

February 2009



**GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION
FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
COMMISSION GÉNÉRALE DES
PÊCHES POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE**



GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

Third session of the Compliance Committee

Tunis, Tunisia, 23-27 March 2009

Draft Compendium of GFCM Decisions

INTRODUCTION

1. This consolidated version of the draft Compendium includes all the revisions requested by the Second session of the GFCM Compliance Committee (COC). It was circulated during the intersession to all members in order to require comments or suggestions before its submission to the third session of the COC. The amendments as well as the related explanations are given in the document GFCM:COIII/2009/3. The background information on the draft Compendium can be found in document GFCM:COII/2008/2 and GFCM:CO2/2008/Inf.4.

STRUCTURE OF THE COMPENDIUM

2. GFCM decisions in the draft Compendium, in Appendix 1 to this document, are categorized under Recommendations, Resolutions and Other Decisions, using the following acronyms:

- **Rec.CM** Recommendations on Conservation and Management
- **Rec.IC** Recommendations on Implementation and Compliance
- **Rec.ICCAT** ICCAT recommendations relevant to the Mediterranean
- **RES** Resolutions
- **OTH** Other decisions

3. All decisions are referenced as follows:

- **DECISION TYPE-GFCM/Session number/Session year/order number**

4. Where a decision as was adopted by the 32nd session of the GFCM, and its text was added to the body of decisions listed in document GFCM:COII/2008/4, this is indicated by “*New decision*”.

SUMMARY OF REVISED AND NEW RECOMMENDATIONS

GFCM Recommendations on Conservation and Management Measures (REC.CM)

- REC.CM-GFCM/22/1997/1 “Limitation of the use of driftnets in the Mediterranean”. This decision appeared as a Resolution in Appendix G of the Report of the 22nd session of the GFCM. However, the language, which refers to Article V of the GFCM Agreement, indicates that this decision is in fact a Recommendation. The 22nd session of the GFCM did not assign a title to this decision, so the title “Limitation of the use of driftnets in the Mediterranean” is proposed
- REC.CM-GFCM/13/1976/3 “Improvement of estimation of catches, evaluation of components of fishing effort and strengthening of programmes for biological sampling; need to recruit a regional statistician”. This decision was adopted by the 13th session of the GFCM. In the last paragraph of the Recommendation the need to recruit a regional statistician is emphasized. As this provision is of a procedural nature and, in any case, has been superseded by subsequent practice of the GFCM Secretariat on staff recruiting, including the existing bio-statistician, it is proposed to delete it. The remaining part of the Recommendation should be retained.

GFCM Recommendations on Implementation and Compliance (REC.IC)

REC.IC-GFCM/32/2008/1 “Regional scheme on port State measures to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing in the GFCM area” (*New decision*)

ICCAT Recommendations relevant to the Mediterranean (REC.ICCAT)

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/32/2008/2 “ICCAT Recommendation [07-01] on Mediterranean swordfish” (*New decision*)

SUMMARY OF REVISED AND NEW RESOLUTIONS (RES)

- RES-GFCM/32/2008/1 “Reporting on the implementation of GFCM management measures”. (*New decision*)
- RES-GFCM/31/2007/4 “Pelagos Sanctuary for the conservation of marine mammals”. This decision was adopted as a Recommendation by the 31st session of the GFCM, but the language indicates it is in fact a Resolution. The text refers to Article III and Article VIII of the GFCM Agreement, but not to Article V. It is proposed to move the decision under Resolutions.
- RES-GFCM/30/2006/1 “Data confidentiality policy and procedures”. This decision was adopted as a Recommendation by the 30th session of the GFCM, but does not have the proper scope because it relates to the functioning of the Commission, like Resolutions. It is proposed to move the decision under Resolutions.
- RES-GFCM/29/2005/2 “General Guidelines for a GFCM Control and Enforcement Scheme: needs and principles”. This decision appeared in Appendix H of the report of the 29th session of the GFCM. The Commission did not categorize this decision. It is clear that the Guidelines, based on the 2003 Venice Declaration, have been the cornerstone for the adoption of a number of important Recommendations on implementation and compliance. Because the purpose of this decision is to form the basis for policymaking, it is proposed to move the decision under Resolutions.

- RES-GFCM/21/1995/2 “Reporting on activities of fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean”. No title was agreed when this decision was adopted by the 21st session of the GFCM, and the title “Reporting on activities of fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean” is proposed.
- RES-GFCM/15/1980/1 “Definition of a littoral management policy”. This decision was adopted as a Recommendation by the 15th session of the GFCM, but no reference is made to Article V of the GFCM Agreement. It is proposed to move the decision under Resolutions.
- RES-GFCM/15/1980/2 “Evaluation of present coastal resources”. This decision was adopted as a Recommendation by the 15th session of the GFCM, but no reference is made to Article V of the GFCM Agreement. It is therefore proposed to move the decision under Resolutions.
- RES-GFCM/15/1980/3 “Development of the coastal area by artificial structures”. This decision was adopted as a Recommendation by the 15th session of the GFCM, but no reference is made to Article V of the GFCM Agreement. It is therefore proposed to move the decision under Resolutions.

SUMMARY OF OTHER DECISIONS (OTH)

5. It was decided to provide only one example in the attached draft pending further definition of “other decisions”:

- OTH-GFCM/30/2006/1 “Guidelines on sustainable Bluefin Tuna Farming Practices in the Mediterranean”.

6. For the time being, it was decided not to include decisions relating to the following:

- the establishment of subsidiary bodies of GFCM Committees;
- endorsement of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF);
- the grant of observer status to specific inter-governmental or non governmental organizations; or
- entering into Memoranda of Cooperation with selected partners.

SUMMARY OF INACTIVE DECISIONS

7. The following decisions were added to the list of inactive decisions. They comprise Recommendations, Resolutions and other decisions, and are listed chronologically from the most recent decision.

- REC.CM-GFCM/26/2001/1 “Sustainability of the Bluefin Tuna Resources including development in their penning/farming activities in the Mediterranean”. The decision requested the GFCM/ICCAT Working Group to address the concern expressed in the 26th session on the sustainability of bluefin tuna, including developments in bluefin tuna penning/farming in the Mediterranean. This decision is superseded owing to the adoption by the 31st session of the GFCM of the recommendations REC.ICCAT-GFCM/31/2007/3(A)1 and REC.ICCAT-GFCM/31/2007/3(B)2.

¹ ICCAT Recommendation [06-05] to establish a multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean

² ICCAT Recommendation [06-07] on bluefin tuna farming

- RES-GFCM/22/1997/2 “On activities of non contracting parties”. The decision called upon non-members whose vessels were fishing in the Mediterranean to cooperate in the implementation of GFCM decisions and called upon GFCM Members to report to the Council (now Commission) on any fishing activities by vessels flying the flag of non-members. This decision is superseded by REC.IC-GFCM/30/2006/5 on “Criteria for obtaining the status of cooperating non-contracting party in GFCM area”.
- RES-GFCM /21/1995/2 “Impact of the pollution on marine ecosystems and living resources”. The decision invited the 9th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention (June 1995, Barcelona) to promote the protection of marine ecosystems. Because the meeting was held and its conclusions were taken into consideration by GFCM in the course of the sessions that followed the event, the decision is obsolete.
- RES-GFCM/22/1995/4 “Preparation of a list of fishing boats in operation from national ports in the Mediterranean and exchange of information on vessels”. This decision is superseded by REC.IC-GFCM /29/2005/2 “Concerning the establishment of a GFCM record of vessels over 15 metres authorized to operate in the GFCM area”.
- REC.CM-GFCM/18/1986/1 “Fishing effort control”. This decision recommended Members to establish mechanisms of control of fishing effort and is superseded by REC.CM-GFCM/31/2007/1 “Mesh size of trawlnets exploiting demersal resources”, REC.CM-GFCM/27/2002/1 “Management of selected demersal and small pelagic species” and REC.CM-GFCM/29/2005/1 “Management of certain fisheries exploiting demersal and deepwater species”.
- RES-GFCM/15/1980/2 “Regional Project for the Development and Management of Fisheries in the Mediterranean”. This decision requested the Director General of FAO to consult the Members of GFCM to take action to launch a regional project for the development and management of fisheries in the Mediterranean. The decision is obsolete; 58 projects are being implemented.
- RES-GFCM/14/1978/1 “Actions to promote training activities on fisheries”. This decision established a system to facilitate the exchange and use of training resources on a regional basis. The system is no longer in place, and the decision is obsolete.
- REC.CM-GFCM/13/1976/2 “Training on dissemination concerning the application of methods for the evaluation of stocks”. This decision recommended the launching of training courses on methods for the evaluation of stocks. Courses are being launched, and the decision is obsolete.

**DRAFT COMPENDIUM OF DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL FISHERIES
COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN**

FEBRUARY, 2009

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ACTIVE DECISIONS

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 GFCM RECOMMENDATIONS ON CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES (Rec.CM)

REC.CM-GFCM/31/2007/1**MESH SIZE OF TRAWL NETS EXPLOITING DEMERSAL RESOURCES**

RECALLING that the objectives of the Agreement establishing the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean are to promote the development, conservation, rational management and proper utilization of living marine resources;

RECALLING Recommendation **REC.CM-GFCM/29/2005/1** on the management of certain fisheries exploiting demersal and deepwater species and, notably, Article 1 therein;

REAFFIRMING its commitment to further improve the selectivity of demersal trawl fisheries beyond that which is permitted by the 40 mm diamond mesh size with the view to ensure a better protection of juveniles of several species as well as to reduce discarding practices in a multispecies context;

NOTING that the wide diversity of fishing fleets and gear used in the zone under the competence of the Commission makes it essential to establish a general regulatory framework that permits the formulation and application of national regulations adapted to individual cases, in an effort to achieve the maximum effectiveness of sustainable management of living marine resources;

NOTING that some local and seasonal trawl fisheries exploiting not-shared demersal stocks in coastal areas may need some more time to adjust to the diamond mesh size of 40 mm;

RECOGNIZING that from a socio-economic point of view it is necessary to avoid immediate disruption of those local and seasonal fisheries while ensuring their gradual phasing out;

ADOPTS in conformity with the provision of paragraph 1 (b) and (h) of Article III and Article V of the GFCM Agreement that:

1. By way of derogation from Article 1 of Recommendation **REC.CM-GFCM/29/2005/1** establishing the immediate implementation of at least a 40 mm diamond mesh size for the whole codend of demersal trawlers, the Members of GFCM may continue authorizing, until 31 May 2010 only, the use of codend mesh size smaller than 40 mm to operate in certain local and seasonal demersal trawl fisheries exploiting not-shared demersal stocks.
2. The derogation referred to in Article 1 above shall apply only to fishing activities already formally authorized by the GFCM Members and shall not involve any future increase in fishing effort provided.
3. A list of authorized fishing vessels involved in the fisheries, referred to in paragraph 1, and their characteristics together with the indication of the exploited resources and mesh size characteristics shall be communicated to the Secretariat at least two months before the next 32nd Session of the GFCM.

REC.CM-GFCM/30/2006/1

**MANAGEMENT OF CERTAIN FISHERIES EXPLOITING DEMERSAL
AND SMALL PELAGIC**

RECALLING that the objectives of the Agreement establishing the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) are to promote the development, conservation, rational management and proper utilisation of living marine resources;

RECALLING the Declaration of the Ministerial Conference for the Sustainable Development of the Fisheries in the Mediterranean held in November 2003 in Venice;

CONSIDERING that in the advice for 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 the SAC considered that certain stocks are overexploited, some with a high risk of recruitment overfishing, and that sustainable management requires that measures aimed at controlling or reducing the fishing effort;

RECALLING Recommendation **REC.CM-GFCM/27/2002/1** which urges the control of fishing effort and the improvement of the exploitation pattern of demersal fisheries, as well as limiting catches of juveniles of small pelagic species;

ADOPTS, in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) and (h) of Article III and Article V of the GFCM Agreement that:

Management of fishing effort for certain demersal fisheries

1. GFCM shall develop a management programme of the fishing effort concerning in particular demersal trawling fisheries exploiting inter alia, the following species: hake (*Merluccius merluccius*), blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*), red mullet (*Mullus barbatus*), Striped mullet (*Mullus surmuletus*), red shrimp (*Aristaeomorpha foliacea*) and Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) in the following geographic sub-areas : Northern and Southern Alboran Sea (GSA 1 and 3), Northern Spain (GSA 6), Balearic Islands (GSA 5), Gulf of Lions (GSA 7), Corsica Island (GSA 8), Ligurian and North Tyrrhenian Sea (GSA 9), South and Central Tyrrhenian Sea (GSA 10), Sardinia (GSA 11), South of Sicily (GSA 16), Northern Adriatic Sea (GSA 17), Southern Adriatic Sea (GSA 18), Western Ionian Sea (GSA 19), Eastern Ionian Sea (GSA 20), Aegean Sea (GSA 22) as well as in the adjacent sub-areas, if relevant.

Management of fishing effort for certain small pelagic fisheries

2. GFCM shall develop a management programme of the fishing effort concerning in particular pelagic trawling and purse seines in the pelagic fisheries exploiting, inter alia, the following species : anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*), sardine (*Sardina pilchardus*) and sprat (*Sprattus sprattus*) in particular in the following geographic sub-areas (GSAs) : Northern and Southern Alboran Sea (GSAs 1 et 3), Northern Spain (GSA 6), Gulf of Lions (GSA 7), Northern Adriatic Sea (GSA 17), South of Sicily (GSA 16) and Aegean Sea (GSA 22), as well as in the adjacent sub-areas, if relevant.

3. In order to develop management programmes of the fishing effort referred to in paragraph 1 and 2, the SAC shall in 2006 identify:

- The reference year
- The operational units

- The parameters to measure the fishing effort both in terms of capacity, fishing activity and, if relevant, number and dimension of fishing gears.

The SAC shall transmit to the Commission in 2006 the results of this identification.

REC.CM-GFCM/30/2006/2**ESTABLISHMENT OF A CLOSED SEASON FOR THE DOLPHIN FISH FISHERIES USING FISHING AGGREGATION DEVICES (FADS)**

RECALLING that the objectives of the Agreement establishing the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) are to promote the development, conservation, rational management and proper utilisation of living marine resources;

RECALLING the Declaration of the Ministerial Conference for the Sustainable Development of the Fisheries in the Mediterranean held in November 2003 in Venice;

NOTING that the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) recommends that fisheries exploiting dolphin fish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) and using fish aggregating devices (FADs), could operate, in all geographical sub-areas (GSAs), only between 15 August and 31 December of each year;

NOTING that SAC has considered that this type of measure can significantly contribute to the reduction of the catches of small specimen of dolphin fish and contribute to the sustainability of this stock;

ADOPTS, in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 1(b) and (h) of Article III and Article V of the GFCM Agreement that:

1. In order to protect the dolphin fish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), in particular small fish, exploited by fleets flying the flag of Members, the dolphin fish fisheries using fish aggregating devices (FADs) shall be prohibited from 1 January to 14 August of each year, in all geographical sub-areas.

By way of derogation, if a Member can demonstrate that due to bad weather, fishermen of this Member were unable to utilise their normal fishing days (notified in advance to the Executive Secretary), then the Member can carry over days lost by this fleet in FAD fisheries until 31 January of the following year.

The Member shall notify these measures to the Executive Secretary, who will circulate the information to all the Members.

2. Each Member involved by the fishery referred to in paragraph 1 shall take the necessary measures to ensure the respect of the measure referred to in paragraph 1.

3. Each Member shall adopt the necessary measures to ensure the reporting of their total landings and transshipments of dolphin fish carried out by the vessels that fly their flag. Each Member shall also expand, or maintain, an appropriate system of collection and treatment of fisheries catch and effort data.

4. The Commission requests SAC to analyse for the first time in 2010, the impact of this measure on the stocks and to recommend any change that may be deemed necessary to improve its effectiveness, in order to evaluate possible modifications to the closure and/or to propose additional management measures.

5. Members involved by the fishery referred to in paragraph 1 will submit an Annual Report on their implementation to the Secretariat. The Executive Secretary shall report to the Commission.

REC.CM-GFCM/30/2006/3**ESTABLISHMENT OF FISHERIES RESTRICTED AREAS IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE DEEP SEA SENSITIVE HABITATS**

RECALLING that the objectives of the Agreement establishing the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) are to promote the development, conservation, rational management and proper utilisation of living marine resources;

RECALLING the Declaration of the Ministerial Conference for the Sustainable Development of the Fisheries in the Mediterranean held in November 2003 in Venice;

RECALLING the Resolution 59/25 of the United Nations General Assembly and in particular paragraph 66 and 67 calling the regional fisheries management organizations to adopt appropriate conservation and management measures in order to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems;

RECALLING the Recommendation **REC.CM-GFCM/29/2005/1** on the management of certain fisheries exploiting demersal and deepwater species;

CONSIDERING that integration of environmental concerns in fisheries management is a way to protect the structure and functioning of the marine ecosystems that are in turn fundamental to the overall production of the seas, including the exploited resources and to the benefit of sustainable fisheries;

CONSIDERING that also human activities other than fisheries should care of the structure and functioning of the marine ecosystems to the benefit of healthy environment and sustainable fisheries;

NOTING that the Scientific Advisory Committee recommends to ban bottom trawling activity in the deep water coral reefs located in international waters (referred to as Lophelia reef off Capo Santa Maria di Leuca) in order to protect the coral;

NOTING that the Scientific Advisory Committee has indicated that the area referred to as “The Nile Delta area cold hydrocarbon seeps” is characterized by an exceptional concentration of cold hydrocarbon seeps which had favoured the development of a unique living community and recommends that the area should be given a full protection status by avoiding demersal fishing practices;

NOTING that the Scientific Advisory Committee recommends to ban trawling activities in the area referred to as “The Eratosthemes Seamount” located in the Eastern Mediterranean between the Levantine Platform to the south and the Cyprus margin to the north near the subduction zone of the African plate, in order to protect the deep sea sensitive habitat;

ADOPTS, in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) and (h) of Article III and Article V of the GFCM Agreement that:

1. Fishing with towed dredges and bottom trawl nets shall be prohibited in the areas bounded by lines joining the following coordinates:

a) Deep Sea fisheries restricted area “Lophelia reef off Capo Santa Maria di Leuca”

39° 27.72' N, 18° 10.74' E

39° 27.80' N, 18° 26.68' E

39° 11.16' N, 18° 04.28' E

39° 11.16' N, 18° 32.58' E

b) Deep Sea fisheries restricted area “The Nile delta area cold hydrocarbon seeps”

31° 30.00' N, 33° 10.00' E

31° 30.00' N, 34° 00.00' E

32° 00.00' N, 34° 00.00' E

32° 00.00' N, 33° 10.00' E

c) Deep Sea fisheries restricted area “The Eratosthemes Seamount”

33° 00.00' N, 32° 00.00' E

33° 00.00' N, 33° 00.00' E

34° 00.00' N, 33° 00.00' E

34° 00.00' N, 32° 00.00' E

2. For the same areas, Members shall call the attention of the appropriate authorities in order to protect these areas from the impact of any other activity jeopardizing the conservation of the features that characterize these particular habitats.

REC.CM-GFCM/29/2005/1**MANAGEMENT OF CERTAIN FISHERIES EXPLOITING
DEMERSAL AND DEEPWATER SPECIES**

RECALLING that the objectives of the Agreement establishing the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean are to promote the development, conservation, rational management and proper utilization of living marine resources;

RECALLING the Declaration of the Ministerial Conference for the Sustainable Development of the Fisheries in the Mediterranean held in November 2003 in Venice and, in particular, paragraph 4, third indent;

RECALLING that effective management measures aim to curb the decline in stocks identified in the scientific advice, and to improve the exploitation pattern in the fisheries;

RE-AFFIRMING the principles of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and recalling the precautionary approach to fisheries management therein and, in particular, in relation to the development of new fisheries;

CONSIDERING that in the absence of any scientific information on the status of fisheries and of the exploited resources a more cautious approach is needed and that suitable information coming from adjacent areas could be used for proper and precautionary management of fisheries;

NOTING that the selectivity of codend mesh sizes currently in use in the various demersal trawl fisheries is not suitable to ensure adequate protection for juveniles of several species, as well as to reduce discarding practices;

CONSIDERING also that in the advice for 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) considered that certain stocks are overexploited, some with a high risk of collapse, and that sustainable management requires that measures aimed at limiting the capture of juveniles are implemented;

NOTING that the stock assessment conducted by the SAC only concern specific geographical sub-areas corresponding to the data supplied by certain Members and that the assessed stocks may be shared with adjacent GFCM geographical sub-areas (GSAs);

RECALLING Recommendation **REC.CM-GFCM/27/2002/1** which urges the control of fishing effort and the improvement of the exploitation pattern of demersal fisheries, as well as limiting catches of juveniles of small pelagic species;

ADOPTS, in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) and (h) of Article III and Article V of GFCM Agreement that:

DEMERSAL FISHERIES

1. The Members of GFCM shall adopt measures aimed at increasing the selectivity of demersal trawlnets, notably by immediate implementation of at least a 40 mm mesh size opening for the whole demersal trawl codend. Members are invited to explore and implement additional measures in order to improve further the selectivity.

