary to consult with the authority of the country which plans to import the fishing vessel, and to provide information on the vessel fishing activities if the investment for building the vessel is derived from a Chinese Taipei national. 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 these regulations, exports of fishing vessels built in Chinese Taipei will in no way contravene the conservation and management measures adopted by the relevant RFMOs.

Prior approval for operation of foreign flag vessels by CT nationals

To show 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 beneficiary 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, which was traditionally the focus of Chinese Taipei legislation, it takes into account the person who commits the crime. Therefore, IUU fishing activities in a foreign country by any Chinese Taipei national will be subject to criminal prosecution, and the offender, if convicted, will be liable to imprisonment.

4.10 Transshipment (ICCAT Rec. 06-11)

Since the establishment of the Program for Transshipment by ICCAT in May 2007 in accordance with the Rec. 06-11, Chinese Taipei vessels have been conducting at-sea transshipment in compliance with the measure adopted. In 2012, 85 vessels were authorized to transship at-sea and 77 vessels were authorized to conduct in-port transshipment, which was conducted in accordance with the regulations applied by the port States concerned. The detailed report on the implementation of the ICCAT Regional Observer Program for 2012 was duly submitted by

Chinese Taipei to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.11 Statistical document (ICCAT Recs. 01-21, 01-22, 03-19)

In accordance with the ICCAT Recommendations, the system for issuing the “ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document” and the “ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document” has been in place since 1 July 2002 and 1 January 2003, respectively. In 2012, 595 Statistical Documents were issued for the trading of bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 66.4% was issued for bigeye tuna, 33.6% for swordfish. Most of the catch was exported to Japan.

4.12 Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (ICCAT Rec. 11-20)

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 (BCD) was issued by Chinese Taipei in 2012.

4.13 Summary of Access Agreements (ICCAT Rec. 11-16)

In 2012, Chinese Taipei vessels have fished in waters under the jurisdiction of Ascension Island, São Tomé and Príncipe, Gambia and Sierra Leone, Colombia, and the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire. The catches included 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. 10-05, Chinese Taipei's catches of Atlantic white marlin and blue marlin were limited to 186.8 t and 330 t, respectively, in 2012. To ensure that the catches of white marlin and blue marlin did not exceed these limits, and to minimize the chances of overuse of such limits, the Fisheries Agency provided each vessel with an individual catch limit. Once the individual vessel catch limit is exhausted, the fishermen must release these species alive or discard them dead.

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

In order to meet the reporting requirements established by ICCAT for species encountered as by-catch in ICCAT fisheries and the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Information Collection and Harmonization of Data on By-catch and Discards in ICCAT Fisheries* (11-10), which requires CPCs to provide by-catch and discard data, Chinese Taipei has taken the steps necessary to collect and report these data to the extent possible. However, there are some difficulties in measuring physical details, such as weight and length of the by-catch or discards, because part of the by-catch was released alive or discarded dead without being taken on board. Therefore, the crews or the observer on board could only record the number of by-catch.

Table 1. Catch statistics (in round weight, t) for Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 2003-2012.

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>N.ALB</i>	<i>S.ALB</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SBF</i> ²	<i>SWO</i>	<i>N.SWO</i>	<i>S.SWO</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>BIL</i> ³	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>OTH</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>FAL</i>	<i>POR</i>	<i>OTHER SHARKS</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
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 ¹	13,824	1,180	12,644	10,805	1,070	0	17	545	166	379	15	133	237	13	1,903	2,035	164	0	0	30	30,791

¹ Preliminary data.² Catch estimate of SBF has been revised to be consistent with CCSBT database in 2004.³ Catch estimate of BIL included black marlin, sailfish, spearfish and other billfishes.