DEEPWATER FISHERIES

1. The Members of the GFCM shall prohibit the use of towed dredges and trawlnets fisheries at depths beyond 1 000 m of depth.

GENERAL ASPECTS

2. The Members of GFCM shall notify the Executive Secretary, each year, one month prior to the Plenary Session of the Commission, with a report on the implementation of the management measures adopted.

3. The Scientific Advisory Committee shall evaluate the impact of the implementation of the management measures and shall recommend, if necessary, to the GFCM either possible adjustments or new additional measures.

REC.CM-GFCM/27/2002/1**MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED DEMERSAL AND SMALL PELAGIC SPECIES**

RECALLING that the objectives of the Agreement establishing the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) are to promote the development, conservation, rational management and proper utilization of living marine resources;

RECALLING that effective management measures aim to curb the decline in stocks targeted by scientific advice, and to improve their exploitation;

NOTING that the wide diversity of fishing fleets and gear used in the zone under the competence of the Commission makes it essential to establish a general regulatory framework that permits the formulation and application of national regulations adapted to individual cases, in an effort to achieve the maximum effectiveness of sustainable management of living marine resources;

CONSIDERING the advice on demersal and small pelagic species given at the Fifth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC);

CONSIDERING that, in its advice of 2002, the Scientific Advisory Committee estimated that certain stocks are overexploited and that sustainable management measures should therefore be put into effect for the fisheries concerned;

CONSIDERING that the Members of the GFCM should therefore implement measures aimed at gradually adjusting fishing effort and reducing the capture of juveniles;

NOTING that the stock assessments conducted by the SAC only concern specific geographical sub-areas corresponding to the data supplied by certain Members and that the assessed stocks may be shared with adjacent GFCM geographical sub-areas, all the Members concerned should ensure that the stocks are managed according to the following provisions:

The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean RECOMMENDS, **in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 1(b) and (h) of Article III and Article V of GFCM Agreement**, that:

1. The Members in the GFCM geographical sub-areas concerned are encouraged to adopt measures aimed at adjusting the fishing effort for selected demersal species (*Merluccius merluccius*, *Aristeus antennatus*, *Mullus barbatus*) and to rationalize their exploitation on the basis of the advice of the Scientific Advisory Committee;
2. The Members in the GFCM geographical sub-areas concerned are encouraged to take measures aimed at minimizing the capture of small pelagics below the size needed to maintain recruitment stock at a level compatible with sustainable resource exploitation.

REC.CM-GFCM/22/1997/1

LIMITATION OF THE USE OF DRIFTNETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

(Original decision: Resolution 97/1⁵)

CONSIDERING that on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted by consensus Resolution 44/225 on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas;

CONSIDERING that uncontrolled expansion and growth of driftnetting may entail serious disadvantages in terms of increased fishing effort and increased by-catches of species other than the target species, and that it was therefore desirable to regulate fishing with driftnets;

Accordingly *ADOPTS*, under Article V of the GFCM Agreement, the following recommendation:

1. No vessel flying the flag of a Contracting Party of GFCM may keep on board, or use for fishing, one or more driftnets whose individual or total length is more than 2.5 kilometres;
2. Throughout the fishing referred to in paragraph 1, the net must, if it is longer than one kilometre, remain attached to the vessel. However, within the 12 mile coastal band, a vessel may detach itself from the net, provided it keeps it under constant observation.

⁵ Report of the 22nd Session of GFCM (Appendix G)

REC.CM-GFCM/13/1976/3**IMPROVEMENT OF ESTIMATION OF CATCHES, EVALUATION OF COMPONENTS OF FISHING EFFORT AND STRENGTHENING OF PROGRAMMES FOR BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING; NEED TO RECRUIT A REGIONAL STATISTICIAN**

CONSIDERING that the development and proper utilization of fishery resources depend primarily on accurate information on stocks and fisheries;

NOTING that the dispersed character of the Mediterranean fisheries further accentuates the difficulties of collecting information;

REALIZING that to reduce the serious shortcomings of data on catches, fishing effort and stock structure, the skill needed for the design and conduct of effective statistical sampling, data collection and processing programmes should be strengthened at the regional level;

RECOMMENDS, under Article V of the GFCM Agreement, that the member nations, in liaison with the Secretariat, make a special effort to improve the estimation of annual catches from the principal stocks, to evaluate more rigorously the components of the fishing efforts corresponding to the catches (fishing methods, power of fleets, duration of operations and location of catches) and to strengthen standing programmes for the biological sampling of stocks of major commercial importance;

EMPHASIZES the need to recruit a regional statistician whose first task would be to assist requesting national services and institutions in the development of new, or improvement of existing systems on the national and regional levels for the collection, processing and dissemination of fishery statistics and biological data. Moreover, the statistician should contribute to the standardization of procedures for the collection and presentation of data and promote a better circulation of information among collectors and the various national and regional users.

ACTIVE DECISIONS

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

1.2 GFCM RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE (Rec.IC)

REC.IC-GFCM/32/2008/1**REGIONAL SCHEME ON PORT STATE MEASURES TO COMBAT ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING ACTIVITIES IN THE GFCM AREA**

RECALLING the 2003 Declaration of the Ministerial Conference for the Sustainable Development of Fisheries in the Mediterranean;

RECALLING further the 2005 FAO Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing endorsed by the Twenty-sixth Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries;

RECALLING further the Sustainable Fisheries Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly adopted in 2005, 2006 and 2007 calling for the development of a legally-binding instrument on port State measures;

RECALLING further part three of the 2005 General Guidelines for a GFCM Control and Enforcement Scheme and Recommendation GFCM/2006/4 on the Establishment of a List of Vessels Presumed to have carried out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the GFCM Area;

ACKNOWLEDGING the decision of the Twenty-seventh Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries to develop a legally-binding instrument on port State measures;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the draft Agreement on port State measures developed by the FAO Expert Consultation to Develop a Legally-binding instrument on Port State Measures held 4-8 September 2007 in Washington DC USA;

NOTING port State measures that have been adopted by various regional fisheries management organizations;

CONCERNED by the fact that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) activities in the GFCM area continue, and that these activities diminish the effectiveness of the GFCM conservation and management measures,

RECOGNIZING the potential effectiveness of strengthened and harmonized Port State Measures in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, and the need to develop and to implement such measures in a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory manner;

ADOPTS in conformity with the provision of paragraph 1 (b) and (h) of Article III and Article V of the GFCM Agreement:

Objective

1. The objective of this Recommendation is to contribute to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources in the GFCM Area through strengthened, harmonized and transparent port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Definitions

2. For the purposes of this Recommendation,

“fish” means all species of living marine resources, whether processed or not;

“fishing” means:

- (i) the actual or attempted searching for, catching, taking or harvesting of fish in the GFCM Area; and
- (ii) engaging in any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the locating, catching, taking or harvesting of fish in the GFCM Area;

“fishing related activities” means any operation in the GFCM Area in support of, or in preparation for fishing, including the processing, transshipment or transport of fish that have not been previously landed and offloaded at a port, as well as the provision of personnel, fuel, gear and other supplies at sea;

“vessel” means any vessel, ship of another type, boat and other craft used for, equipped to be used for, or intended to be used for, fishing or fishing related activities in the GFCM Area;

“port” includes offshore terminals and other installations for landing, transshipping, processing refuelling or resupplying;

“illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing” has the same meaning as set out in the paragraph 3 of the 2001 FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and applies to all marine fisheries;

“regional economic integration organization” means a regional economic integration organization to which its member States have transferred competence over matters covered by this Recommendation, including the authority to make decisions binding on its member States in respect of those matters;

“regional fisheries management organization” means an intergovernmental fisheries organization or arrangement, as appropriate, that has the competence to establish conservation and management measures.

Application

3. This Recommendation only applies to vessels which are within the GFCM Area.

4. Each Contracting Party shall, in its capacity as a port State, apply this Recommendation in respect of vessels that are not flying its flag that are seeking access to its port(s) or are in one of its ports.

5. Each Contracting Party shall take additional measures, as it deems necessary, to reinforce effective jurisdiction and control over the fishing and fishing related activities of vessels flying its flag. To the greatest extent possible, such measures shall include *mutatis mutandis* the port State measures set forth in this Recommendation in respect of such vessels.

Integration and coordination

6. To the greatest extent possible, Contracting Parties shall:

- (a) integrate port State measures into a broader system of port State controls;
- (b) integrate port State measures with other measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing; and
- (c) take measures to share information among relevant national agencies and to coordinate the activities of such agencies in the implementation of this Recommendation.

Cooperation and exchange of information

7. In the implementation of this Recommendation and with due regard to appropriate confidentiality requirements, Contracting Parties shall cooperate and exchange information with the GFCM Secretariat, relevant States and international organizations and other entities, including, as appropriate, by:

- (a) requesting information from, and providing information to, relevant databases;
- (b) requesting and providing cooperation to promote the effective implementation of this Recommendation.

8. The Contracting Parties shall, to the extent possible, ensure that national fisheries related information systems allow for the direct electronic exchange of information on port State inspections between them and with the GFCM Secretariat, with due regard to appropriate confidentiality requirements, in order to facilitate the implementation of this Recommendation;

9. The Contracting Parties shall establish a list of contact points in the relevant administrations in order to take due note of any reply or any actions proposed or taken by the flag State of the inspected vessel. The list shall be transmitted to the Executive Secretary of GFCM and to the other Contracting Parties no later than 30 days after the entry into force of this Recommendation.

Designation of Ports

10. The Contracting Parties shall designate and publicize national ports to which foreign vessels may be permitted access and, to the greatest extent possible, shall ensure that every port designated and publicized has sufficient capacity to conduct inspections and take other port State measures in accordance with this Recommendation.

11. The Contracting Parties shall notify the GFCM Secretariat of the ports designated under paragraph 10 within 10 (ten) days of such designation.

GFCM Register of Ports

12. The GFCM Secretariat shall establish and maintain a register of designated and publicized national ports based on the lists submitted by Contracting Parties. The register shall be published on the GFCM website.

Prior Notice of Entry into Port

13. The Contracting Parties shall, before granting access to their designated ports, require the masters of vessels to notify the competent authorities of the port they wish to use at least 72 hours before the estimated time of arrival. However, a Contracting Party may make provision for another notification period, taking into account, *inter alia*, the distance between the fishing grounds and its ports. The notification shall include, as a minimum standard, the information set out in **Annex A**.

Port Entry Authorization

14. Each Contracting Party, through its competent authorities, shall communicate in a written form the authorization, or denial, for access to the port for landing, transshipping or processing to the master of the vessel seeking access to its ports. The master of the vessel shall present the authorization for access to the port to the competent authorities of the Contracting Party upon arrival at port before commencing authorized activities.

Denial of use of port

15. A Contracting Party shall not allow a vessel to use its ports for landing, transshipping or processing of fish if the vessel:

- (a) at the relevant time was engaged in fishing in the GFCM Area and was not flying the flag of a Contracting Party; or
- (b) has been sighted as being engaged in, or supporting, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the GFCM Area, unless the vessel can establish that the catch was taken in a manner consistent with relevant GFCM conservation and management measures.

16. A Contracting Party shall not allow a vessel to use its ports for landing, transshipping or processing of fish if the vessel is included in a list of vessels having engaged in, or supported, illegal, unreported

and unregulated fishing adopted by a regional fisheries management organization in accordance with the rules and procedures of such organization.

17. A Contracting Party shall not allow a vessel to use its ports for landing, transshipping or processing of fish where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the vessel does not have a valid and applicable authorization to engage in fishing and fishing related activities in the GFCM Area.

18. A Contracting Party shall, in appropriate situations, deny a vessel referred to in paragraphs 15, 16 and 17 access to port services, including, *inter alia*, refuelling and resupplying services but not including services essential to the safety, health and welfare of the crew.

19. Where a Contracting Party has denied the use of its ports in accordance with this Recommendation, it shall promptly notify the master of the vessel, the flag State and, as appropriate, the relevant coastal State(s), the GFCM Secretariat and other relevant organizations of such action.

Withdrawal of denial of use of port

20. A Contracting Party may withdraw its denial of the use of its port in respect of a vessel only if the Contracting Party is satisfied that there is sufficient proof to show that the grounds on which the use was denied were inadequate or erroneous or that such grounds no longer apply.

21. Where a Contracting Party has withdrawn its denial pursuant to paragraph 20, it shall promptly notify those to whom a notification was issued pursuant to this Recommendation.

Non-authorized entry

22. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that any vessel or vessel engaged in fishing related activities that enters into its port without prior authorization shall be automatically subject to inspection.

Inspections

23. Each Contracting Party shall inspect at least 15 per cent of the total number of port entries of vessels in the previous year in accordance with this Recommendation.

24. In determining which vessels to inspect, a Party shall give priority to:

- (a) vessels that have previously been denied the use of a port in accordance with this Recommendation;
- or
- (b) requests from other relevant States or regional fisheries management organizations that particular vessels be inspected.

25. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that inspections of vessels in its ports are carried out in accordance with the inspection procedures set out in **Annex B**.

26. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that requirements are established for the certification of its inspectors. Such requirements shall take into account the elements for the training of inspectors provided in **Annex C**.

27. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that inspectors make all possible efforts to avoid unduly delaying vessels and that vessels suffer the minimum interference and inconvenience possible and that degradation of the quality of the fish is avoided.

28. Each Contracting Party shall, as a minimum standard, require the information set out in **Annex D** to be included in the report of the results of each inspection.

29. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that the results of port inspections are always presented to the master of the vessel for review and signature and that the report is completed and signed by the inspector. The master of the inspected vessel shall be given the opportunity to add any comment to the report and, as appropriate, to contact the relevant authorities of the flag State, in particular when there are serious difficulties in understanding the contents of the report.

30. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that a copy of the report of inspection shall be provided to the master of the inspected vessel for retention on board the vessel.

31. Where there is reasonable evidence for believing that a vessel has engaged in or supported IUU fishing activities, the relevant port State shall:

- (a) transmit the results of the inspection without delay to the flag State of the inspected vessels to the GFCM Secretariat and other Contracting Parties;
- (b) deny use of their ports to the vessel for landing, transshipping or processing of fish.

32. Contracting Parties may take measures other than those in paragraph 31, provided they are provided for in their national laws and regulations and consistent with international law.

Standardized information on port inspections

33. Each Contracting Party shall handle information on port inspections in a standardized form, consistent with **Annex E**.

Regional information system

34. A regional information system which includes port State information shall be developed by the GFCM to better monitor and control the GFCM Area.

Force majeure or distress

35. Nothing in this Recommendation affects the access of vessels to port in accordance with international law for reasons of *force majeure* or distress.

Role of the flag State

36. Each Contracting Party shall, in its capacity as a flag State, cooperate with other Contracting Parties.

37. When a Contracting Party has reasonable grounds to believe that a vessel flying its flag has engaged in or supported illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and is seeking access to or is in the port of another Contracting Party, it shall, as appropriate, request that Contracting Party inspect the vessel and to advise them of the results.

38. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that vessels entitled to fly its flag land, tranship and process fish, and use other port services, in ports of other Contracting Parties that are acting in accordance with, or in a manner consistent, with this Recommendation.

39. The Flag State shall ensure that the master of a fishing vessel entitled to fly its flag shall when being inspected:

- a) co-operate with and assist in the inspection of the fishing vessel conducted pursuant to these procedures, and not obstruct, intimidate or interfere with the inspectors in the performance of their duties
- b) provide access to any areas, decks and rooms of the fishing vessel, catch (whether processed or not), nets or other gear, equipment, and any information or documents which the inspector deems necessary in undertaking an inspection;

c) provide access to registration documents, fishing authorizations or any other documentation as required by the inspector.

40. If the master of a fishing vessel refuses to allow an authorized inspector to carry out an inspection in accordance with these procedures, the master shall offer an explanation of the reason for such refusal. The port inspection authorities shall immediately notify the authorities of the fishing vessel, as well as the GFCM, of the master's refusal and any explanation.

41. If the master does not comply with an inspection request, the Flag State shall be requested to suspend the vessel's authorization to fish and order the vessel to remain in port or take other measures that it deems appropriate. The Flag State shall immediately notify the port inspection authorities and the GFCM of the action it has taken in these circumstances.

ANNEX A

Information to be provided in advance by vessels

1. Vessel identification

- Name of the vessel;
- External Identification Number;
- International Radio Call Sign;
- Lloyd's IMO Number (where appropriate);
- Flag State;
- Vessel owner (name, address, contact, unique identity for company and registered owner);
- Vessel operator if different from owner (name, address, contact);
- Beneficial owner if different from owner (name, address, contact);
- Vessel master;
- Vessel agent (name, address, contact);
- VMS (where appropriate):
 - (i) type of VMS required by the flag State and/or relevant regional fisheries management organization;
 - (ii) details of the VMS unit to enable communication.
- Previous Names(s) and Flag State(s), if any.

2. Access to port

- Purpose(s);
- Intended port of call;
- Estimated time of arrival.

3. Fishing authorization (licenses/permits)

- The vessel's authorization(s) to fish or transport fish and fish products;
- State(s) issuing the authorization(s);
- Terms of the authorization(s), including areas and duration;
- Areas, scope and duration of the authorization(s);
- Details of allocation authorized – quota, effort or other;
- Species, bycatch and fishing gear authorized; and
- Transshipment records and documents⁶ (where applicable).

4. Fishing trip information

- Dates, times, zone and place of current fishing trip;
- Areas visited (entry and exit from different areas), including GSAs, High Seas and others, as appropriate;
- Transshipment activities at sea (date, species, quantity of fish transhipped)
- Last port visited; and date.

5. Species information

- Log Book – Yes/No
- Fish species and fishery products onboard;
- Areas of capture or collection – areas under national jurisdiction, high seas;
- Product type;

⁶ The transshipment records and documents must include the information provided for in paragraphs 1-3 of this Annex B.

- Estimated Processed weight;
- Estimated Equivalent live weight;
- Estimated Quantity to be landed; and
- Intended destination of landed fish.

6. Other

- as required by Port States

ANNEX B

Port State Inspection Procedures for Vessels

1. Vessel identification

The port inspector(s) shall:

- a) verify that the official documentation onboard is valid, if necessary, through appropriate contacts with the flag State or international records of vessels;
- b) where necessary, arrange for an official translation of the documentation;
- c) be assured that the vessel's name, flag, any external identification number and markings (and IMO ship identification number when available) and the international radio call sign are correct;
- d) to the extent possible, examine whether the vessel has changed name and/or flag and, if so, note the previous name(s) and flag(s);
- e) note the port of registration, name and address of the owner (and operator and beneficial owner if different from the owner), agent, and master of the vessel, including the unique ID for company and registered owner if available; and
- f) note name(s) and address(es) of previous owner(s), if any, during the past five years.

2. Authorization(s)

The port inspector(s) shall verify that the authorization(s) to fish or transport fish and fishery products are compatible with the information obtained under paragraph 1 and examine the duration of the authorization(s) and their application to areas, species and fishing gear.