Table 2. Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-scale Tuna Longline Vessels in 2012.

a) Management in the fishing grounds

	<i>Scientific observer boarding</i>	<i>Satellite-based vessel monitoring system</i>	<i>Daily or required periodic catch report</i>	<i>Entry/Exit report</i>
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More than 10% coverage on bigeye tuna fishing vessels. 2. More than 5% coverage on albacore fishing vessels. 	100%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Logbook report (catch record for every fishing operation) for every trip. 2. Monthly/weekly/ reports via fax. 3. E-logbook report (daily catch report through VMS or facsimile by bigeye-targeted vessels). 	<p>Prior authorization by area and group</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All vessels shall fish in fishing areas designated to the group they belong, and shall not fish in non-designated areas without prior authorization. 2. Changing fishing areas/oceans should be approved by project application.

b) Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports)

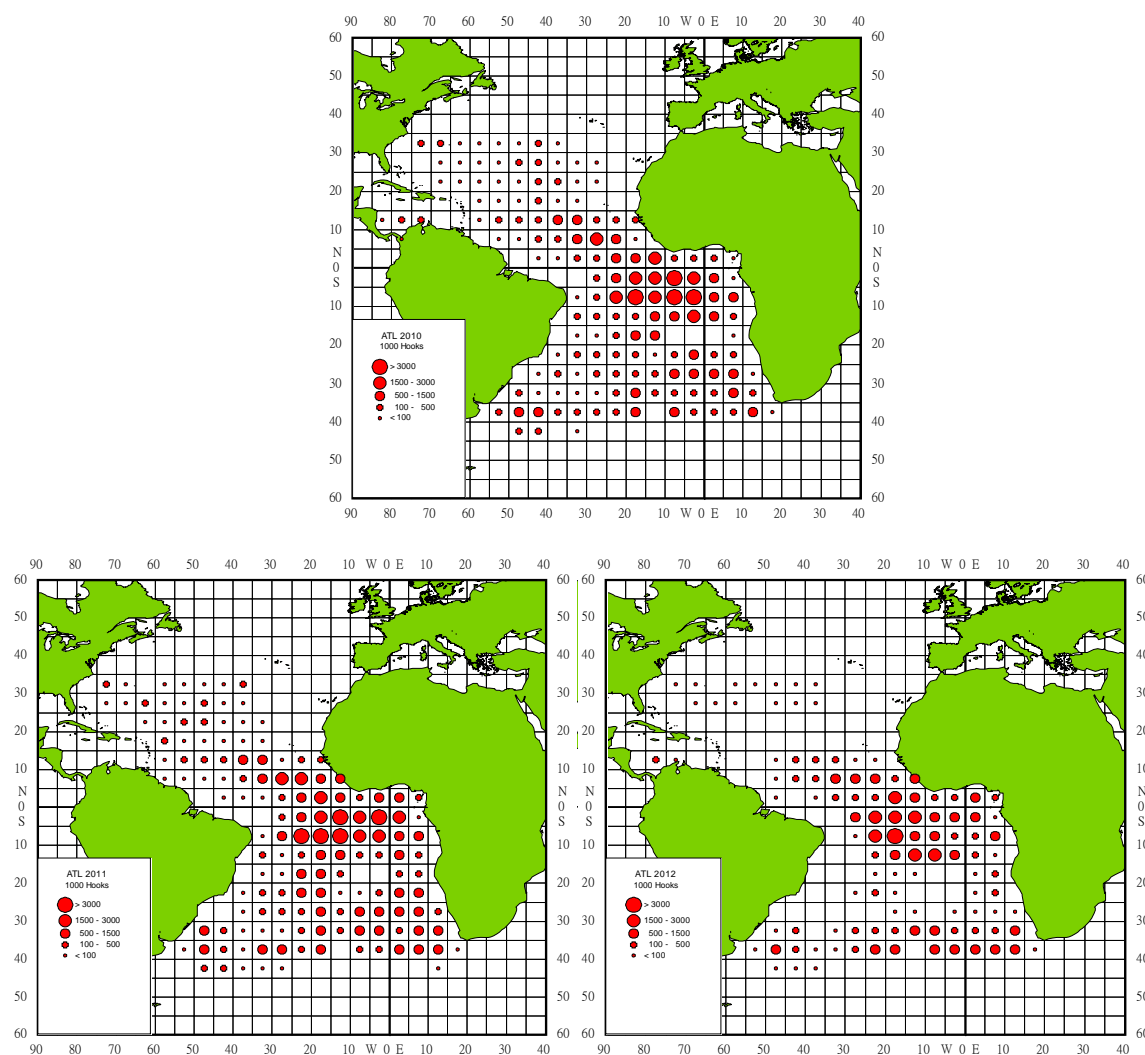
	<i>Transshipment report</i>	<i>Port inspection</i>	<i>Statistical document program</i>
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Report of transshipment items is required for each transshipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application and permission are required for fishing vessels intending to access the foreign fishing ports. 2. The fishing vessels shall accept the boarding and inspection if necessary of the inspector dispatched by the Fisheries Agency. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of the issue of swordfish Certificate of Eligibility since June 1999 and November 2000 for the U.S. and Japan, respectively. Swordfish Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 January 2003. 2. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 July 2002. 3. Domestic regulations for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation was established in 2008.