3. Other documentation

The port inspector(s) shall review all relevant documentation, including documents in electronic format. Relevant documentation may include logbooks, in particular the fishing logbook, as well as the crew list, stowage plans and drawings or descriptions of fish holds if available. Such holds or areas may be inspected in order to verify whether their size and composition correspond to these drawings or descriptions and whether the stowage is in accordance with the stowage plans. Where appropriate, this documentation shall also include catch documents or trade documents issued by any regional fisheries management organization.

4. Fishing gear

- a) The port inspector(s) shall verify that the fishing gear on board is in conformity with the conditions of the authorization(s). The gear may also be checked to ensure that features such as, *inter alia*, the mesh size(s) (and possible devices), length of nets, hook sizes conform with applicable regulations and that identification marks of the gear correspond to those authorized for the vessel.
- b) The port inspector(s) may also search the vessel for any fishing gear stowed out of sight and for fishing gear that is otherwise illegal.

5. Fish and fishery products

- a) The port inspector(s) shall, to the greatest extent possible, examine whether the fish and fishery products on board were harvested in accordance with the conditions set out in the applicable authorization(s). In doing so, the port inspector(s) shall examine the fishing logbook, reports submitted, including those transmitted by a vessel monitoring system (VMS), as appropriate.
- b) In order to determine the quantities and species on board, the port inspector(s) may examine the fish in the hold or during the landing. In doing so, the port inspector(s) may open cartons where the fish has been pre-packed and move the fish or cartons to ascertain the integrity of fish holds.
- c) If the vessel is unloading, the port inspector(s) may verify the species and quantities landed. Such verification may include product type, live weight (quantities determined from the logbook) and the conversion factor used for calculating processed weight to live weight. The port inspector(s) may also examine any possible quantities retained onboard.
- d) The port inspector(s) may review the quantity and composition of all catch onboard, including by sampling.

6. Verification of IUU fishing

If the port inspector(s) has reasonable grounds to believe that a vessel has engaged in, or supported IUU fishing, the competent authority of the port State shall as soon as possible contact the flag State authorities to verify whether the fish and fishery products have been harvested or collected in the areas as recorded in the relevant documents. As appropriate, the competent authority may also contact a coastal State where the fish was allegedly taken.

7. Report

A written report shall be prepared and signed by the inspector on completion of the inspection and a copy provided to the master of the vessel in accordance with paragraph 29 of the Recommendation.

ANNEX C

Training of Port State Inspectors

Elements of a training programme of port State inspectors should include at least the following areas.

1. Training in inspection procedures.
2. Relevant laws and regulations, areas of competence and conservation and management measures of relevant regional fisheries management organizations, and applicable rules of international law.
3. Information sources, such as log books and other electronic information that may be useful for the validation of information given by the master of the vessel.
4. Identification of fish species and measurement calculation.
5. Monitoring catch landing, including determining conversion factors for the various species and products.
6. Identification of vessels and gear and gear measurements and inspections.
7. Vessel boarding/inspection, hold inspections and calculation of vessel hold volumes.
8. VMS equipment and operation.
9. Collection, evaluation and preservation of evidence.
10. The range of measures available to be taken following the inspection.
11. Health and safety issues in the performance of inspections.
12. Conduct during inspections.
13. Relevant languages, particularly English.

ANNEX D

Results of Port State Inspections

Results of port State inspections shall include at least the following information:

1. Inspection references

- Inspecting authority (name of inspecting authority or the alternate body nominated by the authority);
- Name of inspector;
- Date and time of inspection;
- Port of inspection (place where the vessel is inspected); and
- Date (date the report is completed).

2. Vessel identification

- Name of the vessel;
- Type of vessel;
- Type of gear;
- External identification number (side number of the vessel) and IMO-number (if available) or other number as appropriate;
- International Radio Call Sign;
- MMSI-number (Maritime Mobile Service Identity number), if available;
- Flag State (State where the vessel is registered);
- Previous name(s) and flag(s), if any;
- Home port (port of registration of the vessel) and previous home ports;
- Vessel owner (name, address, contact of the vessel owner);
- Vessel beneficial owner if different from the vessel owner (name, address, contact);
- Vessel operator responsible for using the vessel if different from the vessel owner (name, address, contact);
- Vessel agent (name, address, contact)
- Name(s) and address(es) of previous owner(s), if any;
- Name, nationality and maritime qualifications of master and fishing master;
- Crew list

3. Fishing authorization (licenses/permits)

- The vessel's authorization(s) to fish or transport fish and fish products;
- State(s) issuing the authorization(s);
- Terms of the authorization(s), including areas and duration;
- Relevant regional fisheries management organization;
- Areas, scope and duration of the authorization(s);
- Details of allocation authorized – quota, effort or other;
- Species, bycatch and fishing gear authorized; and
- Transshipment records and documents (where applicable).

4. Fishing trip information

- Date, time, zone and place current fishing trip commenced;
- Areas visited (entry and exit from different areas);
- Transshipment activities at sea (date, species, place, quantity of fish transhipped)
- Last port visited; and
- Date and time where current fishing trip ended
- Intended next port of call, as appropriate.

5. Result of the inspection on the catch

- Start and end of discharge (times and date);
- Fish species;
- Product type;
- Live weight (quantities determined from the log book);
- Relevant conversion factor;
- Processed weight (quantities landed by species and presentation);
- Equivalent live weight (quantities landed in equivalent live weight, as “product Weight multiplied with the conversion factor”); and
- Intended destination of fish and fishery products inspected.
- Quantity and species of fish retained on board, if any.

6. Results of gear inspection

- Details of gear types.

7. Conclusions

- Conclusions of the inspection including identification of the violations believed to have been committed and reference to the relevant rules and measures. Such evidence shall be attached to the inspection report.

ANNEX E

Information System on port State Inspections

1. Communication between Contracting Parties and the Secretariat, and the relevant Flag States as well as between Contracting Parties and relevant regional fisheries management organizations would require the following:

- data characters;
- structure for data transmission:
- protocols for the transmission; and
- formats for transmission including data element with a corresponding field code and a more detailed definition and explanation of the various codes.

2. International agreed codes shall be used for the identification of the following items:

- States: 3-ISO Country Code;
- fish species: FAO 3-alpha code;
- vessels: FAO alpha code;
- gear types: FAO alpha code;
- devices/attachments: FAO 3-alpha code; and
- ports: UN LO-code, or codes as provided by the Port State.

3. Data elements shall at least include the following:

- inspection references;
- vessel identification ;
- fishing authorization(s) (licenses/permits);
- trip information;
- result of the inspection on discharge;
- quantities inspected;

- result of gear inspection;
- irregularities detected;
- actions taken; and
- information from the flag State.

REC.IC-GFCM/30/2006/4**ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIST OF VESSELS PRESUMED TO HAVE CARRIED OUT ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING ACTIVITIES IN THE GFCM AREA**

RECALLING that the FAO Council adopted on June 23, 2001 an International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU). This Plan stipulates that the identification of the vessels carrying out IUU activities should follow agreed procedures and be applied in an equitable, transparent and non-discriminatory way;

CONCERNED by the fact that IUU fishing activities in the GFCM area continue, and these activities diminish the effectiveness of the GFCM conservation and management measures;

FURTHER CONCERNED that there is evidence of a high number of vessel owners engaged in such fishing activities which have re-flagged their vessels to avoid compliance with GFCM management and conservation measures;

DETERMINED to address the challenge of an increase in IUU fishing activities by way of counter-measures to be applied in respect to the vessels without prejudice to further measures adopted in respect of flag States under the relevant GFCM instruments;

CONSIDERING the results of the Third Ministerial Conference on the Sustainable Development of Fisheries in the Mediterranean which was held in Venice from 25 to 26 November 2003;

CONSCIOUS of the need to address, as a matter of priority, the issue of large-scale fishing vessels conducting IUU fishing activities;

NOTING that the situation must be addressed in the light of all relevant international fisheries instruments and in accordance with the relevant rights and obligations established in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement;

ADOPTS in accordance with paragraph 1 (h) of Article III and Article V of the GFCM Agreement that:

1. For the purposes of this recommendation the fishing vessels flying the flag of a non-Contracting Party are presumed to have carried out illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities in the GFCM Convention Area, *inter alia*, when a Contracting Party or Cooperating non-Contracting Party, presents evidence that such vessels:

- a) Harvest species in the GFCM Area and are not registered on the GFCM list of vessels authorized to fish species in the GFCM Area;
- b) Harvest Tuna or Tuna like species in the Convention Area, whose flag State is without quotas, catch limit or effort allocation under relevant GFCM conservation and management measures
- c) Do not record or report their catches made in the GFCM Area, or make false reports;
- d) Take or land undersized fish in contravention of GFCM conservation measures;
- e) Fish during closed fishing periods or in closed areas in contravention of GFCM conservation measures;
- f) Use prohibited fishing gear in contravention of GFCM conservation measures;
- g) Tranship with vessels included in the IUU list;

- h) Harvest species in the waters under the national jurisdiction of the coastal States in the GFCM Area without authorization and/or infringes its laws and regulations, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of coastal States to make measures against such vessels;
- i) Are without nationality and harvest species in the GFCM Area; and/or
- j) Engage in fishing activities contrary to any other GFCM conservation and management measures.

2. Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, shall transmit every year to the Executive Secretary before July 15, the list of vessels flying the flag of a non-Contracting Party presumed to be carrying out IUU fishing activities in the GFCM Area during the current and previous years, accompanied by the supporting evidence concerning the presumption of IUU fishing activity.

This list shall be based on the information collected by Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties.

3. On the basis of the information received pursuant to paragraph 2, the GFCM Executive Secretary shall draw up a draft IUU list and shall transmit it together with all the evidence provided to Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, as well as to non-Contracting Parties whose vessels are included on these lists before August 15 of each year. Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, shall transmit their comments, as appropriate, including evidence showing that the listed vessels neither have fished in contravention to GFCM conservation and management measures nor had the possibility of fishing species in the GFCM Area, before September 30 to GFCM.

Upon receipt of the draft IUU list, Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, shall closely monitor these vessels included in the draft IUU list in order to determine their activities and possible changes of name, flag and/or registered owner.

4. On the basis of the information received pursuant to paragraph 3, the GFCM Executive Secretary shall draw up a provisional list that he shall transmit two weeks in advance of the Commission Session to the Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, together with all the evidence provided.

5. Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, may at any time submit to the GFCM Executive Secretary any additional information, which might be relevant for the establishment of the IUU list. The GFCM Executive Secretariat shall circulate the information at latest before the annual Commission Session to the Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, and to the non-Contracting Parties concerned, together with all the evidence provided.

6. The GFCM Compliance Committee shall examine, each year, the provisional list, as well as the information referred to in paragraphs 3 and 5. The GFCM Compliance Committee shall remove a vessel from the provisional list if the flag State demonstrates that:

- a) The vessel did not take part in any IUU fishing activities described in paragraph 1, or
- b) Effective action has been taken in response to the IUU fishing activities in question, including, *inter alia*, prosecution and imposition of sanctions of adequate severity.

7. Following the examination referred to in paragraph 6, the GFCM Compliance Committee shall submit to the Commission for approval, the provisional list of the vessels identified as carrying out IUU fishing activities in the GFCM Area.

8. On adoption of the list, the Commission shall request non-Contracting Parties, whose vessels appear on the IUU list:

- to notify the owner of the vessel identified on the IUU list of its inclusion on the list and the consequences which result from being included on the list, as referred to in paragraph 9;
- to take all the necessary measures to eliminate these IUU fishing activities, including if necessary, the cancelling of the registration or of the fishing licenses of these vessels, and to inform the Commission of the measures taken in this respect.

9. Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, shall take all necessary measures, under their applicable legislation:

- a) So that the fishing vessels, the mother ships and the cargo vessels flying their flag do not participate in any transshipment with vessels registered on the IUU list;
- b) So that IUU vessels that enter ports voluntarily are not authorized to land or tranship therein;
- c) To prohibit the chartering of a vessel included on the IUU list;
- d) To refuse to grant their flag to vessels included in the IUU list, except if the vessel has changed owner; and the new owner has provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that the previous owner or operator has no further legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control of, the vessel, or having taken into account all relevant facts, the flag Contracting Party or Cooperating non-Contracting Party, determines that granting the vessel its flag will not result in IUU fishing;
- e) To prohibit the imports, or landing and/or transshipment, of any species from vessels included in the IUU list;
- f) To encourage the importers, transporters and other sectors concerned, to refrain from transaction and transshipment of any species caught by vessels included in the IUU list;

10. The GFCM Executive Secretary shall take any necessary measure to ensure publicity of the IUU vessels list adopted by GFCM pursuant to paragraph 8, in a manner consistent with any applicable confidentiality requirements, and through electronic means, by placing it on the GFCM Web site. Furthermore, the GFCM Executive Secretary shall transmit the IUU vessels list to other regional fisheries organizations for the purposes of enhanced cooperation between GFCM and these organizations in order to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

11. This recommendation shall apply initially to large-scale fishing vessels over 24 metres LOA, flying the flag of non-Contracting Parties. The Commission shall, in future annual meetings, review and, as appropriate, revise this recommendation with a view to its extension to other types of IUU fishing activities of non-Contracting Party vessels and, to Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party.

12. Without prejudice to the rights of flag Contracting Parties or Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, and coastal states to take proper action consistent with international law, the Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, shall not take any unilateral trade measures or other sanctions against vessels provisionally included in the draft IUU list, pursuant to paragraph 3, or which have been already removed from the list, pursuant to paragraph 6, on the grounds that such vessels are involved in IUU fishing activities.

13. A non-Contracting Party whose vessel appears on the IUU list may request the removal of this vessel from the list during the intersessional period by providing the following information:

- it has adopted measures so that this vessel respects all GFCM conservation measures;
- it will be able to assume effectively its responsibilities with respect to this vessel in particular as regards the monitoring and control of the fishing activities executed by this vessel in the GFCM Agreement Area;
- it has taken effective action in response to the IUU fishing activities in question including prosecution and imposition of sanctions of adequate severity, if relevant;
- the vessel has changed ownership and that the new owner can establish the previous owner no longer has any legal, financial or real interests in the vessel or exercises control over it and that the new owner has not participated in IUU fishing, if relevant.

14. The non-Contracting Party shall send its request for the removal of the identified vessel from the IUU list to the GFCM Executive Secretary accompanied by the supporting information referred to in paragraph 13.

15. On the basis of the information received in accordance with paragraph 13, the GFCM Executive Secretary will transmit the removal request, with all the supporting information to the Contracting Parties within 15 days following the notification of the removal request.

16. The Contracting Parties will examine the request to remove the vessel and arrive at a conclusion on either the removal from, or the maintenance of the vessel on the IUU list by mail within 30 days following the notification by the Executive Secretariat. The result of the examination of the request by mail will be checked by the Executive Secretary at the end of the 30-day period following the date of the notification by the Executive Secretary referred to in paragraph 15. If a Contracting Party does not reply the notification from the Executive Secretary, it will be considered as an abstention from the vote and part of the quorum for the decision-making.

17. The Executive Secretary will communicate the result of the examination of the removal request as of the end of the 30-day period following the date of the notification referred to in paragraph 15 to all Contracting Parties.

18. If the result of the exercise indicates that there is a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties in favour of removal of the vessel from the IUU list, the President of the GFCM, on behalf of the GFCM, will communicate the result to all the Contracting Parties and to the non-Contracting Party which requested the removal of its vessel from the IUU list. In the absence of a two-thirds majority, the vessel will be maintained on the IUU list and the Executive Secretary will inform the non-Contracting Party accordingly.

19. The Executive Secretary of the GFCM will take the necessary measures to remove the vessel concerned from the GFCM IUU vessels list, as published on the GFCM Web site. Moreover, the Executive Secretary of the GFCM will forward the decision of removal of the vessel to other regional fishery organisations.

REC.IC-GFCM/30/2006/5**CRITERIA FOR OBTAINING THE STATUS OF COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTY IN GFCM AREA**

NOTING the imperative international responsibility concerning the conservation of the living marine resources in the Mediterranean Sea for the needs of present and future generations;

NOTING that the sustainability can be ensured only if all the Parties which fish for marine resources cooperate with the Commission, which is the competent international body for the conservation and management of these marine resources within its area of competence;

ADOPTS, in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 1 (h) of Article III and Article V of the GFCM Agreement that:

1. Each year, on the basis of information supplied to GFCM by Members, the Secretary shall contact all non-Contracting Parties known to be fishing in the GFCM Area for species under GFCM competence to urge them to become a Contracting Party to GFCM in accordance with the provisions of the GFCM Agreement, or attain the status of a Co-operating non-Contracting Party. In doing so, the Secretary shall provide a copy of all relevant Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the Commission;
2. Any non-Contracting Party requesting the status of a co-operating non-Contracting Party shall apply to the Secretary. Requests must be received by the Executive Secretary no later than ninety (90) days in advance of an Annual Session of the Commission, to be considered at that meeting;
3. Non-Contracting Parties requesting the status of Co-operating non-Contracting Party shall provide the following information in order to have this status considered by the Commission:
 - a) where available, data on its historical fisheries in the GFCM Area, including nominal catches, number/type of vessels, name of fishing vessels, fishing effort and fishing areas;
 - b) all the data that Contracting Parties have to submit to GFCM based on the recommendations and resolutions adopted by GFCM;
 - c) details on current fishing presence in the GFCM Area, number of vessels and vessel characteristics; and
 - d) information on any research programmes it may have conducted in the GFCM Area and the information and the results of this research.
4. An applicant for Co-operating non-Contracting Party shall also:
 - a) confirm its commitment to respect the Commission's conservation and management measures and;
 - b) inform GFCM of the measures it takes to ensure compliance by its vessels of GFCM conservation and management measures.
5. The Compliance Committee shall be responsible for reviewing requests for co-operating status and for recommending to the Commission whether or not an applicant should receive co-operating status. In this review, the Compliance Committee shall also consider information regarding the applicant available from other Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) as well as data submission of the applicant. Caution shall be used so as not to introduce into the GFCM Area the excessive fishing capacity of other regions or IUU fishing activities by granting cooperating status to the applicant;

6. Co-operating non-Contracting Parties status shall be annually reviewed and renewed unless revoked by the Commission due to non-compliance with GFCM conservation and management measures.

REC.IC-GFCM/29/2005/2

**CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GFCM RECORD
OF VESSELS OVER 15 METRES AUTHORIZED TO OPERATE IN THE GFCM AREA**

RECALLING that the objectives of the Agreement establishing the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean are to promote the development, conservation, rational management and proper utilization of living marines resources,

RECALLING GFCM **Resolution RES-GFCM/21/1995/1** concerning the agreement to set a minimum length of 15 meters for the application of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels in the High Seas; GFCM **Resolution RES-GFCM/22/1995/4** concerning the preparation of a list of fishing boats in operation from national ports in the Mediterranean and exchange of information on vessels; and GFCM **Resolution RES-GFCM/22/1997/2** on activities of non-Contracting Parties, and the decision adopted by GFCM at its Twenty-seventh session to establish a fleet segmentation for vessels operating in the Mediterranean,

RECALLING that the FAO Council adopted on 23 June, 2001 an International Plan of Action (IPOA) aiming to prevent, to deter and to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, that this plan stipulates that the regional fisheries management organization should take action to strengthen and develop innovative ways, in conformity with international law, to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and in particular to establish record of vessels authorized to operate and records of vessels engaged in IUU fishing,

CONSIDERING the conclusions of the Third Ministerial Conference on the Sustainable Development of Fisheries in the Mediterranean,

ADOPTS, in accordance with paragraph 1 (h) of Article III and Article V of the GFCM Agreement that:

1. The Commission shall establish and maintain a GFCM record of fishing vessels larger than 15 metres in length overall authorized to fish in the GFCM Area. For the purpose of this Recommendation, the vessels larger than 15 metres in length overall not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land species covered by the Commission.
2. Each Contracting Party shall submit electronically to the GFCM Executive Secretary possibly by 1 July 2006, the list of its vessels that are authorized to operate in the GFCM Area. This list shall include the following information:
 - Name of vessel, register number
 - Previous name (if any)
 - Previous flag (if any)
 - Previous details of deletion from other registries (if any)
 - International radio call sign (if any)
 - Type of vessels, length and gross registered tonnage (GRT)
 - Name and address of owner(s) and operator(s)
 - Gear used
 - Time period authorized for fishing and/or transhipping
3. Each Contracting Party shall promptly notify, after the establishment of the initial GFCM record, the GFCM Executive Secretary of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the GFCM record at any time such changes occur.