c) Management at landing ports

	<i>Landing inspection</i>	<i>Landing reporting</i>
Yes, No	Yes	Yes
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspecting catch landings according to ICCAT Resolutions/Recommendations at domestic ports if their presumed connection to IUU fishing has been confirmed. 2. All exported frozen catch was required to be transshipped at sea or landed at authorized foreign ports. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collecting landing data from boat owners and trade agents. 2. Import/trade data provided by Japan. 3. Collecting landing data at domestic ports.

Table 3. Chinese Taipei contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2012.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Contribution to ICCAT</i>	<i>Note</i>
2012	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for the Commission 2) 8,000 euros to the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish fund 3) 3,000 euros to the bluefin research program fund
2011	131,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for the Commission 2) 8,000 euros to the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish fund 3) 3,000 euros to the bluefin research program fund 4) 20,000 euros for enhancing research on albacore in the future
2010	100,000 euros	100,000 euros for the Commission
2009	108,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for the Commission 2) 5,000 euros to the ICCAT 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 the Commission

**Figure 1.** Geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean of 2010 (top), 2011 (left, preliminary data) and 2012 (right, preliminary data).

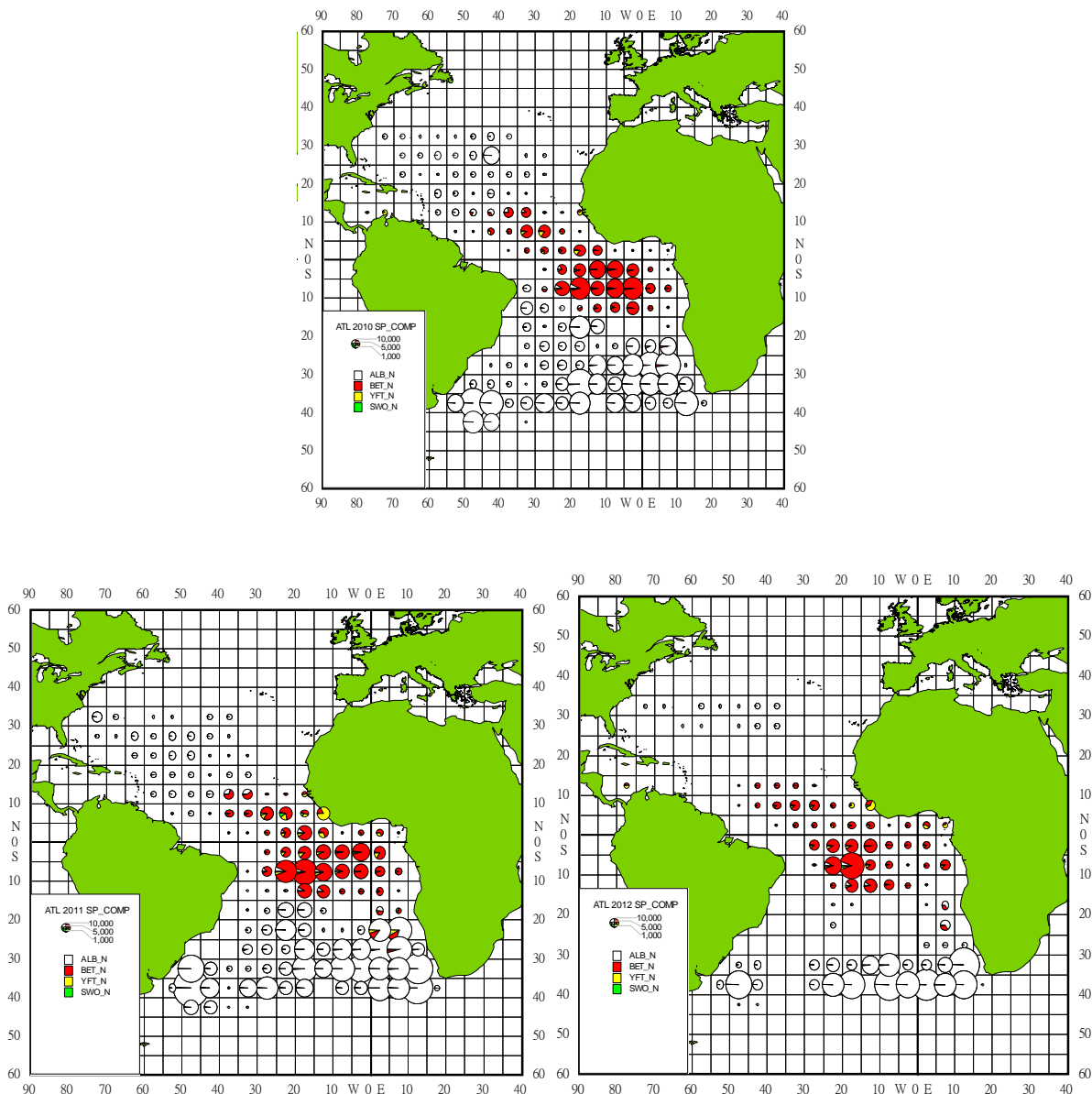


Figure 2. Distributions of major tuna species and swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean of 2010 (top), 2011 (left, preliminary data) and 2012 (right, preliminary data).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CURAÇAO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE CURAÇAO