4. The GFCM Executive Secretary shall maintain the GFCM record, and take any measure to ensure publicity of the record including through electronic means and placing it on the GFCM website, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements noted by Members.

5. The flag Contracting Party of the vessels on the record shall:

- a) authorize their vessels to operate in the GFCM Area only if they are able to fulfill in respect of these vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the Agreement and its conservation and management measures;
- b) take necessary measures to ensure that their vessels comply with all the relevant GFCM conservation and management measures;
- c) take necessary measures to ensure that their vessels on the GFCM record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorization to fish and/or transship;
- d) ensure that their vessels on the GFCM record have no history of IUU fishing activities or that, if those vessels have such history, the new owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that the previous owners and operators have no legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control over those vessels, or that having taken into account all relevant facts, their vessels are not engaged in, or associated with, IUU fishing;
- e) ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their vessels on the GFCM record are not engaged in, or associated with, fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the GFCM record in the GFCM Area;
- f) take necessary measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the vessels on the GFCM record are citizens or legal entities within the flag Contracting Party so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them, and
- g) keep consistency between the GFCM record and ICCAT record of vessels.

6. The Contracting Parties shall review their own internal actions and measures taken pursuant to paragraph 5, including punitive and sanction actions and in a manner consistent with domestic law as regards disclosure, report the results of the review to the Commission at its 2007 meeting and annually thereafter. In consideration of the results of such review, the Commission shall, if appropriate, request the flag Contracting Party of vessels on the GFCM record to take further action to enhance compliance by those vessels to GFCM conservation and management measures.

7. The Contracting Parties shall take measures, under their applicable legislation, to prohibit the fishing for, the retaining on board, the transshipment and landing of species in the GFCM Area by the vessels larger than 15 metres in length overall which are not entered into the GFCM record.

8. Each Contracting Party shall notify the GFCM Executive Secretary of any factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting vessels not on the GFCM record to be engaged in fishing for and/or transshipment in the GFCM Area.

9. a) If a vessel mentioned in paragraph 8 is flying the flag of a Contracting Party, the Executive Secretary shall request that the Contracting Party take measures necessary to prevent the vessel from fishing in the GFCM Area.

b) If the flag of a vessel mentioned in paragraph 8 cannot be determined or is of a non-Contracting Party, the Executive Secretary shall compile such information for future consideration by the Commission.

10. The Commission and the Contracting Parties concerned shall communicate with each other, and make the best effort with FAO and other relevant regional fishery management bodies to develop and implement appropriate measures, where feasible, including the establishment of records of a similar nature in a timely manner so as to avoid adverse effects upon fisheries resources in other oceans. Such adverse effects might consist of excessive fishing pressure resulting from a shift of the IUU vessels from the Mediterranean to other seas or oceans.

ACTIVE DECISIONS

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

1.3 ICCAT RECOMMENDATIONS RELEVANT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN (Rec.ICCAT)

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/32/2008/2**ICCAT RECOMMENDATION [07-01] ON MEDITERRANEAN SWORDFISH**

RECOGNISING that the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) has indicated in its 2007 stock assessment that the fishing mortality needs to be reduced to move the stock toward the Convention objective of biomass levels which could support MSY, and that seasonal closures are considered to be beneficial in moving the stock condition closer to the Convention objective;

NOTING that the SCRS in its 2007 assessment estimated that fish less than three years old usually represent 50-70% of the total yearly catches in terms of numbers and 20-35% in terms of weight and that a reduction in the volume of juvenile catches would improve yield per recruit and spawning biomass per recruit levels;

RECALLING Recommendation by ICCAT Relating to Mediterranean Swordfish [Rec. 03-04], which encourages CPCs to take measures to reduce juvenile Mediterranean swordfish catches;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the SCRS advice advocating seasonal closures and pending the adoption of a more comprehensive management plan for Mediterranean swordfish in 2008;

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF THE ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:**

1. Fishing for Mediterranean swordfish shall be prohibited in the Mediterranean Sea during the period from October 15 to November 15, 2008.
2. CPCs shall monitor the impact of this closure and submit relevant information to the SCRS.
3. CPCs shall ensure the maintenance or development of adequate scientific information in the formats requested by ICCAT and in the smallest time-area possible on the size distributions of the catches.

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/31/2007/3(A)**ICCAT RECOMMENDATION [06-05] TO ESTABLISH A MULTI-ANNUAL RECOVERY PLAN FOR BLUEFIN TUNA IN THE EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN**

RECOGNIZING that the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) has indicated in its 2006 stock assessment that the spawning stock biomass (SSB) for bluefin tuna continues to decline, while fishing mortality is increasing rapidly, especially for large fish,

NOTING that the SCRS has indicated a possible collapse of the stocks in the near future unless adequate management measures are implemented, in view of its estimation of the combined fishing capacity of all fleets and the current fishing mortality rates,

CONSCIOUS that in order to reverse these declines in spawning biomass and to initiate recovery, the SCRS recommends substantial reductions in fishing mortality and catch,

CONSIDERING that the SCRS has pointed out that management actions are also needed to mitigate the impacts of over-capacity, as well as to eliminate illegal fishing,

NOTING that the objective of the Convention is to maintain tuna populations at levels that will support maximum sustainable catch (usually referred to as MSY),

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the stock recovery scenarios developed by SCRS based on the stock assessment carried out in 2006,

DESIRING to achieve a stock level consistent with the objectives of the Convention within 15 years,

CONVINCED that to achieve those objectives, it is necessary to implement a coherent Recovery Plan for that stock over a fifteen year period. The objective is to recover the stock through a combination of measures which will protect the spawning stock biomass and reduce the juvenile catches,

NOTING that the measures included in the Multi-Annual Recovery Plan should be considered as specific emergency measures to address the status of bluefin stock,

NOTING that a substantial reduction of the fishing mortality, both on juveniles and adult fish could be obtained in a first stage by a combination of closed fishing seasons and increased minimum size,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the 2001 ICCAT *Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities*,

RECOGNIZING that the success of the Recovery Plan involves the implementation by ICCAT of an appropriate system of control which should include a set of effective control measures to ensure the respect of the management measures, in particular TAC and quotas, closed seasons and minimum size and the regulation of the caging operations,

INSISTING on the need to immediately improve the protection of juveniles and to adjust the minimum sizes for East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna,

CONSIDERING the responsibility of flag States, port States, farm States and market States to ensure compliance with the present Recommendation,

GIVEN the need to assess and address overcapacity in fleets participating in many ICCAT fisheries and seeking eventually to develop effective ways to address this problem in a comprehensive manner, in particular in the eastern and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery, in the framework of the Capacity Working Group that will meet in 2007,

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE ATLANTIC
TUNAS (ICCAT)**

RECOMMENDS THAT:

**Part I
General provisions**

1. The Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as CPCs), whose vessels have been actively fishing for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean shall implement a 15 year Recovery Plan for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean starting in 2007 and continuing through 2022, with the goal of achieving Bmsy, with greater than 50% probability. Each CPC shall adjust its fishing effort commensurate with available fishing opportunities fixed in accordance with this Plan.
2. In 2008 this Recovery Plan shall be reviewed and may be adjusted, notably, on the basis of subsequent SCRS advice.
3. For the purposes of this Plan:
 - a) "Fishing vessel" means any vessel used or intended for use for the purposes of the commercial exploitation of tuna resources, included fish processing vessels and vessels engaged in transshipment;
 - b) "Joint fishing operation" means any operations between two or more vessels flying the flag of different CPCs where catch is transferred from the fishing gear of one vessel to another;
 - c) "Transfer activities" means any transfer of bluefin tuna
 - from the fishing vessel to the end fattening bluefin tuna farm, including for the fish dead or escaped during the transport,
 - from a bluefin tuna farm or a tuna trap to a processing vessel, transport vessel or to land.
 - d) "Tuna trap" means fixed gear anchored to the bottom usually containing a guide net that leads fish into an enclosure.
 - e) "Caging" means that bluefin tuna is not taken on board and includes both fattening and farming,
 - f) "Fattening" means caging of bluefin tuna for a short period (usually 2-6 months) aiming mostly at increasing the fat content of the fish,
 - g) "Farming" means caging of bluefin tuna for a period longer than one year, aiming to increase the total biomass,
 - h) "Transshipment" means the unloading of all or any of the fish on board a fishing vessel to another fishing vessel at port,
 - i) "Processing vessel" means a vessel on board of which fisheries products are subject to one or more of the following operations, prior to their packaging: filleting or slicing, freezing and/or transformation,
 - j) "Sport fishery" means a non-commercial fishery whose members adhere to a national sport organisation or are issued with a national sport licence.
 - k) "Recreational fishery" means a non-commercial fishery whose members do not adhere to a national sport organisation or are not issued with a national sport licence.

Part II

Management measures

TAC and quotas

4. The total allowable catches (TACs) are fixed:
 - 2007: 29,500 t,
 - 2008: 28,500 t,
 - 2009: 27,500 t,
 - 2010: 25,500 t.
5. The TACs for subsequent years shall be established taking into account the progress made in the rebuilding of the stock.
6. The SCRS shall monitor and review the progress of the Plan and submit an assessment to the Commission for the first time in 2008, and each two years thereafter.
7. The TAC for 2009 and 2010 may be adjusted following the SCRS advice. The relative shares shall remain unchanged for 2010 from those in the current Recommendation.
8. To establish a fair and equitable allocation of the quota in the bluefin tuna fishery in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, an allocation scheme for a four-year period, starting in 2007, shall be established at a meeting to be convened in early 2007.

Associated conditions to TAC and Quotas

9. Each CPC may allocate its bluefin tuna quota to its fishing vessels and traps authorized to fish actively for bluefin tuna.
10. No carry-over of any under-harvests shall be made under this Plan. By derogation to paragraph 4 of the 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning a Multi-year Conservation and Management Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 02-08], no more than 50 % carry-over of any under-harvests arising from 2005 and/or 2006 may be made under this Plan. Paragraph 2 of the 1996 *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries* [Rec. 96-14] shall not apply for the overages in 2005 and 2006.
11. Private trade arrangements and or transfer of quotas/catch limits between CPCs shall be done only under authorisation by the CPCs concerned and the Commission.
12. To comply with paragraph 1 of 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT on Vessel Chartering* [Rec. 02-21], the percentage of a CPC's bluefin tuna quota/catch limit that may be used for chartering shall not exceed 60%, 40% and 20% of the total quota in 2007, 2008, 2009, respectively. No chartering operation for the bluefin tuna fishery is permitted in 2010.
By derogation of paragraph 3 of the 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT on Vessel Chartering* [Rec. 02-21], only bluefin tuna fishing vessels flying the flag of a CPC can be chartered.
The number of bluefin tuna fishing vessels chartered and the duration of the charter shall be commensurate with the quota allocated to the charter nation.
13. Joint fishing operations for bluefin tuna shall only be authorised with the consent of flag States. Detailed information shall be provided to the flag State of the fishing vessel participating in the joint fishing operation related to the duration and the composition of the operators involved in the joint operation. This information shall be transmitted by the concerned flag State to the ICCAT Secretariat.

Closed fishing seasons

14. Bluefin tuna fishing shall be prohibited in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean by large-scale pelagic longline vessels over 24 m during the period from 1 June to 31 December, with the exception of the area delimited by West of 10°W and North of 42°N.
15. Purse seine fishing for bluefin tuna shall be prohibited in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean during the period from 1 July to 31 December.

16. Bluefin tuna fishing by baitboats shall be prohibited in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean during the period from 15 November to 15 May.

17. Bluefin tuna fishing by pelagic trawlers shall be prohibited in the East Atlantic during the period from 15 November to 15 May.

Use of aircraft

18. CPCs shall take necessary measures to prohibit the use of airplanes or helicopters for searching for bluefin tuna in the Convention area.

Minimum size

19. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to prohibit catching, retaining on board, transhipping, transferring, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus thynnus*) weighing less than 30 kg.

20. By derogation to paragraph 19 above and without prejudice to paragraph 21, a minimum size for bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus thynnus*) of 8 kg shall apply to the following situations:

- a) Bluefin tuna caught by baitboats, trolling boats and pelagic trawlers in the eastern Atlantic shall be authorised in accordance with the procedures set out in Annex 1.
- b) Bluefin tuna caught in the Adriatic Sea for farming purposes.

By-catch

21. A by-catch of maximum 8% of bluefin tuna shall be authorized to fishing vessels, fishing actively or not for bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg and no less than 10 kg. This percentage is calculated on the total of these incidental by-catches in number of fish per landing of the total bluefin tuna catches of these vessels, or their equivalent in percentage in weight. By-catch must be deducted from the quota of the flag State CPC. The discard of dead fish shall be prohibited and shall be deducted from the quota of the flag State CPC. The procedures referred to in Annex 1, paragraph 7 and 8, apply to the landing of by-catch.

Recreational fisheries

22. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to prohibit the catch and retention on board, transhipment or landing of more than one piece in each sea trip.

23. The marketing of bluefin tuna caught in recreational fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.

24. Each CPC shall take measures to record catch data from recreational fishing and transmit them to the SCRS.

25. Each CPC shall take the necessary measures to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, the release of bluefin tuna caught alive, especially juveniles, in the framework of recreational fishing.

Sport fisheries

26. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to regulate sport fishing, notably by fishing authorisations.

27. The marketing of bluefin tuna caught in sport fishing competitions is prohibited except for charitable purposes.

28. Each CPC shall take measures to record catch data from sport fishing and transmit them to the SCRS.

29. Each CPC shall take the necessary measures to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, the release of the bluefin tuna caught alive, especially juveniles, in the framework of sport fishing.

Part III Control measures

ICCAT record of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna

30. The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of all fishing vessels authorised to fish actively for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. For the purposes of this recommendation fishing vessels not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship, transport, transfer or land bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea.

31. Each CPC shall submit electronically, where possible, to the ICCAT Executive Secretary, by 1 June 2007, the list of its vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna referred to in paragraph 30.

32. Conditions and procedures referred in the 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels Over 24 Meters Authorised to Operate in the Convention Area* [Rec. 02-22] apply *mutatis mutandis*.

ICCAT record of tuna traps authorized to fish for bluefin tuna

33. The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT Record of all tuna traps authorized to fish for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. For the purposes of this recommendation, tuna traps not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to be used to fish for, retain, tranship or land bluefin tuna.

34. Each CPC shall submit electronically, where possible to the ICCAT Executive Secretary, by 1 June 2007, the list (including the name of the traps, register number) of its authorized tuna traps referred to in paragraph 33. Conditions and procedures referred in the 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels Over 24 Meters Authorised to Operate in the Convention Area* [Rec. 02-22] apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Transshipment

35. Transshipment at sea operations of bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea shall be prohibited, except for fishing vessels operating in accordance with Recommendation 06-11.

Authorised vessels may only tranship bluefin tuna catches in designated ports. To this end, each CPC shall designate ports in which transshipping of bluefin tuna is authorized and communicate a list of these ports to the ICCAT Secretariat by 1 June 2007. Each CPC shall transmit to the ICCAT Secretariat any subsequent changes in the list at least 15 days before their entry into force. On the basis of this information the ICCAT Secretariat shall maintain a list of designated ports on the ICCAT website.

Prior to entry into any port, the receiving vessels (catching vessel or processing vessel) or their representative, shall provide the relevant authorities of the Port State or authorities of the State where the farm is located, at least 48 h before the estimated time of arrival, with the following:

- a) estimated time of arrival,
- b) estimated quantity of bluefin tuna retained on board,
- c) information on the geographic area where the catches were taken;
- d) the name of the catching vessel and its number in the ICCAT record of authorised fishing vessels for bluefin tuna,
- e) the name of the receiving vessel, its number in the ICCAT record of authorised fishing vessels for bluefin tuna,
- f) the tonnage of bluefin tuna to be transhipped,
- g) the geographic area of the tuna catches

Any transshipment requires the prior authorisation from the flag State of the catching fishing vessel concerned.

The master of the catching vessel shall, at the time of the transshipment, inform its Flag State of the following:

- a) the quantities of bluefin tuna involved,
- b) the date and port of the transshipment,
- c) the name, registration number and flag of the receiving vessel and its number in the ICCAT record of authorized fishing vessels for bluefin tuna,
- d) the geographical area of the tuna catches

The relevant authority of the port State or of the farm CPC shall inspect the receiving vessel on arrival and check the cargo and documentation related to the transshipment operation.

The relevant authority of the Port State or of the farm CPC shall send a record of the transshipment to the flag State authority of the catching vessel, within 48 hours after the transshipment has ended.

Recording requirements

36. The masters of authorized fishing vessels catching bluefin tuna shall keep a bound or electronic logbook of their operations, indicating particularly the quantities of bluefin tuna caught and kept on board, whether the catches are weighted or estimated, the date and location of such catches and the type of gear used set out in Annex 2.

37. The master of the vessel engaged in a joint fishing operation shall record in its logbook:

- a) where the catch is taken on board or transferred into cages:
 - the date and the time,
 - the location (longitude/latitude),
 - amount of catches taken on board, or transferred into cages,
 - the name and international radio call sign of the fishing vessel by whose gear the catch has been taken,
- b) where the catch is not taken on board or is in a net before transfer activities or transferred into cages:
 - the date and the time,
 - the location (longitude/latitude),
 - that no catches have been taken on board or transferred into cages,
 - the name and international radio call sign of the catching fishing vessel by whose gear the catch has been taken.

38. Authorised vessels may only land bluefin tuna catches in designated ports. To this end, each CPC shall designate ports in which landing of bluefin tuna is authorized and communicate a list of these ports to the ICCAT Secretariat by 1 June 2007. Each CPC shall transmit to the ICCAT Secretariat any subsequent changes in the list at least 15 days before their entry into force. On the basis of this information the ICCAT Secretariat shall maintain a list of designated ports on the ICCAT website.

Prior to entry into any port, the fishing vessels or their representative, shall provide the relevant authorities of the port, at least 4h before the estimated time of arrival, with the following:

- a) estimated time of arrival,
- b) estimate of quantity of bluefin tuna retained on board,
- c) information on the zone where the catches were taken;

Each landing or caging shall be subject to an inspection by the relevant authorities of the port. The relevant authority shall send a record of the landing to the flag State authority of the vessel, within 48 hours after the landing has ended. After each trip and within 48 h of landing, the masters of authorised vessels fishing for bluefin tuna shall submit a landing declaration to the competent authorities of the CPC where the landing takes place and to its flag State. The master of the authorised vessel shall be responsible for the accuracy of the declaration, which shall indicate, as a minimum, the quantities of bluefin tuna landed and the area where they were caught. All landed catches shall be weighed and not only estimated.

39. The masters of authorised fishing vessels for bluefin tuna shall complete and transmit to their flag State the ICCAT transshipment declaration no later than 15 days after the date of transshipment in port in accordance with the format set out in Annex 3.

Communication of catches

40. Each CPC shall ensure that its authorised vessels engaged in fishing activities for bluefin tuna shall communicate by electronic, or other means, to its competent authorities, which shall transmit without delay, to the ICCAT Secretariat, the following report:

- a) Quantities of bluefin tuna, including nil catch returns. This report shall for the first time be transmitted at the latest at the end of the ten days after the entry into the Plan Area or after the beginning of the fishing trip. In the case of joint operations the master shall indicate to which vessel or vessels the catches are attributed, to be counted against the quota of the flag State.
- b) From 1 June of each year, the masters shall transmit the report referred to in point a) on a five-day basis.

Reporting of catches

41. Each CPC shall report its provisional monthly catches of bluefin tuna. This report shall be sent to the ICCAT Secretariat within 30 days of the end of the calendar month in which the catches were made.

42. The ICCAT Secretariat shall within 10 days following the monthly deadlines for receipt of the provisional catch statistics collect the information received and circulate it to CPCs together with aggregated catch statistics.

43. The Executive Secretary shall notify without delay all CPCs of the date on which the accumulative reported catch taken by vessels of the CPCs is estimated to equal 85% of the concerned CPC quota for this stock. The CPC shall take the necessary measures to close its bluefin tuna fisheries before its quota is exhausted and notify this closure without delay to the ICCAT Secretariat which will circulate this information to all CPCs.

Cross check

44. CPCs shall verify, including by using VMS data, the submission of logbooks and relevant information recorded in the logbooks of their vessels, in the transfer/transshipment document and in the catch documents. The competent authorities shall carry out administrative cross checks on all landings, all transshipment or caging between the quantities by species recorded in the vessel logbook or quantities by species recorded in the transshipment declaration and the quantities recorded in the landing declaration or caging declaration, and any other relevant document, such as invoice and/or sales notes.

Caging operations

45. The CPC under whose jurisdiction the farm for bluefin tuna is located shall submit within one week a caging report, validated by an observer, to the CPC whose flag vessels has fished the tuna and to the ICCAT Secretariat. This report shall contain the information referred to in the caging declaration as set out in the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming* [Rec. 06-07].

When the farming facilities authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area (hereafter referred to as FFB's) are located beyond waters under jurisdiction of CPCs, the provisions of the previous paragraph shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to CPCs where the natural or legal persons responsible for FFB's are located.

46. Before any transfer activity, the flag state of the catching vessel shall be informed by the competent authority of the farm State of the transfer into cage of quantities caught by fishing vessels flying its flag. If the flag State of the catching vessel considers on receipt of this information that:

- a) the fishing vessel declared to have caught the fish had not sufficient quota for bluefin tuna put into the cage,

- b) the quantity of fish has not been duly reported and not taken into account for the calculation of any quota that may be applicable,
- c) the fishing vessel declared to have caught the fish is not authorised to fish for bluefin tuna, it shall inform the competent authority of the farm State to proceed to the seizure of the catches and the release of the fish into the sea.

47. The master of authorised fishing vessels for bluefin tuna shall complete and transmit to their flag State the ICCAT transfer declaration not later than 15 days after the date of transfer to tug vessels or to the cage, in accordance with the format set out in Annex 3.

The transfer declaration shall accompany the transferred fish during transport to the cage.

Trap activities

48. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to ensure the record of the catches after the end of every fishing operation and the transmission of this data simultaneously by electronic means or other means within 48 hours after the end of every fishing operation to the competent authority, which shall transmit these data without delay to the ICCAT Secretariat.

VMS

49. CPCs shall implement a vessels monitoring system for its bluefin tuna fishing vessels over 24 m referred to in paragraph 30, in accordance with 2003 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area*. With effect from 1 January 2010 this measure shall be applied to bluefin tuna fishing vessels over 15 m. Not later than 31 January 2008, each CPC shall communicate without delay messages pursuant to this paragraph to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with the data exchange formats and protocols adopted by the Commission in 2007.

Observer programme

50. Each CPC shall ensure observer coverage on its fishing vessels over 15 m in length of at least:

- 20% of its active purse seine vessels In the case of joint fishing operations, an observer shall be present during the fishing operation,
- 20% of its active pelagic trawlers,
- 20% of its active longline vessels,
- 20% of its active baitboats,
- 100% during the harvesting process for tuna traps.

The observer tasks shall be, in particular, to:

- monitor a vessel compliance with the present recommendation,
- record and report upon the fishing activity,
- observe and estimate catches and verify entries made in the logbook,
- sight and record vessels which may be fishing contrary to ICCAT conservation measures.

In addition, the observer shall carry out scientific work, such as collecting Task II data, when required by the Commission, based on the instructions from the SCRS.

51. Each CPC under whose jurisdiction the farm for bluefin tuna is located shall ensure an observer presence during all transfer of bluefin tuna to the cages and all harvest of fish from the cage. The observer tasks shall be, in particular, to:

- observe and monitor farming operation compliance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming* [Rec. 06-07],
- validate the caging report referred to in paragraph 45,

- carry out such scientific work, for example collecting samples, as required by the Commission based on the directions from the SCRS.

Enforcement

52. CPCs shall take enforcement measures with respect to a vessel, where it has been established, in accordance with its law that the fishing vessel flying its flag does not comply with the provisions of paragraphs 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 36, 37, 38 and 39 (closed seasons, minimum size and reporting requirements). The measures may include in particular depending on the gravity of the offence and in accordance with the pertinent provisions of national law:

- fines,
- seizure of illegal fishing gear and catches,
- sequestration of the vessel,
- suspension or withdrawal of authorisation to fish,
- reduction or withdrawal of the fishing quota, if applicable.

53. The CPC under whose jurisdiction the farm for bluefin tuna is located shall take enforcement measures with respect to a farm, where it has been established, in accordance with its law that this farm does not comply with the provisions of paragraphs 45, 46 and 51 (caging operations and observers) and with the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming* [Rec. 06-07]. The measures may include in particular depending on the gravity of the offence and in accordance with the pertinent provisions of national law:

- fines,
- suspension or withdrawal of the record of FFBs,
- prohibition to put into cages or market quantities of bluefin tuna.

Market measures

54. Consistent with their rights and obligations under international law, exporting and importing CPCs shall take the necessary measures:

- to prohibit domestic trade, landing, imports, exports, placing in cages for farming, re-exports and transshipments of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna species that are not accompanied by accurate, complete, and validated documentation required by this Recommendation.
- to prohibit domestic trade, imports, landings, placing in cages for farming, processing, exports, re-exports and the transshipment within their jurisdiction, of eastern and Mediterranean bluefin tuna species caught by fishing vessels whose flag State either does not have a quota, catch limit or allocation of fishing effort for that species, under the terms of ICCAT management and conservation measures, or when the flag State fishing possibilities are exhausted.
- to prohibit domestic trade, imports, landings, processing, exports from farms that do not comply with the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming* [Rec. 06-07].

Conversion factors

55. The conversion factors adopted by SCRS shall apply to calculate the equivalent round weight of the processed bluefin tuna.

Part IV
ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection

56. In the framework of the multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna, each CPC agrees, in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 3, of the ICCAT Convention, to apply the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection adopted during its fourth Regular Meeting, held in November 1975 in Madrid⁷.

57. The Scheme referred to in paragraph 56 shall apply until ICCAT adopts a monitoring, control and surveillance scheme which will include an ICCAT scheme for joint international inspection, based on the results of the Integrated Monitoring Measures Working Group, established by Resolution 00-20.

⁷ Note from the Secretariat: (See Appendix II to Annex 7 in *Report for Biennial Period, 1974-75, Part II (1975)*).

ANNEX 1

Specific conditions applying to baitboat, trolling boat and pelagic trawler fisheries in the eastern Atlantic

1. CPCs shall limit the maximum number of its baitboat and trolling boats authorized to fish bluefin tuna to the number of the vessels participating in directed fishery for bluefin tuna in 2006.
2. CPCs shall limit the maximum number of its pelagic trawler vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna as by- catch.
3. By 1 June 2007, CPCs shall submit to ICCAT Secretariat, the number of fishing vessels established pursuant to paragraph 1 and 2 of this Annex.
4. CPCs shall issue specific authorisations to baitboat, trolling boat and pelagic trawler vessels fishing for bluefin tuna and shall transmit the list of such vessels to ICCAT Secretariat.
5. Each CPC shall allocate no more than 10% of its quota for bluefin tuna among these authorised vessels, with up to a maximum of 200 t of bluefin tuna weighing no less than 6,4 kg caught by baitboat vessels of an overall length of less than 17 m.
6. Each CPC may allocate no more than 2% of its quota for bluefin tuna among its coastal artisanal fishery for fresh fish.
7. Authorised vessels may only land bluefin tuna catches in designated ports. To this end, each CPC shall designate ports in which landing of bluefin tuna is authorised and communicate a list of these ports to the ICCAT Secretariat by 1 June 2007. Each CPC shall transmit to the ICCAT Secretariat any subsequent changes in the list at least 15 days before their entry into force. On the basis of this information the ICCAT Secretariat shall maintain a list of designated ports on the ICCAT website for these fisheries.
8. Prior to entry into any designated port, authorised vessels or their representative, shall provide the competent port authorities at least 4 h before the estimated time of arrival with the following:
 - a) estimated time of arrival,
 - b) estimate of quantity of bluefin tuna retained on board,
 - c) information on the zone where the catches were taken;

Each landing shall be subjected to an inspection in port.

9. CPCs shall implement a catch reporting regime that ensures that effective monitoring of the utilisation of each vessels quota.
10. Bluefin tuna catches may not be offered for retail sale to the final consumer, irrespective of the marketing method, unless appropriate marking or labelling indicates:
 - a) the species, fishing gear used,
 - b) the catch area and date.
11. Beginning 1 July 2007, CPCs whose baitboats are authorized to fish for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic shall institute tail tag requirements as follows:
 - a) Tail tags must be affixed on each bluefin tuna immediately upon offloading.
 - b) Each tail tag shall have a unique identification number and be included on bluefin tuna statistical documents and written on the outside of any package containing tuna.

ANNEX 2

Minimum specification for logbooks:

1. The logbook must be numbered by sheets.
2. The logbook must be filled in every day (midnight) or before port arrival.
3. The logbook must be completed in case of at sea inspections.
4. One copy of the sheets must remain attached to the logbook.
5. Logbooks must be kept on board to cover a period of one-year operation.

Minimum standard information for logbooks:

1. Master name and address.
2. Dates and ports of departure, Dates and ports of arrival.
3. Vessel name, register number, ICCAT number and IMO number (if available). In case of joint fishing operations, vessel names, register numbers, ICCAT numbers and IMO numbers (if available) of all the vessels involved in the operation.
4. Fishing gear:
 - a) type FAO code,
 - b) dimension (length, mesh size, number of hooks...).
5. Operations at sea with one line (minimum) per day of trip, providing:
 - a) activity (fishing, steaming...),
 - b) Position: Exact daily positions (in degree and minutes), recorded for each fishing operation or at noon when no fishing has been conducted during this day,
 - c) Record of catches.
6. Species identification:
 - a) by FAO code,
 - b) round (RWT) weight in kg per day.
7. Master signature.
8. Observer signature (if applicable).
9. Means of weight measure: estimation, weighing on board.
10. The logbook is kept in equivalent live weight of fish and mentions the conversion factors used in the evaluation.

Minimum information in case of landing, transshipment/transfer:

1. Dates and port of landing /transshipment/transfer.
2. Products
 - a) presentation,
 - b) number of fish or boxes and quantity in kg.
3. Signature of the Master or Vessel Agent.

Document N.

ICCAT TRANSFER/TRANSHIPMENT DECLARATION

Tug/Carrier vessel
 Name of vessel and radio call sign:
 Flag:
 Flag State authorization No.
 National Register No.
 ICCAT Register No.
 IMO No.

Fishing Vessel
 Name of the vessel and radio call sign,
 Flag:
 Flag State authorisation No.
 National register No.
 ICCAT Register No.
 External identification:
 Fishing logbook sheet No.

	Day	Month	Hour	Year	2_ 0_ _ _	F.V Master's name:	Tug/Carrier Master's name:	LOCATION OF TRANSHIPMENT
Departure	_ _	_ _	_ _	from	_ _ _ _	Signature:	Signature:	
Return	_ _	_ _	_ _	to	_ _ _ _			
Transfer/Transh.	_ _	_ _	_ _		_ _ _ _			

For transshipment, indicate the weight in kilograms or the unit used (e.g. box, basket) and the landed weight in kilograms of this unit: |_|_| kilograms.

Port	Sea	Species	Number of unit	Type of Product	Type of Product	Type of Product	Type of Product	Type of Product	Type of Product	Further transfer / transhipments
	Lat.	Long.	of fishes	Live	Whole	Gutted	Head off	Filletted		Date: Place/Position: Authorization CP No. Transfer vessel Master signature:
										Name of receiver vessel: Flag ICCAT Register No. IMO N° Master's signature
										Date: Place/Position: Authorization CP No. Transfer vessel Master's signature:
										Name of receiver vessel: Flag ICCAT Register No. IMO No. Master's signature

In case of transfer of live fish indicate number of unit and live weight

ICCAT Observer signature (if applicable):

Obligations in case of transfer /transhipment:

1. The original of the transfer/transhipment declaration must be provided to the recipient vessel (tug/processing/transport)
2. The copy of the transfer/transhipment declaration must be kept by the correspondent catching fishing vessel
3. Further transfers or transhipping operations shall be authorised by the relevant CP which authorised the vessel to operate
4. The original of the transfer/ transhipment declaration has to be kept by the recipient vessel which holds the fish, up to the farm or the landing place
5. The transfer or transhipping operation shall be recorded in the log book of any vessel involved in the operation

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/31/2007/3(B)**ICCAT RECOMMENDATION [06-07] ON BLUEFIN TUNA FARMING**

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the increasing development of bluefin tuna farming activities, especially in the Mediterranean;

RECALLING the conclusions of 6th Ad Hoc GFCM/ICCAT Joint Working Group Meeting on Stocks of Large Pelagic Fishes in the Mediterranean Sea relative to the effects of the bluefin tuna farming and on the solutions that could be studied to regulate this activity;

CONSIDERING the advice of the 2001 Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) on effects of bluefin tuna farming in the Mediterranean on the collection of data and consequently on stock assessment procedures;

DESIRING to gradually implement effective management measures that permit the development of bluefin tuna farming in a responsible and sustainable manner in relation to the management of bluefin tuna;

NOTING the potential advantages of the use of underwater video monitoring in estimating the number of fish,

CONSIDERING the on-going work to establish a Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Programme,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT)

RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) whose flag vessels fish or transfer quantities of bluefin tuna to cages for farming shall undertake the necessary measures:
 - a) to require that the captains of vessels (including tugs and towing vessels) carrying out transfer operations of bluefin tuna for caging maintain vessel logs and report the quantities transferred and the number of fish as well as the date, place of harvest and name of the vessel and of the company responsible for the caging. This detailed information shall be entered into a register which shall contain details of all the transshipments carried out during the fishing season. This register shall be kept onboard and be accessible at any time for control purposes.
 - b) to require the reporting of the total amount of the transfers of bluefin tuna including loss in quantity and number during the transportation to the cages by farm for fattening and farming, carried out by their flag vessels.
 - c) to set up and maintain a list of their flag vessels that fish for, provide or transport bluefin tuna for farming purposes (name of the vessel, flag, license number, gear type), i.e., fishing boat, transport vessel, vessels with pools, etc.
 - d) to equip these tugs and towing vessels with an operational satellite tracking and monitoring system (VMS).
2. The CPCs under whose jurisdiction the farms for bluefin tuna are located in the Convention area shall adopt the necessary measures to:
 - a) assign an identifiable different number to each cage of its farming facility.

- b) ensure that a caging declaration is submitted to the farming CPCs by the operator for further submission to the Commission in accordance with the ICCAT format in the attached Annex, on each fishing or transport vessel that participated in the transfer of tuna to cages for fattening, including the quantities of bluefin tuna destined for farming. This declaration shall include information relative to the validation numbers and dates of the bluefin tuna statistical document(s), the quantities (in t) of fish transferred to the cages, the number of fish, loss during transportation, the date, the place, the location of the catch, the name of the vessel, fishing methods used, as well as its flag and license number;
- c) ensure that the tuna farms and the national scientific institutes obtain data as specified in the following paragraph on the size composition of the fish caught as well as the date, time and area of catch and the fishing method used, in order to improve statistics for stock assessment purposes. To this end, establish a sampling program for the estimation of the numbers-at-size of the bluefin tuna caught which requires notably that size sampling (length or weight) at cages must be done on one sample (=100 specimens) for every 100 t of live fish, or on a 10% sample of the total number of the caged fish. Size samples will be collected during harvesting⁸ at the farm and on the dead fish during transport, following the ICCAT methodology for reporting Task II. The sampling should be conducted during any harvesting, covering all cages. Data must be transmitted to ICCAT, by 31 July for the sampling conducted the previous year.
- d) ensure the reporting of the quantities of bluefin tuna placed in cages and of estimates of the growth and mortality while in captivity and of the amounts sold (in t);
- e) set up and maintain a registry of the farming facilities under their jurisdiction;
- f) each CPC referred to in this paragraph shall nominate a single authority responsible for coordinating the collection and verification of information on caging activities and for reporting to and cooperating with the CPC whose flag vessels have fished the caged tuna.

This single authority shall submit, to the CPCs whose flag vessels have fished the caged tuna, a copy of each caging declaration referred to in paragraph 2a and of its supporting Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document, within one week after the completion of the transfer operation of bluefin tuna into cages.

3. CPCs mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall take the appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of the information received and shall cooperate to ensure that quantities caged are consistent with the reported catches (logbook) amount of each fishing vessel.

4. The CPCs that export farmed bluefin tuna products shall ensure that these products be accompanied by the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document and, where appropriate, that these products be identified as "farmed" with cage number of 2 a) and ICCAT FFB Record Number on the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document.

5. The CPCs shall transmit, each year, to the Executive Secretary, prior to 31 August:

- the total amount of the transfer of bluefin tuna by farm 1 b).
- the list of flag vessels provided for in paragraph 1c),
- the results of the program referred to in paragraph 2 b),
- the quantities of bluefin tuna placed in cage and estimate of the growth and mortality by farm 2 d),
- the quantities of bluefin tuna caged during the previous year,
- the quantities by sourcing of origin marketed during the previous year.

6. The CPCs mentioned in this recommendation as well as the Contracting Parties that import bluefin tuna shall cooperate, particularly through the exchange of information.

⁸ For fish farmed more than one year, other additional sampling methods should be established.

7. The Commission shall request non-Contracting Parties that farm bluefin tuna in the Convention area to cooperate in the implementation of this recommendation.

8. Based on the information referred to in paragraph 4 on the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document reports and the Task I data, the Commission shall review the effectiveness of these measures.

9. a) The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of farming facilities authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area (hereafter referred to as FFBs). For the purposes of this recommendation, FFBs not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area.

b) Each CPC under whose jurisdiction FFBs are located shall submit electronically, where possible, to the ICCAT Executive Secretary by 31 August 2004 the list of its FFBs that are authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna. This list shall include the following information:

- name of the FFB, register number,
- names and addresses of owner (s) and operator (s),
- location,
- farming capacity (in t)

c) Each CPC shall notify the Executive Secretary, after the establishment of the ICCAT record of FFBs, of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the ICCAT record of FFBs at any time such changes occur.

d) The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall maintain the ICCAT record of FFBs, and take any measure to ensure publicity of the record through electronic means, including placing it on the ICCAT website, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements noted by CPCs.

e) The CPCs under whose jurisdiction FFBs are located shall take the necessary measures to ensure that their FFBs comply with the relevant ICCAT measures.

f) To ensure the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures pertaining to bluefin tuna:

- i) CPCs under whose jurisdiction FFBs are located shall validate Bluefin Tuna Statistical Documents only for the farms on the ICCAT record of FFBs,
- ii) CPCs shall require farmed bluefin tuna, when imported into their territory to be accompanied by the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document.
- iii) CPCs importing farmed bluefin tuna and the States that authorize the FFB shall cooperate to ensure that the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Documents are not forged or do not contain misinformation.

g) Each CPC shall take the necessary measures, under their applicable legislation, to prohibit the imports and sale of bluefin tuna into and from farms not registered in the ICCAT record of farming facilities authorised to operate as well as those that do not respect the sampling requirements foreseen in paragraph 2c and/or do not participate in the sampling programme referred to in paragraph 2c.

10. a) The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of vessels that fish for, provide or transport bluefin for farming, i.e., fishing boats, transport vessels, vessels with pools, etc. For the purpose of this recommendation the vessels not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to fish for, provide or transport bluefin tuna for farming.

b) Each CPC shall submit, electronically where possible, to the ICCAT Executive Secretary by 31 August 2006 the list of the vessels that are authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna. This list shall include the following information:

- name of the vessel, registry number
- previous flag (if any)
- previous name (if any)
- previous details of deletion for other registers (if any)
- international radio call sign (if any)
- type of vessels, length and gross registered tonnage (GRT)
- name and address of owner(s) and operator(s)
- gear used
- time period authorised for fishing and/or providing or transporting bluefin tuna for farming.

c) Each CPC shall promptly notify, after the establishment of the initial ICCAT record, the ICCAT Executive Secretary of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the ICCAT record and any time such changes occur.

d) The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall maintain the ICCAT record and take any measure to ensure publicity of the record and through electronic means, including placing it on the ICCAT website in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirement noted by CPCs.