INFORME ANUAL DE CURAÇAO**

SUMMARY

In 2012, a total of three purse seiners were registered under the Curaçao flag: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II). The vessels operated throughout the year in the tropical area and their operations were based at the port of Abidjan, (Côte d'Ivoire) and Dakar (Senegal). There were no longliners in the Curaçao register and the only activity was in the tropical area by the three above-mentioned purse seiners.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2012, trois senneurs étaient immatriculés sous le pavillon de Curaçao : Galerna, Albacora Nueve et Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II). Les navires ont opéré tout au long de l'année dans la zone tropicale, et les ports d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) et de Dakar (Sénégal) constituaient les ports d'attache pour leurs opérations. Aucun palangrier ne figurait sur notre registre du Curaçao et la seule activité a été réalisée dans la zone tropicale par les trois senneurs susmentionnés.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2012, un total de tres cerqueros se registraron bajo pabellón de Curaçao: Galerna, Albacora Nueve y Albacora 6 (antiguo Koosha II). Los buques operaron durante todo el año en la zona tropical y su base era el puerto de Abiyán, en Côte d'Ivoire y Dakar en Senegal. No hay palangreros en el registro de Curaçao y la única actividad la desarrollaron los cerqueros mencionados en la zona tropical.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The catches of tunas and tuna-like species in 2011 and 2012 are shown in **Tables 1** and **2**.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch data was analyzed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag State, and all the data satisfied the recommendations. The bigeye catches during 2012 were 12.7% of the total catch. Catches of yellowfin and skipjack amounted to 29.9% and 56.2%, respectively, during 2012.

Catch size and species composition sampling in port was carried out in collaboration with Spain's *Instituto Español de Oceanografía* (I.E.O.) (Spanish Institute of Oceanography) in the main transshipment base of the purse seine vessels operating in 2012, namely, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).

In general terms, there was an increase in total catches of 13.4% from 2011. Yellowfin catches contributed significantly to the increase, while bigeye catches fell by 16%.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Not applicable as there is no scientific institute.
S2	Fleet characteristics	14/08/13.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	16/04/13.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	16/04/13.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	16/04/13.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para. 87 [88]	Not applicable.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Sent on 07/06/12.
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Not applicable.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Not applicable.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Not applicable.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

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

The vessels are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS.

In order to comply with Rec. [11-01] regarding management measures for the conservation of tropical bigeye and yellowfin tunas, observers supplied by Spain's *Instituto Español de Oceanografía* embarked on our three purse seiners at the end of 2012. The observers were on board the purse seiners during the FAD closure of January and February 2013.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report was sent on 16/10/13.
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	27/08/13.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There are no chartering arrangements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There are no chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	27/08/13.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable, not permitted.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	10/07/2013.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	10 access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Our three purse seiners had access agreements with Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tomé & Príncipe, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Guinea Conakry, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde and Mauritania.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	6.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Sent on 12/11/2012. No changes.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No bluefin tuna fleet or activity.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg /115 cm	Not applicable.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	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.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	27/06/13.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	27/06/13.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	See annual report.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No swordfish fleet or activity.
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.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not 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	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of shark alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being developed by industry.
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)	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of shark alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being developed by industry.
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 developed by industry.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Non entangling FADs are being developed by industry.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

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

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

Table 1. Catches of tunas and tuna-like species in 2011.

<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Other tuna-like</i>	<i>Total</i>
4.413	11.939	3.441	239	20.032

Table 2. Catches of tunas and tuna-like species in 2012.

<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Other tuna-like</i>	<i>Total</i>
6.792	12.779	2.890	262	22.723

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE SURINAME
INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM**

SUMMARY

The jurisdictional waters of Suriname extend 350 nautical miles in the Atlantic Ocean (12 miles of territorial waters and 338 miles of adjacent Exclusive Economic Zone). The fishing fleet of Suriname can be divided into two main groups: the industrial and the artisanal. The industrial fleet can be divided into shrimp trawlers and different types of finfish trawlers. The artisanal fleet, which is the larger fleet, operates in the coastal areas and inland waters. It fishes using driftnets, gillnets (drifting and fixed), encircling nets - Chinese seine - and lines. Suriname is part of the Atlantic Ocean community and highly migratory species, such as yellowfin tuna, pass through its Exclusive Economic Zone annually. Suriname does not yet have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname. Therefore, Suriname does not currently have any data to report to ICCAT. The vessels are Panamanian, so Panama has the obligation to report data to ICCAT. The type of gear is longline with boat length between 18-24 m. These vessels are also registered in Suriname to catch tuna. The main species landed are yellowfin tuna, albacore, blue shark and other species, such as mahi mahi and wahoo. From January 2012 to December 2012, the longline fleet landed approximately 4,087.48 t of tuna and tuna-like species at the port of Suriname (Table 1). Several local companies have shown an interest in developing high seas fisheries, so Suriname will certainly develop its own tuna fisheries industry in the future.