11. Each CPC shall take the necessary measures so that the FFBS do not receive bluefin tuna from vessels that are not included in the ICCAT record (fishing vessels, transport vessels, vessels with pools, etc).

12. The SCRS shall undertake trials to identify growth rates including weight gains during the fattening or caging period.

13. This Recommendation replaces the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend the Recommendation on Bluefin Tuna Farming* [Rec. 05-04].

ICCAT DECLARATION ON CAGING

Vessel name	Flag	Registration Number Identifiable cage number	Date of catch	Place of catch Longitude Latitude	Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document validation number	Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document date	Date of caging	Quantity placed in cage (t)	Number of fish placed in cage for fattening	Size composition	Fattening facility *
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*Facility authorized to operate for fattening of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area.

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/31/2007/3(C)

**ICCAT RECOMMENDATION [06-11] ESTABLISHING A PROGRAMME FOR
TRANSHIPMENT**

TAKING ACCOUNT of the need to combat illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing activities because they undermine the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures already adopted by ICCAT;

EXPRESSING GRAVE CONCERN that organized tuna laundering operations have been conducted and a significant amount of catches by IUU fishing vessels have been transhipped under the names of duly licensed fishing vessels;

IN VIEW THEREFORE OF THE NEED to ensure the monitoring of the transshipment activities by large-scale longline vessels in the Convention area, including the control of their landings;

TAKING ACCOUNT of the need to collect catch data of such large-scale longline tuna to improve the scientific assessments of those stocks;

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS
(ICCAT)**

RECOMMENDS THAT:

SECTION 1. GENERAL RULE

1. Except under the special conditions outlined below in Section 2 for transshipment operations at sea, all transshipment operations of tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area must take place in port.⁹
2. The flag Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall take the necessary measures to ensure that large-scale tuna vessels (hereafter referred to as the "LSTVs") flying their flag comply with the obligations set out in Annex 3 when transshipping in port.

SECTION 2. PROGRAMME TO MONITOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SEA

3. The Commission shall establish a program of transshipment which applies initially to large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels (hereafter referred to as the "LSTLVs") and to carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipment from these vessels. The Commission shall at its 2008 annual meeting, review and, as appropriate, revise this Recommendation. Pending this review, small-scale albacore longline vessels shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraph 4.
4. The flag CPCs of LSTLVs shall determine whether or not to authorize their LSTLVs which fish for tuna and tuna-like species to transship at sea. However, the flag CPC may authorize the at-sea transshipment by its flag LSTLVs on the condition that such transshipment is conducted in accordance with the procedures defined in Sections 3, 4 and 5, and Annexes 1 and 2 below.

⁹ By derogation, this provision shall not apply until 31 December 2009 to four Russian vessels, the characteristics of which shall be notified to the ICCAT Secretariat. However, the extension to 2009 shall be subject to the results of the review process in 2008.

SECTION 3. RECORD OF VESSELS AUTHORISED TO RECEIVE TRANSHIPMENT IN THE ICCAT AREA

5. The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT Record of Carrier Vessels authorized to receive tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area from LSTLVs. For the purposes of this Recommendation, carrier vessels not entered on the record are deemed not to be authorized to receive tuna and tuna-like species in transshipment operations.

6. Each CPC shall submit, electronically where possible, to the ICCAT Executive Secretary by 1 July 2006 the list of the carrier vessels that are authorized to receive transshipments from its LSTLVs in the Convention area. This list shall include the following information:

- The flag of the vessel
- Name of vessel, register number
- Previous name (if any)
- Previous flag (if any)
- Previous details of deletion from other registries (if any)
- International radio call sign
- Type of vessels, length, gross registered tonnage (GRT) and carrying capacity
- Name and address of owner(s) and operator(s)
- Time period authorized for transshipping.

7. Each CPC shall promptly notify the ICCAT Executive Secretary, after the establishment of the initial ICCAT record, of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the ICCAT record, at any time such changes occur.

8. The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall maintain the ICCAT record and take measures to ensure publicity of the record and through electronic means, including placing it on the ICCAT website, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements notified by CPCs for their vessels.

9. Carrier vessels authorized for at-sea transshipment shall be required to install and operate a VMS in accordance with the 2003 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 03-14].

SECTION 4. AT-SEA TRANSHIPMENT

10. Transshipments by LSTLVs in waters under the jurisdiction of the CPCs are subject to prior authorization from the coastal State concerned. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to ensure that LSTLVs flying their flag comply with the following:

Flag State authorization

11. LSTLVs are not authorized to transship at sea, unless they have obtained prior authorization from their flag State.

Notification obligations

Fishing vessel:

12. To receive the prior authorization mentioned in paragraph 11 above, the master and/or owner of the LSTLV must notify the following information to its flag State authorities at least 24 hours in advance of the intended transshipment:

- the name of the LSTLV and its number in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels,

- the name of the carrier vessel and its number in the ICCAT record of carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments in the ICCAT area, and the product to be transshipped,
- the tonnage by product to be transshipped,
- the date and location of transshipment,
- the geographic location of the tuna catches

The LSTLV concerned shall complete and transmit to its flag State, not later than 15 days after the transshipment, the ICCAT transshipment declaration, along with its number in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels, in accordance with the format set out in Annex 2.

Receiving carrier vessel:

13. The master of the receiving carrier vessel shall complete and transmit the ICCAT transshipment declaration to the ICCAT Secretariat and the flag CPC of the LSTLV, along with its number in the ICCAT record of carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipment in the ICCAT area, within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment.

14. The master of the receiving carrier vessel shall, 48 hours before landing, transmit an ICCAT transshipment declaration, along with its number in the ICCAT record of vessels authorized to receive transshipment in the ICCAT area, to the competent authorities of the State where the landing takes place.

Regional Observer Program

15. Each CPC shall ensure that all carrier vessels transshipping at sea have on board an ICCAT observer, not later than 31 March 2007, in accordance with the ICCAT regional observer program in Annex 2. The ICCAT observer shall observe the respect of this Recommendation, and notably that the transshipped quantities are consistent with the reported catch in the ICCAT transshipment declaration.

16. Vessels shall be prohibited from commencing or continuing transshipping in the ICCAT area without an ICCAT regional observer on board, except in cases of *force majeure* duly notified to the ICCAT Secretariat.

SECTION 5. GENERAL PROVISIONS

17. To ensure the effectiveness of the ICCAT conservation and management measures pertaining to species covered by Statistical Document Programs:

- a) In validating the Statistical Document, flag CPCs of LSTLVs shall ensure that transshipments are consistent with the reported catch amount by each LSTLV.
- b) The flag CPC of LSTLVs shall validate the Statistical Documents for the transshipped fish, after confirming that the transshipment was conducted in accordance with this Recommendation. This confirmation shall be based on the information obtained through the ICCAT Observer Program.
- c) CPCs shall require that the species covered by the Statistical Document Programs caught by LSTLVs in the Convention area, when imported into the territory of a Contracting Party, be accompanied by statistical documents validated for the vessels on the ICCAT record and a copy of the ICCAT transshipment declaration.

18. The CPCs shall report annually before 15 September to the Executive Secretary:

- The quantities by species transshipped during the previous year.
- The list of the LSTLVs registered in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels which have transshipped during the previous year.
- A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received transshipment from their LSTLVs.

19. All tuna and tuna-like species landed or imported into the CPCs either unprocessed or after having been processed on board and which are transshipped, shall be accompanied by the ICCAT transshipment declaration until the first sale has taken place.
20. Each year, the Executive Secretary of ICCAT shall present a report on the implementation of this Recommendation to the annual meeting of the Commission which shall review compliance with this Recommendation.
21. This Recommendation replaces the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Programme for Transshipment by Large-scale Longline Fishing Vessels* [Rec. 05-06].

ICCAT TRANSHIPMENT DECLARATION

Carrier vessel					Fishing vessel				
Name of vessel and radio call sign					Name of the vessel and radio call sign				
Flag					Flag				
Flag State authorization number					Flag State authorization number				
National Register Number					National Register Number				
ICCAT Register Number, if available					ICCAT Register Number, if available				
					External identification				

Carrier:	Day	Month	Hour	Year	2_ 0_ _ _	Agent's name:	Master's name of LSTLV:	Master's name of
Departure	_ _	_ _	_ _	from	_ _ _			
Return	_ _	_ _	_ _	to	_ _ _	Signature:	Signature:	Signature:
Transshipment	_ _	_ _	_ _		_ _ _			

Indicate the weight in kilograms or the unit used (e.g. box, basket) and the landed weight in kilograms of this unit: |_|_| kilograms LOCATION OF TRANSHIPMENT.....

Species	Port	Sea	Type of Product	Type of Product	Type of Product	Type of Product	Type of Product	Type of Product	Type of Product	Type of Product	Type of Product	Type of Product
			Whole	Gutted	Head off	Filleted						

If transshipment effected at sea, ICCAT Observer signature:

ANNEX 2**ICCAT REGIONAL OBSERVER PROGRAMME**

1. Each CPC shall require carrier vessels included in the ICCAT record of vessels authorized to receive transshipments in the ICCAT area and which transship at sea, to carry an ICCAT observer during each transshipment operation in the Convention area.

2. The Secretariat of the Commission shall appoint the observers and shall place them on board the carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments in the ICCAT area from LSTLVs flying the flag of Contracting Parties and of non-Contracting Cooperating Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities that implement the ICCAT observer program.

Designation of the observers

3. The designated observers shall have the following qualifications to accomplish their tasks:
- sufficient experience to identify species and fishing gear;
 - satisfactory knowledge of the ICCAT conservation and management measures;
 - the ability to observe and record accurately;
 - a satisfactory knowledge of the language of the flag of the vessel observed.

Obligations of the observer

4. Observers shall:
- (a) have completed the technical training required by the guidelines established by ICCAT;
 - (b) be nationals of one of the CPCs and, to the extent possible, not of the flag State of the receiving carrier vessel;
 - (c) be capable of performing the duties set forth in point 5 below;
 - (d) be included in the list of observers maintained by the Secretariat of the Commission;
 - (e) not be a crew member of an LSTLV or an employee of an LSTLV company.
5. The observer tasks shall be in particular to:
- a) monitor the carrier vessel's compliance with the relevant conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission. In particular the observers shall:
 - i) record and report upon the transshipment activities carried out;
 - ii) verify the position of the vessel when engaged in transshipping;
 - iii) observe and estimate products transshipped;
 - iv) verify and record the name of the LSTLV concerned and its ICCAT number;
 - v) verify the data contained in the transshipment declaration;
 - vi) certify the data contained in the transshipment declaration;
 - vii) countersign the transshipment declaration;
 - b) issue a daily report of the carrier vessel's transshipping activities;
 - c) establish general reports compiling the information collected in accordance with this paragraph and provide the captain the opportunity to include therein any relevant information.
 - d) submit to the Secretariat the aforementioned general report within 20 days from the end of the period of observation.
 - e) exercise any other functions as defined by the Commission.
6. Observers shall treat as confidential all information with respect to the fishing operations of the LSTLVs and of the LSTLVs owners and accept this requirement in writing as a condition of appointment as an observer;

7. Observers shall comply with requirements established in the laws and regulations of the flag State which exercises jurisdiction over the vessel to which the observer is assigned.

8. Observers shall respect the hierarchy and general rules of behavior which apply to all vessel personnel, provided such rules do not interfere with the duties of the observer under this program, and with the obligations of vessel personnel set forth in paragraph 9 of this program.

Obligations of the flag States of carrier vessels

9. The responsibilities regarding observers of the flag States of the carrier vessels and their captains shall include the following, notably:

- a) Observers shall be allowed access to the vessel personnel and to the gear and equipment;
- b) Upon request, observers shall also be allowed access to the following equipment, if present on the vessels to which they are assigned, in order to facilitate the carrying out of their duties set forth in paragraph 5:
 - i) satellite navigation equipment;
 - ii) radar display viewing screens when in use;
 - iii) electronic means of communication;
- c) Observers shall be provided accommodations, including lodging, food and adequate sanitary facilities, equal to those of officers;
- d) Observers shall be provided with adequate space on the bridge or pilot house for clerical work, as well as space on deck adequate for carrying out observer duties; and
- e) The flag States shall ensure that captains, crew and vessel owners do not obstruct, intimidate, interfere with, influence, bribe or attempt to bribe an observer in the performance of his/her duties.

The Secretariat, in a manner consistent with any applicable confidentiality requirements, is requested to provide to the flag State of the carrier vessel under whose jurisdiction the vessel transhipped and to the Flag CPC of the LSTLV, copies of all raw data, summaries, and reports pertaining to the trip.

The Secretariat shall submit the observer reports to the Compliance Committee and to the SCRS.

Observer fees

- a) The costs of implementing this program shall be financed by the flag CPCs of LSTLVs wishing to engage in transshipment operations. The fee shall be calculated on the basis of the total costs of the program. This fee shall be paid into a special account of the ICCAT Secretariat and the ICCAT Secretariat shall manage the account for implementing the program;
- b) No observer shall be assigned to a vessel for which the fees, as required under subparagraph a), have not been paid.

ANNEX 3**IN-PORT TRANSHIPMENT BY LSTVs**

1. Transshipment operations in port may only be undertaken in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Introduction and the procedures detailed below:

Notification obligations**2. Fishing vessel**

2.1 Prior to transshipping, the captain of the LSTV must notify the following information to the Port State authorities, at least 48 hours in advance:

- the name of the LSTV and its number in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels,
- the name of the carrier vessel, and the product to be transshipped,
- the tonnage by product to be transshipped,
- the date and location of transshipment,
- the major fishing grounds of the tuna catches

2.2 The captain of a LSTV shall, at the time of the transshipment, inform its flag State of the following;

- the products and quantities involved
- the date and place of the transshipment
- the name, registration number and flag of the receiving carrier vessel
- the major fishing grounds of the tuna catches.

The captain of the LSTV concerned shall complete and transmit to its flag State the ICCAT transshipment declaration, along with its number in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels, in accordance with the format set out in Annex 1 not later than 15 days after the transshipment.

Receiving vessel

3. Not later than 24 hours before the beginning and at the end of the transshipment, the master of the receiving carrier vessel shall inform the port State authorities of the quantities of catches of tuna and tuna-like species transshipped to his vessel, and complete and transmit the ICCAT transshipment declaration to the competent authorities within 24 hours.

Landing State

4. The master of the receiving carrier vessel shall, 48 hours before landing, complete and transmit an ICCAT transshipment declaration, to the competent authorities of the landing State where the landing takes place.

5. The port State and the landing State referred to in the above paragraphs shall take the appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of the information received and shall cooperate with the flag CPC of the LSTV to ensure that landings are consistent with the reported catches amount of each vessel. This verification shall be carried out so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience and that degradation of the fish is avoided.

6. Each flag CPC of the LSTV shall include in its Annual Report each year to ICCAT the details on the transshipments by its vessels.

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/30/2006/8(A)**ICCAT RECOMMENDATION [05-04] BY ICCAT TO AMEND THE RECOMMENDATION [04-06] ON BLUEFIN TUNA FARMING**

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the increasing development of bluefin tuna farming activities, especially in the Mediterranean;

RECALLING the conclusions of the 6th Ad Hoc GFCM/ICCAT Joint Working Group Meeting on Stocks of Large Pelagic Fishes in the Mediterranean Sea relative to the effects of the bluefin tuna farming and on the solutions that could be studied to regulate this activity;

CONSIDERING the advice of the 2001 Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) on effects of bluefin tuna farming in the Mediterranean on the collection of data and consequently on stock assessment procedures;

DESIRING to gradually implement effective management measures that permit the development of bluefin tuna farming in a responsible and sustainable manner in relation to the management of bluefin tuna;

NOTING the potential advantages of the use of underwater video monitoring in estimating the number of fish;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) whose flag vessels fish or transfer quantities of bluefin tuna to cages for farming, shall undertake the necessary measures:
 - a) to require that the captains of vessels (including tugs and towing vessels) carrying out transfer operations of bluefin tuna for caging maintain vessel logs and report the quantities transferred and the number of fish as well as the date, place of harvest and name of the vessel and of the company responsible for the caging. This detailed information shall be entered into a register which shall contain details of all the transshipments carried out during the fishing season. This register shall be kept onboard and be accessible at any time for control purposes;
 - b) to require the reporting of the total amount of the transfers of bluefin tuna for fattening and farming, carried out by their flag vessels, and include this information in the Task I data;
 - c) to set up and maintain a list of their flag vessels that fish for, provide or transport bluefin tuna for farming purposes (name of the vessel, flag, license number, gear type), i.e., fishing boat, transport vessel, vessels with pools, etc;
 - d) these tugs and towing vessels must also be equipped with an operational satellite tracking and monitoring system (VMS).
2. The CPCs under whose jurisdiction the farms for bluefin tuna are located in the Convention area shall adopt the necessary measures to:

- a) ensure that a caging declaration is presented by the operator in accordance with the ICCAT format in the attached Annex, on each fishing or transport vessel that participated in the transfer of tuna to cages for fattening, including the quantities of bluefin tuna destined for farming. This declaration shall include information relative to the quantities (in t) of fish transferred to the cages, the number of fish, the date, the place, the location of the harvest, the name of the vessel, as well as its flag and license number;
- b) ensure that the tuna farms and the national scientific institutes obtain data as specified in the following paragraph on the size composition of the fish caught as well as the date, time and area of catch and the fishing method used, in order to improve statistics for stock assessment purposes;

To this end, establish a sampling program for the estimation of the numbers-at-size of the bluefin tuna caught which requires notably that size sampling at cages must be done on one sample (= 100 specimens) for every 100 t of live fish, or on a 10% sample of the total number of the caged fish. Size samples will be collected during harvesting¹⁰ at the farm, following the ICCAT methodology for reporting Task II. The sampling should be conducted during any harvesting, covering all cages. Data must be transmitted to ICCAT, by 31 July¹¹ for the sampling conducted the previous year.

- c) ensure the reporting of the quantities of bluefin tuna placed in cages and of estimates of the growth and mortality while in captivity and of the amounts sold (in t);
- d) set up and maintain a registry of the farming facilities under their jurisdiction;
- e) each CPC referred to in this paragraph shall nominate a single authority responsible for coordinating the collection and verification of information on caging activities and for reporting to and cooperating with the CPC whose flag vessels have fished the caged tuna.

This single authority shall submit, to the CPCs whose flag vessels have fished the caged tuna, a copy of each caging declaration referred to in paragraph 2a, within one week after the completion of the transfer operation of bluefin tuna into cages.

- 3. CPCs referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall take the appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of the information received and shall cooperate to ensure that quantities caged are consistent with the reported catches (logbook) amount of each fishing vessel.
- 4. The CPCs that export farmed bluefin tuna products shall ensure that the description of these products includes "Farming" in the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) or the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Re-exportation Certificate (refer to the *2003 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Amendment of the Forms of the ICCAT Bluefin/Bigeye/Swordfish Statistical Documents* [Rec. 03-19]).
- 5. The CPCs shall transmit, each year, to the Executive Secretary, prior to 31 August:
 - the list of flag vessels provided for in paragraph 1c),
 - the results of the program referred to in paragraph 2 b),
 - the quantities of bluefin tuna caged during the previous year,

¹⁰ For fish farmed more than one year, other additional sampling methods should be established.

¹¹ For 2006 (transmission of data relative to 2005), this date is advanced to 31 May.

the quantities marketed during the previous year.

6. The CPCs referred to in this recommendation as well as the Contracting Parties that import bluefin tuna shall cooperate, particularly through the exchange of information.
7. The Commission shall request non-Contracting Parties that farm bluefin tuna in the Convention area to cooperate in the implementation of this recommendation.
8. Based on the information referred to in paragraph 4 on the BTSD reports and the Task I data, the Commission shall review the effectiveness of these measures.
9.
 - a) The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of farming facilities authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area (hereafter referred to as FFBs). For the purposes of this recommendation, FFBs not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area.
 - b) Each CPC under whose jurisdiction FFBs are located shall submit electronically, where possible, to the ICCAT Executive Secretary by 31 August 2004 the list of its FFBs that are authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna. This list shall include the following information:
 - name of the FFB, register number,
 - names and addresses of owner (s) and operator (s),
 - location,
 - farming capacity (in t)
 - c) Each CPC shall notify the Executive Secretary, after the establishment of the ICCAT record of FFBs, of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the ICCAT record of FFBs at any time such changes occur.
 - d) The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall maintain the ICCAT record of FFBs, and take any measure to ensure publicity of the record through electronic means, including placing it on the ICCAT Web site, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements noted by CPCs.
 - e) The CPCs under whose jurisdiction FFBs are located shall take the necessary measures to ensure that their FFBs comply with the relevant ICCAT measures.
 - f) To ensure the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures pertaining to bluefin tuna:
 - i) CPCs under whose jurisdiction FFBs are located shall validate Bluefin Tuna Statistical Documents only for the farms on the ICCAT record of FFBs;
 - ii) CPCs shall require farmed bluefin tuna, when imported into their territory, to be accompanied by statistical documents validated for FFBs on the ICCAT record of FFBs and;
 - iii) CPCs importing farmed bluefin tuna and the States that authorize the FFB shall cooperate to ensure that statistical documents are not forged or do not contain misinformation;
 - iv) The CPCs under whose jurisdiction FFBs are located shall exclude from the ICCAT record the FFBs that do not respect the sampling requirements mentioned in paragraph 2b.

- g) Each CPCs shall take the necessary measures, under their applicable legislation, to prohibit the imports and sale of bluefin tuna from farms not registered in the ICCAT record of farming facilities authorised to operate as well as those that do not respect the sampling requirements foreseen in paragraph 2b and/or do not participate in the sampling programme referred to in paragraph 2 b).
10. a) The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of vessels that fish for, provide or transport bluefin for farming, i.e. fishing boats, transport vessels, vessels with pools, etc.

For the purpose of this recommendation the vessels not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to fish for, provide or transport bluefin tuna for farming.

- b) Each CPCs shall submit, electronically where possible, to the ICCAT Executive Secretary by 31 August 2006 the list of the vessels that are authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna. This list shall include the following information:
- name of the vessel, register number
 - previous flag (if any)
 - previous name (if any)
 - previous details of deletion from other registers (if any)
 - international radio call sign (if any)
 - type of vessels, length and gross registered tonnage (GRT)
 - name and address of owner (s) and operator (s)
 - gear used
 - time period authorised for fishing and/or providing or transporting bluefin tuna for farming
- c) Each CPC shall promptly notify, after the establishment of the initial ICCAT record, the ICCAT Executive Secretary of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the ICCAT record and any time such changes occur.
- d) The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall maintain the ICCAT record and take any measure to ensure publicity of the record and through electronic means, including placing it on the ICCAT Web site in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirement noted by CPCs.
11. Each CPC shall take the necessary measures so that the FFBs do not receive tuna from vessels that are not included in the ICCAT record (fishing vessels, transport vessels, vessels with pools, etc.)
12. The SCRS shall undertake trials to identify growth rates including weight gains during the fattening or caging period.
13. This recommendation replaces the 2004 Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming [Rec. 04-06].

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/30/2006/8(B)**ICCAT RECOMMENDATION [05-04] TO AMEND RECOMMENDATION [REC. 04-10]
CONCERNING THE CONSERVATION OF SHARKS CAUGHT IN ASSOCIATION WITH
FISHERIES MANAGED BY ICCAT**

RECALLING that the SCRS concluded that measures to reduce fishing mortality are necessary to improve the status of the North Atlantic shortfin mako shark population;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

In point 7 of the 2004 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT [Rec. 04-10], a new paragraph is added:

“Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report on their implementation of this Recommendation. CPCs that have not yet implemented this recommendation to reduce North Atlantic shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) mortality, shall implement it and report to the Commission.”

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/30/2006/8(C)

**ICCAT RECOMMENDATION [05-04] TO ESTABLISH A PROGRAMME FOR
TRANSHIPMENT BY LARGE-SCALE LONGLINE FISHING VESSELS**

TAKING ACCOUNT of the need to combat illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing activities because they undermine the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures already adopted by ICCAT;

EXPRESSING GRAVE CONCERN that organized tuna laundering operations have been conducted and a significant amount of catches by IUU fishing vessels have been transhipped under the names of duly licensed fishing vessels;

IN VIEW THEREFORE OF THE NEED to ensure the monitoring of the transshipment activities by large-scale longline vessels in the Convention area, including the control of their landings;

TAKING ACCOUNT of the need to collect catch data of such large scale long-line tuna to improve the scientific assessments of those stocks;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

INTRODUCTION

1. The Commission establish a program of transshipment which applies initially to large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels (hereafter referred to as the "LSTLVs") and to carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipment from these vessels.

The Commission shall at its 2008 annual meeting, review and, as appropriate, revise this Recommendation.

2. The flag Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity (hereafter referred to as CPCs) of LSTLVs shall determine whether or not to authorize their LSTLVs which fish for tuna and tuna-like species to transship at sea. However, the flag CPC may authorize the at-sea transshipment by its flag LSTLVs on the condition that such transshipment is conducted in accordance with the procedures defined in Sections A, B and D below.
3. Transshipments by LSTLVs in waters under the jurisdiction of CPCs are subject to prior authorization from the coastal State concerned.

**A. RECORD OF VESSELS AUTHORISED TO RECEIVE TRANSHIPMENT IN THE
ICCAT AREA**

4. The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT Record of Carrier Vessels authorized to receive tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area from LSTLVs. For the purposes of this Recommendation, carrier vessels not entered on the record are deemed not to be authorized to receive tuna and tuna-like species in transshipment operations.
5. Each CPC shall submit, electronically where possible, to the ICCAT Executive Secretary by 1 July 2006 the list of the carrier vessels that are authorized to receive transshipments from its LSTLVs in the Convention area. This list shall include the following information:

- The flag of the vessel
 - Name of vessel, register number
 - Previous name (if any)
 - Previous flag (if any)
 - Previous details of deletion from other registries (if any)
 - International radio call sign
 - Type of vessels, length, gross registered tonnage (GRT) and carrying capacity
 - Name and address of owner(s) and operator(s)
 - Time period authorized for transshipping
6. Each CPC shall promptly notify the ICCAT Executive Secretary, after the establishment of the initial ICCAT record, of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the ICCAT record, at any time such changes occur.
7. The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall maintain the ICCAT record and take measures to ensure publicity of the record and through electronic means, including placing it on the ICCAT Website, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements notified by CPCs for their vessels.
8. Carrier vessels authorized for at-sea transshipment shall be required to install and operate a VMS in accordance with the 2003 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area [Rec. 03-14].

B. AT-SEA TRANSHIPMENT

CPCs shall take the necessary measures to ensure that LSTLVs flying their flag comply with the following:

9. Transshipment operations at sea may only be undertaken in accordance with the procedures detailed below.

Flag State authorization

10. LSTLVs are not authorized to transship at sea, unless they have obtained prior authorization from their flag State.

Notification obligations

11. *Fishing vessel:*

To receive the prior authorization mentioned in paragraph 10 above, the master and/or owner of the LSTLV must notify the following information to its flag State authorities at least 24 hours in advance of the intended transshipment:

- the name of the LSTLV and its number in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels,
- the name of the carrier vessel and its number in the ICCAT record of carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments in the ICCAT area, and the product to be transshipped,
- the tonnage by product to be transshipped,
- the date and location of transshipment,
- the geographic location of the tuna catches.

The LSTLV concerned shall complete and transmit to its flag State, not later than 15 days after the transshipment, the ICCAT transshipment declaration, along with its number in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels, in accordance with the format set out in **Annex 1**.

12. *Receiving carrier vessel*

The master of the receiving carrier vessel shall complete and transmit the ICCAT transshipment declaration to the ICCAT Secretariat and the flag CPC of the LSTLV, along with its number in the ICCAT record of carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipment in the ICCAT area, within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment.

13. The master of the receiving carrier vessel shall, 48 hours before landing, transmit an ICCAT transshipment declaration, along with its number in the ICCAT record of vessels authorized to receive transshipment in the ICCAT area, to the competent authorities of the State where the landing takes place.

14. *Regional Observer Program*

Each CPC shall ensure that all carrier vessels transshipping at sea have on board an ICCAT observer, no later than 1 January 2007, in accordance with the ICCAT regional observer program in **Annex 2**. The ICCAT observer shall observe the respect of this Recommendation, and notably that the transshipped quantities are consistent with the reported catch in the ICCAT transshipment declaration.

15. Vessels shall be prohibited from commencing or continuing transshipping in the ICCAT area without an ICCAT regional observer on board, except in cases of “force majeure” duly notified to the ICCAT Secretariat.

C. IN-PORT TRANSSHIPMENTS

16. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to ensure that LSTLVs flying their flag comply with the obligations set out in **Annex 3**.

D. GENERAL PROVISIONS

17. To ensure the effectiveness of the ICCAT conservation and management measures pertaining to species covered by Statistical Document Programs:

- a) In validating the Statistical Document, Flag CPCs of LSTLVs shall ensure that transshipments are consistent with the reported catch amount by each LSTLV.
- b) The Flag CPC of LSTLVs shall validate the Statistical Documents for the transshipped fish, after confirming that the transshipment was conducted in accordance with this Recommendation. This confirmation shall be based on the information obtained through the ICCAT Observer Program.
- c) CPCs shall require that the species covered by the Statistical Document Programs caught by LSTLVs in the Convention area, when imported into the territory of a Contracting Party, be accompanied by statistical documents validated for the vessels on the ICCAT record and a copy of the ICCAT transshipments declaration.

18. The CPCs shall report annually before 15 September to the Executive Secretary:

- The quantities by species transshipped during the previous year.
 - The list of the LSTLVs registered in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels which have transshipped during the previous year.
 - A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received transshipment from their LSTLVs.
19. All tuna and tuna-like species landed or imported into the CPCs either unprocessed or after having been processed on board and which are transshipped, shall be accompanied by the ICCAT transshipment declaration until the first sale has taken place.
20. Each year, the Executive Secretary of ICCAT shall present a report on the implementation of this Recommendation to the annual meeting of the Commission which shall review compliance with this Recommendation.

ICCAT TRANSHIPMENT DECLARATION

Name of vessel and radio	External identification:	In case of transshipment
Call sign if any:	ICCAT record number:	Name and/or call sign,
Flag State authorization number		external identification and flag
		of receiving carrier vessel:

	Day	Month	Hour	Year	2_ 0_ _ _	Agent's name:	Master's name of LSTLV:	Master's name of Carrier:
Departure	_ _	_ _	_ _	from	_ _ _ _			
Return	_ _	_ _	_ _	to	_ _ _ _	Signature:	Signature:	Signature:
Transshipment	_ _	_ _	_ _		_ _ _ _			

Indicate the weight in kilograms or the unit used (e.g. box, basket) and the landed weight in kilograms of this unit: |_|_| kilograms ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ LOCATION OF TRANSHIPMENT.....

Species	Port ⁽²⁾	Sea	Type of Product ⁽¹⁾	Type of Product ⁽¹⁾	Type of Product ⁽¹⁾	Type of Product ⁽¹⁾	Type of Product ⁽¹⁾	Type of Product ⁽¹⁾	Type of Product ⁽¹⁾	Type of Product ⁽¹⁾	Type of Product ⁽¹⁾	Type of Product ⁽¹⁾
			Whole	Gutted	Head off	Filletted						

If transshipment effected at sea, ICCAT Observer Signature:

ANNEX 2

ICCAT REGIONAL OBSERVER PROGRAMME

- (a) Each CPC shall require carrier vessels included in the ICCAT record of vessels authorized to receive transshipments in the ICCAT area and which transship at sea, to carry an ICCAT observer during each transshipment operation in the Convention area.
- (b) The Secretariat of the Commission shall appoint the observers and shall place them on board the carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments in the ICCAT area from LSTLVs flying the flag of Contracting Parties and of non-Contracting Cooperating Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities that implement the ICCAT observer program.

Designation of the observers

3. The designated observers shall have the following qualifications to accomplish their tasks:
 - sufficient experience to identify species and fishing gear;
 - satisfactory knowledge of the ICCAT conservation and management measures;
 - the ability to observe and record accurately;
 - a satisfactory knowledge of the language of the flag of the vessel observed.

Obligations of the observer

4. Observers shall:
 - a) have completed the technical training required by the guidelines established by ICCAT;
 - b) be nationals of one of the CPCs and, to the extent possible, not of the flag State of the receiving carrier vessel;
 - c) be capable of performing the duties set forth in point 5 below;
 - d) be included in the list of observers maintained by the Secretariat of the Commission;
 - e) not be a crew member of an LSTLV or an employee of an LSTLV company.
5. The observer tasks shall be in particular to:
 - b) monitor the carrier vessel's compliance with the relevant conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission. In particular the observers shall:
 - (i) record and report upon the transshipment activities carried out;
 - (ii) verify the position of the vessel when engaged in transshipping;
 - (iii) observe and estimate products transshipped;
 - (iv) verify and record the name of the LSTLV concerned and its ICCAT number;
 - (v) verify the data contained in the transshipment declaration;
 - (vi) certify the data contained in the transshipment declaration;
 - (vii) countersign the transshipment declaration;
 - c) issue a daily report of the carrier vessel's transshipping activities;
 - d) establish general reports compiling the information collected in accordance with this paragraph and provide the captain the opportunity to include therein any relevant information;
 - e) submit to the Secretariat the aforementioned general report within 20 days from the end of the period of observation;
 - f) exercise any other functions as defined by the Commission.

6. Observers shall treat as confidential all information with respect to the fishing operations of the LSTLVs and of the LSTLV owners and accept this requirement in writing as a condition of appointment as an observer;
7. Observers shall comply with requirements established in the laws and regulations of the flag State which exercises jurisdiction over the vessel to which the observer is assigned.
8. Observers shall respect the hierarchy and general rules of behavior which apply to all vessel personnel, provided such rules do not interfere with the duties of the observer under this program, and with the obligations of vessel personnel set forth in paragraph 9 of this program.

Obligations of the flag States of carrier vessels

9. The responsibilities regarding observers of the flag States of the carrier vessels and their captains shall include the following, notably:
 - a) Observers shall be allowed access to the vessel personnel and to the gear and equipment;
 - b) Upon request, observers shall also be allowed access to the following equipment, if present on the vessels to which they are assigned, in order to facilitate the carrying out of their duties set forth in paragraph 5:
 - (i) satellite navigation equipment;
 - (ii) radar display viewing screens when in use;
 - (iii) electronic means of communication.
 - c) Observers shall be provided accommodations, including lodging, food and adequate sanitary facilities, equal to those of officers;
 - d) Observers shall be provided with adequate space on the bridge or pilot house for clerical work, as well as space on deck adequate for carrying out observer duties; and
 - e) The flag States shall ensure that captains, crew and vessel owners do not obstruct, intimidate, interfere with, influence, bribe or attempt to bribe an observer in the performance of his/her duties.

The Secretariat, in a manner consistent with any applicable confidentiality requirements, is requested to provide to the flag State of the carrier vessel under whose jurisdiction the vessel transhipped and to the Flag CPC of the LSTLV, copies of all raw data, summaries, and reports pertaining to the trip.

The Secretariat shall submit the observer reports to the Compliance Committee and to the SCRS.

Observer fees

- a) The costs of implementing this program shall be financed by the flag CPCs of LSTLVs wishing to engage in transshipment operations. The fee shall be calculated on the basis of the total costs of the program. This fee shall be paid into a special account of the ICCAT Secretariat and the ICCAT Secretariat shall manage the account for implementing the program;
- b) No observer shall be assigned to a vessel for which the fees, as required under subparagraph a), have not been paid.

IN-PORT TRANSHIPMENT BY LSTLVs

1. Transshipment operations in port may only be undertaken in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Introduction and the procedures detailed below:

Notification obligations

2. Fishing vessel:

- 2.1 Prior to transshipping, the captain of the LSTLV must notify the following information to the Port State authorities, at least 48 hours in advance:
 - the name of the LSTLV and its number in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels,
 - the name of the carrier vessel, its number in the ICCAT record of carrier vessels, and the product to be transshipped,
 - the tonnage by product to be transshipped,
 - the date and location of transshipment,
 - the geographic location of the tuna catches.
- 2.2 The captain of a LSTLV shall, at the time of the transshipment, inform its Flag State of the following:
 - the products and quantities involved,
 - the date and place of the transshipment,
 - the name, registration number and flag of the receiving carrier vessel and its number in the ICCAT record of vessels authorized to receive transshipment in the ICCAT area,
 - the geographic location of the tuna catches.

The captain of the LSTLV concerned shall complete and transmit to its flag State the ICCAT transshipment declaration, along with its number in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels, in accordance with the format set out in Annex 1 no later than 15 days after the transshipment.

Receiving vessel:

3. No later than 24 hours before the beginning and at the end of the transshipment, the master of the receiving carrier vessel shall inform the Port State authorities of the quantities of catches of tuna and tuna-like species transshipped to his vessel, and complete and transmit the ICCAT transshipment declaration, along with its number in the ICCAT record of carrier vessels to the competent authorities within 24 hours.

Landing State:

4. The master of the receiving carrier vessel shall, 48 hours before landing, complete and transmit an ICCAT transshipment declaration, along with its number in the ICCAT record of carrier vessels to the competent authorities of the landing State where the landing takes place.
5. The port State and the landing State referred to in the above paragraphs shall take the appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of the information received and shall cooperate with the flag CPC of the LSTLV to ensure that landings are consistent with the reported catches amount of each vessel. This verification shall be carried out so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience and that degradation of the fish is avoided.

6. Each flag CPC of the LSTLV shall include in its annual report each year to ICCAT the details on the transshipments by its vessels.

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/29/2005/3(A)**RECOMMENDATION [03-04] BY ICCAT RELATING TO MEDITERRANEAN
SWORDFISH**

NOTING that the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) in its May 2003 Mediterranean Swordfish assessment has indicated the presence of a stable recruitment pattern and that the current exploitation pattern and level of exploitation are sustainable, as long as the stock does not decline;

RECOGNIZING that the SCRS recommended that the current levels of exploitation not be exceeded, under the current exploitation patterns;

CONSIDERING that the SCRS also indicated that the percentage of juveniles in the catches is relatively high and a reduction in their catches would improve the yield and spawning biomass per recruit.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. In order to protect small swordfish, Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities shall take the necessary measures to reduce the mortality of juvenile swordfish in the entire Mediterranean.
2. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities shall take the necessary technical measures for their longline fisheries in order to ensure compliance with the objective.
3. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities shall prohibit the use of driftnets for fisheries of large pelagics in the Mediterranean.

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/29/2005/3(B)**RECOMMENDATION [04-05] BY ICCAT CONCERNING THE WESTERN ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA REBUILDING PROGRAM AND THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR BLUEFIN TUNA IN THE EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN**

NOTING that the 2002 amendment to the 1998 *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Rebuilding Program for Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna* [Rec. 98-07] established a quota sharing arrangement for the United States, Japan, and Canada only through 2004,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the next assessment of Atlantic bluefin tuna was scheduled for 2004 in the 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning a Multi-year Conservation and Management Plan for Bluefin in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 02-08],

CONSIDERING the on-going work of the Working Group to Develop Integrated and Coordinated Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Management Strategies,

DESIRING to align stock management discussions with new scientific advice and, in the meantime, to extend for one year existing management measures which support the western Atlantic bluefin tuna rebuilding program,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The provisions of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Conservation of Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna* [Rec. 02-07], which amend the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Rebuilding Program for Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna* [Rec. 98-07], be extended through 2006.
2. All other operative paragraphs of Recommendation 98-07 as amended by Recommendation 02-07 remain unchanged.
3. The Third Meeting of the Working Group to Develop Integrated and Coordinated Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Management Strategies take place in April 2005 in Japan. Its primary objective will be to develop a range of future alternative management approaches which will be submitted to the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) for its opinion. The Commission will review at its 2005 Meeting the SCRS Report, notably on the feasibility and implications of those alternative management approaches.
4. In 2006, the SCRS will conduct the stock assessment for bluefin tuna for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean and western Atlantic and provide advice to the Commission on the appropriate management measures, *inter alia*, on total allowable catch levels for those stocks for future years. This provision amends paragraph 6 of Recommendation 02-08.
5. At its 2006 meeting, the Commission will consider the distribution of the total allowable catch among Contracting Parties in the western Atlantic and make any necessary changes for future management periods.