RÉSUMÉ

Les eaux juridictionnelles du Suriname s'étendent à une distance de 350 milles nautiques dans l'océan Atlantique (12 milles des eaux territoriales et 338 milles de la zone économique exclusive adjacente). La flottille de pêche du Suriname peut être divisée en deux groupes principaux : la flottille industrielle et la flottille artisanale. La flottille industrielle peut être divisée entre les chalutiers crevettiers et les différents types de chalutiers ciblant les poissons téléostéens. La flottille artisanale opère dans les eaux côtières et intérieures et est la plus importante. Elle opère avec des filets dérivants, des filets maillants (dérivants et fixes), des filets encerclements - senne chinoise - et des lignes. Le Suriname fait partie de la communauté de l'océan Atlantique et des espèces de grands migrants, telles que l'albacore, passe chaque année par sa ZEE. Le Suriname ne compte aucun navire battant son pavillon ciblant des thonidés. Les thonidés et les espèces apparentées sont débarqués par des navires étrangers au port du Suriname. Le Suriname n'a donc actuellement aucune donnée à déclarer à l'ICCAT. Les navires proviennent du Panama, de sorte que le Panama est tenu de déclarer les données à l'ICCAT. Le type d'engin est la palangre et la longueur des navires oscille entre 18 et 24 m. Ces navires sont également enregistrés au Suriname pour pêcher des thonidés. Les principales espèces débarquées sont : l'albacore, le germon, le requin peau bleue et d'autres espèces telles que la coryphène et le thazard bâtarde. Entre janvier et décembre 2012, la flottille palangrière a débarqué environ 4.087,48 t de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées au port du Suriname (Tableau 1). Plusieurs sociétés locales ont manifesté leur intérêt pour le développement de pêcheries hauturières, de sorte que le Suriname développera sûrement à l'avenir sa propre industrie de pêche thonière.

RESUMEN

Las aguas jurisdiccionales de Surinam se extienden 350 millas náuticas en el Atlántico (12 millas de aguas territoriales y 338 millas de la zona económica exclusiva adyacente). La flota pesquera de Surinam puede dividirse en dos grupos principales, el industrial y el artesanal. La flota industrial puede dividirse en los arrastreros camarones y diferentes arrastreros de peces de aleta. La flota artesanal opera en aguas costeras e interiores y es la más grande. Consta de redes de enmalle (a la deriva y fijas), cerco, cerco chino y pesca con línea. Surinam es parte de la comunidad del océano Atlántico y las especies altamente migratorias, como el rabil, pasan anualmente por su Zona Económica Exclusiva. Surinam no cuenta aún con ningún buque de su pabellón que se dirija a los túnidos. Los túnidos y especies afines son desembarcados en el puerto de Surinam por buques de pabellón extranjero. Por lo tanto, Surinam no tiene actualmente ningún

dato que comunicar a ICCAT. Los buques son de Panamá por lo que Panamá es quién tiene la obligación de comunicar los datos a ICCAT. El tipo de arte utilizado es el palangre y la eslora de los buques es de 18-24 m. Estos buques están también registrados en Surinam para capturar túnidos. Las principales especies desembarcadas son rabil, atún blanco, tintorera y otras especies como dorado y peto. Desde enero de 2012 hasta diciembre de 2012, la flota de palangre desembarcó aproximadamente 4.087,48 t de túnidos y especies afines en el puerto de Surinam (Tabla 1). Varias empresas locales han mostrado interés en desarrollar pesquerías de altura, por lo que dentro de poco Surinam desarrollará su propia industria pesquera atunera.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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), 3. SC - vessels (these are only foreign flag vessels).

There is a licensing scheme in force which covers both the industrial and artisanal fleets and which sets a maximum allowable number of licenses that can be issued for each category. The licensing scheme also obliges the master of each vessel to regularly submit landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department. These forms include quantities of landings by species and effective fishing effort. Fishing effort can be limited by restricting the number of fishing licenses issued.

According to our national legislation, all foreign vessels must land their fish only at the central fishery harbour which is called the port of Cevihás and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Statistics and Research Division of the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for recording and processing statistical data.

Two fisheries data collectors are permanently based at the port of Cevihás for data collection purposes at the time of landing. Regarding data collections, at present, yellowfin tuna is the most important species landed.

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. The Fisheries Department has noted the need for continued special technical assistance to address the issue of identification of dressed tuna and sharks, and is seeking assistance to train our data collectors.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	30 July 2013 sent to ICCAT.
S2	Fleet characteristics	26 July 2013 sent to ICCAT.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	26 July 2013 sent to ICCAT.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and	Not applicable. Suriname has neither released nor

	electronic)	recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in recreational fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species.
0	Information collected under domestic observer programs	See section 5.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	See section 5.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any vessels targeting 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 is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para. 87 [88]	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels, that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels, that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels, that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels, that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are 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 and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.

TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	26 July 2013 sent to ICCAT.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
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 does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag

	turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 (MANAGEMENT REPORT)

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	<p>Suriname is committed to complying with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT to achieve sustainable management of tuna and tuna-like species.</p> <p>With a view to monitoring compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port [Rec. 12-07], Suriname, as a port CPC, is seeking assistance to train our inspectors.</p> <p>All fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area are required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS). This satellite tracking device transmits continuously, permanently and automatically the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identification of the fishing vessel; 2. the geographical position of the vessel with an error margin of up to 500 meters; 3. the date and time when the position of the fishing vessel is determined; 4. the speed and direction of the vessel. <p>Foreign fishing vessels must fulfil the following obligations in order to land their fish, caught in the</p>

			<p>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.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>Suriname is committed to complying with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT to achieve sustainable management of tuna and tuna-like species.</p> <p>With a view to monitoring compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port [Rec. 12-07], Suriname, as a port CPC, is seeking assistance to train our inspectors.</p> <p>All fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area are required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS). This satellite tracking device transmits continuously, permanently and automatically the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identification of the fishing vessel; 2. the geographical position of the vessel with an error margin of up to 500 meters; 3. the date and time when the position of the fishing vessel is determined; 4. the speed and direction of the vessel. <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, they may also slice the fins half-off and attached them to the body of the shark. The masters of these vessels are also been provided with a card with pictures of sharks that it is prohibited to catch, have on board or land.</p>
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.

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	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 authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment activities.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment activities.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	See section 5.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	See section 5.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	See section 5.
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	Not applicable. Suriname has no access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Suriname has no access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 meters	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
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 nor has 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 with ICCAT measures.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no relevant information to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels, that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels, that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
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. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels, that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.

BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels, that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels, that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are 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 and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels, that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.

BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Suriname and the foreign flag vessels that are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname are not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Suriname does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Suriname does not import frozen bigeye.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Suriname does not export frozen bigeye tuna; all swordfish.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Suriname does not import any swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Suriname does not export frozen bigeye tuna; all swordfish.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, 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 Med-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing / management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of

			Suriname.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Suriname has no domestic legislation that prohibits dead discards of marlins.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
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 does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
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 does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
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)	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. The masters of these vessels are also been provided with a card with pictures of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname.
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 that are exported. 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 certificates.

The Suriname Coast Guard is responsible for monitoring all of the fishing activities within the territorial waters and Suriname's Exclusive Economic Zone. The Customs Authority is also permanently based at the central harbour.

All foreign vessels are required to inform the Maritime Authorities Suriname (MAS) 2 days before entering the port, and to provide information on the total catch (species and weight).

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

Suriname certainly has plans for implementing a Fisheries Observer program. As soon as we operate our own high seas fisheries, the observer program will be initiated. In the meantime, we are seeking assistance to train our people.

With a view to monitoring compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the *Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port* [Rec. 12-07], Suriname, as a port CPC, is seeking assistance to train our inspectors. In addition, we sent a letter on 25 January with ref. no. 080 to the ICCAT Secretariat requesting assistance.

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. We have some difficulties filling in the CP24_Auth.Ports form for reporting ports required under Recommendation 12-07, as soon as we resolve the problems we will send the information immediately.