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/29/2005/3(C)**RECOMMENDATION [04-06] BY ICCAT ON BLUEFIN TUNA FARMING**

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the increasing development of bluefin tuna farming activities, especially in the Mediterranean;

RECALLING the conclusions of Sixth Ad Hoc GFCM/ICCAT Joint Working Group Meeting on Stocks of Large Pelagic Fishes in the Mediterranean Sea relative to the effects of the bluefin tuna farming and on the solutions that could be studied to regulate this activity;

CONSIDERING the advice of the 2001 Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) on effects of bluefin tuna farming in the Mediterranean on the collection of data and consequently on stock assessment procedures;

DESIRING to gradually implement effective management measures that permit the development of bluefin tuna farming in a responsible and sustainable manner in relation to the management of bluefin tuna;

NOTING the potential advantages of the use of underwater video monitoring in estimating the number of fish,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) whose flag vessels fish or transfer quantities of bluefin tuna to cages for farming shall undertake the necessary measures:
 - a) to require that the captains of vessels carrying out transfer operations of bluefin tuna for caging maintain vessel logs and report the quantities transferred and the number of fish as well as the date, place of harvest and name of the vessel and of the company responsible for the caging.
 - b) to require the reporting of the total amount of the transfers of bluefin tuna for fattening and farming, carried out by their flag vessels, and include this information in the Task I data.
 - c) to set up and maintain a list of their flag vessels that fish for, provide or transport bluefin tuna for farming purposes (name of the vessel, flag, license number, gear type), i.e., fishing boat, transport vessel, vessels with pools, etc.
2. The CPCs under whose jurisdiction the farms for bluefin tuna are located in the Convention area shall adopt the necessary measures to:
 - a) ensure that a caging declaration is presented by the operator in accordance with the ICCAT format in the attached Annex, on each fishing or transport vessel that participated in the transfer of tuna to cages for fattening, including the quantities of bluefin tuna destined for farming. This declaration shall include information relative to the quantities (in tonnes) of fish transferred to the cages, the number of fish, the date, the place, the location of the harvest, the name of the vessel, as well as its flag and license number;
 - b) ensure that the tuna farms and the national scientific institutes obtain data as specified in the following paragraph on the size composition of the fish caught as well as the date, time and area of catch and the fishing method used, in order to improve statistics for stock assessment purposes;

To this end, establish a sampling program for the estimation of the numbers-at-size of the bluefin tuna caught which requires notably that size sampling at cages must be done on one sample (= 100 specimens) for every 100 t. of live fish. Size sample will be collected during harvesting¹ at the farm. For fish farmed more than one year, other additional sampling methods should be established following the ICCAT methodology for reporting Task II. The sampling should be conducted during any harvesting, covering all cages. Data must be transmitted to ICCAT, by 31 July for the sampling conducted the previous year.

- c) ensure the reporting of the quantities of bluefin tuna placed in cages and of estimates of the growth and mortality while in captivity and of the amounts sold (in t);
- d) set up and maintain a registry of the farming facilities under their jurisdiction;
- e) each CPC referred to in this paragraph shall nominate a single authority responsible for coordinating the collection and verification of information on caging activities and for reporting to and cooperating with the CPC whose flag vessels have fished the caged tuna.

This single authority shall submit, to the CPCs whose flag vessels have fished the caged tuna, a copy of each caging declaration referred to in paragraph 2 a, within one week after the completion of the transfer operation of bluefin tuna into cages.

3. CPCs mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall take the appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of the information received and shall cooperate to ensure that quantities caged are consistent with the reported catches (logbook) amount of each fishing vessel.

4. The CPCs that export farmed bluefin tuna products shall ensure that the description of these products includes "Farming" in the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) or the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Re-exportation Certificate (refer to the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Amendment of the Forms of the ICCAT Bluefin/Bigeye/Swordfish Statistical Documents* [Rec. 03-19]).

5. The CPCs shall transmit, each year, to the Executive Secretary, prior to 31 August:

- the list of flag vessels provided for in paragraph 1c),
- the results of the program referred to in paragraph 2 b),
- the quantities of bluefin tuna caged during the previous year,
- the quantities marketed during the previous year.

6. The CPCs mentioned in this recommendation as well as the Contracting Parties that import bluefin tuna shall cooperate, particularly through the exchange of information.

7. The Commission shall request non-Contracting Parties that farm bluefin tuna in the Convention area to cooperate in the implementation of this recommendation.

8. Based on the information referred to in paragraph 4, on the BTSD reports and the Task I data, the Commission shall review the effectiveness of these measures.

9. a) The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of farming facilities authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area (hereafter referred to as FFBs). For the purposes of this Recommendation, FFBs not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area.

b) Each CPC under whose jurisdiction FFBs are located shall submit electronically, where possible, to the ICCAT Executive Secretary by 31 August 2004 the list of its FFBs that are authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna. This list shall include the following information:

- name of the FFB, register number,

- names and addresses of owner (s) and operator (s),
- location,
- farming capacity (in tonnes)

c) Each CPC shall notify the Executive Secretary, after the establishment of the ICCAT record of FFBS, of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the ICCAT record of FFBS at any time such changes occur.

d) The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall maintain the ICCAT record of FFBS, and take any measure to ensure publicity of the record through electronic means, including placing it on the ICCAT website, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements noted by CPCs.

e) The CPCs under whose jurisdiction FFBS are located shall take the necessary measures to ensure that their FFBS comply with the relevant ICCAT measures.

f) To ensure the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures pertaining to bluefin tuna:

- (i) CPCs under whose jurisdiction FFBS are located shall validate Bluefin Tuna Statistical Documents only for the farms on the ICCAT record of FFBS,
- (ii) CPCs shall require farmed bluefin tuna, when imported into their territory to be accompanied by statistical documents validated for FFBS on the ICCAT record of FFBS and,
- (iii) CPCs importing farmed bluefin tuna and the States that authorize the FFB shall cooperate to ensure that statistical documents are not forged or do not contain misinformation.

10. The SCRS shall undertake trials to identify growth rates including weight gains during the fattening or penning period.

11. This recommendation replaces the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming* [Rec. 03-09].

ICCAT DECLARATION ON CAGING

<i>Vessel name</i>	<i>Flag</i>	<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Date of catch</i>	<i>Place of catch</i>	<i>Date of caging</i>	<i>Quantity placed in cage (kg)</i>	<i>Number of fish placed in cage for fattening</i>	<i>Fattening facility*</i>

* Facility authorized to operate for fattening of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area.

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/29/2005/3(D)**RECOMMENDATION [04-07] BY ICCAT ON BLUEFIN TUNA SIZE LIMIT**

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the concerns expressed by the SCRS on the continued high level of undersized catches of bluefin tuna,

CONSCIOUS of the need to contribute to the objectives of the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Develop a Plan Aimed at Reducing the Catches of Juvenile Bluefin Tuna in the Mediterranean* [Rec. 02-09] to reduce the catches of under-sized bluefin tuna,

IN ORDER to ensure adequate enforcement and monitoring of the minimum size of bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Contracting Parties and Co-operating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall take the necessary measures to prohibit the catch, the retaining on board, landing and/or transshipment of any bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) weighing less than 10 kg in the Mediterranean Sea.
2. In the East Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea, CPCs shall take the necessary measures to prohibit the catch, the retaining on board, the landing, the transshipment and the sale of any bluefin tuna under the minimum applicable size. No tolerance shall be granted.
3. The second and third sub-paragraphs of operative paragraph 9 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning a Multi-year Conservation and Management Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 02-08], as well as the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning a Limit on Bluefin Tuna Size and Fishing Mortality* [Rec. 74-01] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT on a Supplemental Management Measure Concerning Age Zero Bluefin Tuna* [Rec. 97-02], are repealed.

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/29/2005/3(E)**RECOMMENDATION [04-10] BY ICCAT CONCERNING THE CONSERVATION OF SHARKS CAUGHT IN ASSOCIATION WITH FISHERIES MANAGED BY ICCAT**

RECALLING that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Plan of Action for Sharks calls on States, within the framework of their respective competencies and consistent with international law, to cooperate through regional fisheries organizations with a view to ensuring the sustainability of shark stocks as well as to adopt a National Plan of Action for the conservation and management of sharks;

CONSIDERING that many sharks are part of pelagic ecosystems in the Convention area, and that tunas and tuna-like species are captured in fisheries targeting sharks;

RECOGNIZING the need to collect data on catch, effort, discards, and trade, as well as information on the biological parameters of many species, in order to conserve and manage sharks;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

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.
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.
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.
4. The ratio of fin-to-body weight of sharks described in paragraph 3 shall be reviewed by the SCRS and reported back to the Commission in 2005 for revision, if necessary.
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 food and/or subsistence.
7. In 2005, the SCRS shall review the assessment of shortfin mako sharks (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and recommend management alternatives for consideration by the Commission, and reassess blue shark (*Prionaca glauca*) and shortfin mako no later than 2007.
8. CPCs shall, where possible, undertake research to identify ways to make fishing gears more selective.
9. CPCs shall, where possible, conduct research to identify shark nursery areas.

10. The Commission shall consider appropriate assistance to developing CPCs for the collection of data on their shark catches.

11. This recommendation applies only to sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT.

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/29/2005/3(F)**RECOMMENDATION [04-12] BY ICCAT TO ADOPT MEASURES CONCERNING SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FISHING ACTIVITIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA**

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the need to regulate sport and recreational fishing activities to ensure that these activities do not undermine sustainable exploitation of the stocks, notably the bluefin tuna stock, in the Mediterranean Sea,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Contracting Parties, Entities, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter named CPCs) shall take the measures necessary to forbid the use within the framework of sport and recreational fishing of towed nets, encircling nets, seine sliding, dredgers, gillnets, trammelnet and longline to fish for tuna and tuna-like species, notably bluefin tuna, in the Mediterranean Sea.
2. The CPCs shall ensure that catches of tuna and tuna-like species carried out in the Mediterranean Sea from sport and recreational fishing are not marketed.
3. The CPCs shall take the necessary measures so that catch data from sport and recreational fishing are collected and transmitted to the SCRS.

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/26/2001/1

**RECOMMENDATION [00-14] BY ICCAT
REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH MANAGEMENT MEASURES
WHICH DEFINE QUOTAS AND/OR CATCH LIMITS**

RECOGNIZING that the *Recommendation Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries* was adopted at the 1996 Commission meeting and it was extended to include compliance in the South Atlantic swordfish fishery at the 1997 Commission meeting;

NOTING the treatment of overage and underage differs among the stocks and this complicates quota management and compliance;

RECOGNIZING the need to simplify the rules by generalizing the treatment of overage and underage to avoid future confusion;

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS
(ICCAT)**

RECOMMENDS THAT:

- For any species under quota/catch limit management, underages/overages from one year may be added to/must be subtracted from the quota/catch limit of the management period immediately after or one year after that year, unless any recommendation on a stock specifically deals with overages/underages, in which case that recommendation will take precedence.

ACTIVE DECISIONS

2. RESOLUTIONS (RES)

RES-GFCM/32/2008/1**REPORTING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GFCM MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

RECALLING the role of the GFCM in promoting development, conservation, rational management and best utilization of living marine resources, as well as the sustainable development of aquaculture in the Convention Area,

RECOGNIZING the vital implementation of GFCM measures, as referred to in Article III of the GFCM Agreement, to ensure the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture in the Convention Area;

RECALLING the obligation of Members to transpose the relevant GFCM Recommendations adopted in virtue of Article V of the GFCM Agreement, into the appropriate policy, legal or institutional framework to which they pertain;

REFERRING to the responsibilities of the Compliance Committee in the monitoring of the implementation of GFCM measures;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Compliance Committee underlined the need to improve the quality of information submitted on the implementation of GFCM measures;

NOTING the duties of the Secretariat, with particular reference to paragraph 4 (i) of Rule V of the Rules of Procedure;

UNDERLINING that the adoption of this Resolution is without prejudice to specific data and information reporting obligations contained in the respective Recommendations and Resolutions.

RESOLVES that:

1. Members should report annually to the Secretariat on the implementation of GFCM measures, at least thirty-days prior to each GFCM Session, using the format appended to this Resolution.

RES-GFCM/31/2007/1**IMPLEMENTATION OF GFCM TASK 1 STATISTICAL MATRIX**

CONSIDERING the GFCM strategy to manage the fisheries through effort control by Operational Units;

NOTING the importance of multidisciplinary data and information required to monitor and assess fisheries and fisheries resources and to ensure their sustainable exploitation;

RECOGNIZING the need to develop a GFCM database, on the basis of the information received from Members according to a standardized format;

RECALLING Recommendation **REC-CM-GFCM/30/2006/1** on the management of fishing effort for particular fisheries and the identification of related Operational Units and the appropriate parameters to measure fishing effort;

TAKING into account the relevance to use technical tools set up by GFCM for specific data collection such as fleet segmentation (Annex 1), the table on nominal fishing effort measurement (Annex 2) as well as the achievement in the field of Operational Units;

ADOPTS:

1. The GFCM Task 1 statistical matrix (Annex 3);

INVITES the Members to:

2. Give priority to Task 1.1 and Task 1.2 of the statistical matrix referred to in paragraph 1, and to make an effort to submit the related data to the GFCM Secretariat, on an annual basis.
3. Gradually implement the components Task 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of the GFCM Task 1.

ANNEX 1

GFCM/SAC Fleet Segmentation

Groups	< 6 metres	6-12 metres	12-24 metres	More than 24 metres
1. Minor Gear without engine	A	←		
2. Minor Gear with engine	B	C		
3. Trawl	⇒	D	E	F
4. Purse Seine		G	H	←
5. Long line			I	
6. Pelagic Trawl		⇒	J	←
7. Tuna Seine			K	←
8. Dredge		⇒	L	
9. Polyvalent			M	

Segments Description

A- Minor Gear without engine. All vessels less than 6 metres in length without an engine (wind or oar propulsion). Exceptionally, vessels without engine longer than 6 metres can be included.

B- Minor Gear with engine less than 6 m. length. All vessels under 6 metres length with engine, excluding trawl vessels.

C- Minor Gear with engine between 6 to 12 metres. All vessels between 6 to 12 metres length with engine, excluded specific gears as demersal trawl, purse seine, pelagic trawl and dredge.

D- Trawlers less than 12 m. length. All demersal trawlers less than 12 metres. Exceptionally, trawl vessels under 6 metres can be included.

E- Trawlers between 12 to 24 m. Demersal trawl between 12 to 24 metres.

F- Trawlers of more than 24 m. Demersal trawl with length of more than 24 metres

G- Purse Seines between 6 to 12 m.

H- Purse Seines between 12 to 24 m. Excluded Tuna Seine. Exceptionally, Purse Seines vessels of more than 24 metres, can be included

I- Long line of more than 12 m. Long line as exclusive gear more than 12 m. Exceptionally, vessels more than 24 metres, can be included.

J- Pelagic Trawlers. All Pelagic Trawl vessels, but normally this group is between 12 to 24 metres.

K- Tuna Seine. All Tuna Seine vessels.

L- Dredge. All Dredge vessels. Normally this group is between 12 to 24 metres, but exceptionally dredges under 12 metres can be included.

M- Polyvalent (and Other) longer than 12 m. All vessels longer than 12 metres, that use different gears along the year or use a gear not already listed in this classification.

ANNEX 2

Table on fishing effort measurement

Gear	Number and dimension	Capacity	Activity	Nominal Effort
Dredge (for molluscs)	Open mouth Width of mouth	GT	Time fishing	Dredged bottom surface
Trawl (including dredges for flatfishes)	Type of trawl (pelagic, bottom) GT and/or GRT Engine power Mesh size Size of the net (width of mouth) Speed	GT	Time Fishing	GT*days GT*hours KW*days
Purse seine	Length and drop of the net GT Light power Number of small boats	GT Length and drop of the net	Search time Set	GT * Fishing sets Length of the net * fishing sets
Nets	Type of net (e.g.trammel net, gillnets, etc.) Net length (used in regulations) GT Net surface Mesh size	Net length and drop	Time fishing	Net length * days Surface*days
Long lines	Number of hooks GT Number of longline Characteristics of hooks Bait	Number of hooks Number of longline unit	Time fishing	Number of hooks * hours Number of hooks * days Number of longline units * days/hours
Traps	GT	Number of traps	Time fishing	Number of traps * days
Purse seine/FADs	Number of FADs		Number of trips	Number of FADs * Number of trips

GFCM Task 1 – Operational Units



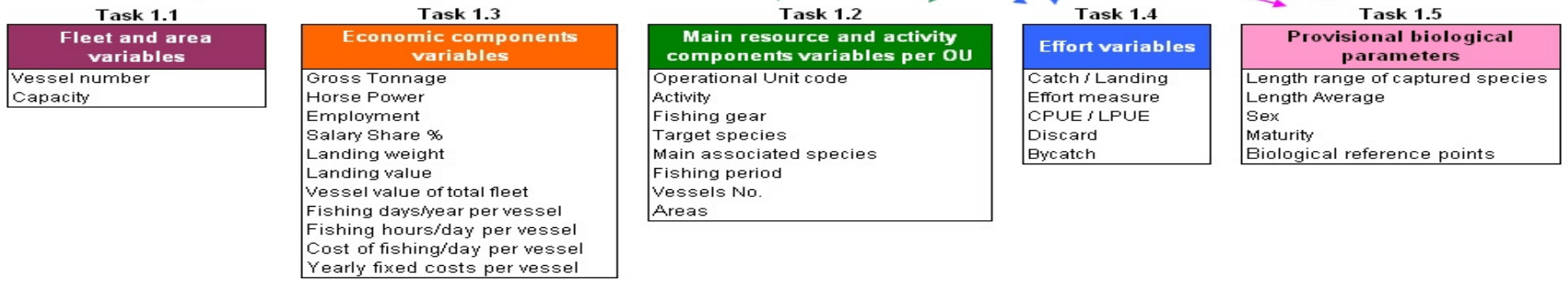
GFCM Task 1:
Operational Units

GSA or other (specify: _____)

Fleet Segment	No. of vessels
A Minor gear without engine	< 6
B Minor gear with engine	< 6
C Minor gear with engine	6 - 12
D Trawl	6 - 12
E Trawl	12 - 24
F Trawl	> 24
G Purse Seine	6 - 12
H Purse Seine	12 - 24
I Long line	12 - 24
J Pelagic Trawl	12 - 24
K Tuna Seine	12 - 24
L Dredge	12 - 24
M Polyvalent	12 - 24

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	20	25	98	99
Surrounding Nets	Seine Nets	Trawls	Dredges	Lift Nets	Falling Gear	Gillnets and Entangling Nets	Traps	Hooks and Lines	Grappling and Wounding	Harvesting Machines	Miscellaneous Gear	Recreational Fishing Gear	Other Gear	Gear Not Known or Not Specified

National	Fishing Gear Classes
Regional	



Task 1.1
Fleet and area variables
Vessel number
Capacity

Task 1.3
Economic components variables
Gross Tonnage
Horse Power
Employment
Salary Share %
Landing weight
Landing value
Vessel value of total fleet
Fishing days/year per vessel
Fishing hours/day per vessel
Cost of fishing/day per vessel
Yearly fixed costs per vessel

Task 1.2
Main resource and activity components variables per OU
Operational Unit code
Activity
Fishing gear
Target species
Main associated species
Fishing period
Vessels No.
Areas

Task 1.4
Effort variables
Catch / Landing
Effort measure
CPUE / LPUE
Discard
Bycatch

Task 1.5
Provisional biological parameters
Length range of captured species
Length Average
Sex
Maturity
Biological reference points

RES-GFCM/31/2007/2**ESTABLISHMENT OF GEOGRAPHICAL SUB-AREAS IN THE GFCM AREA**

RECOGNIZING the need to compile data, monitor fisheries and assess fisheries resources in a geo-referenced manner;

RECALLING the efforts made by Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) and its Sub-Committees to identify appropriate boundaries for sub-areas in the GFCM area (FAO area 37);

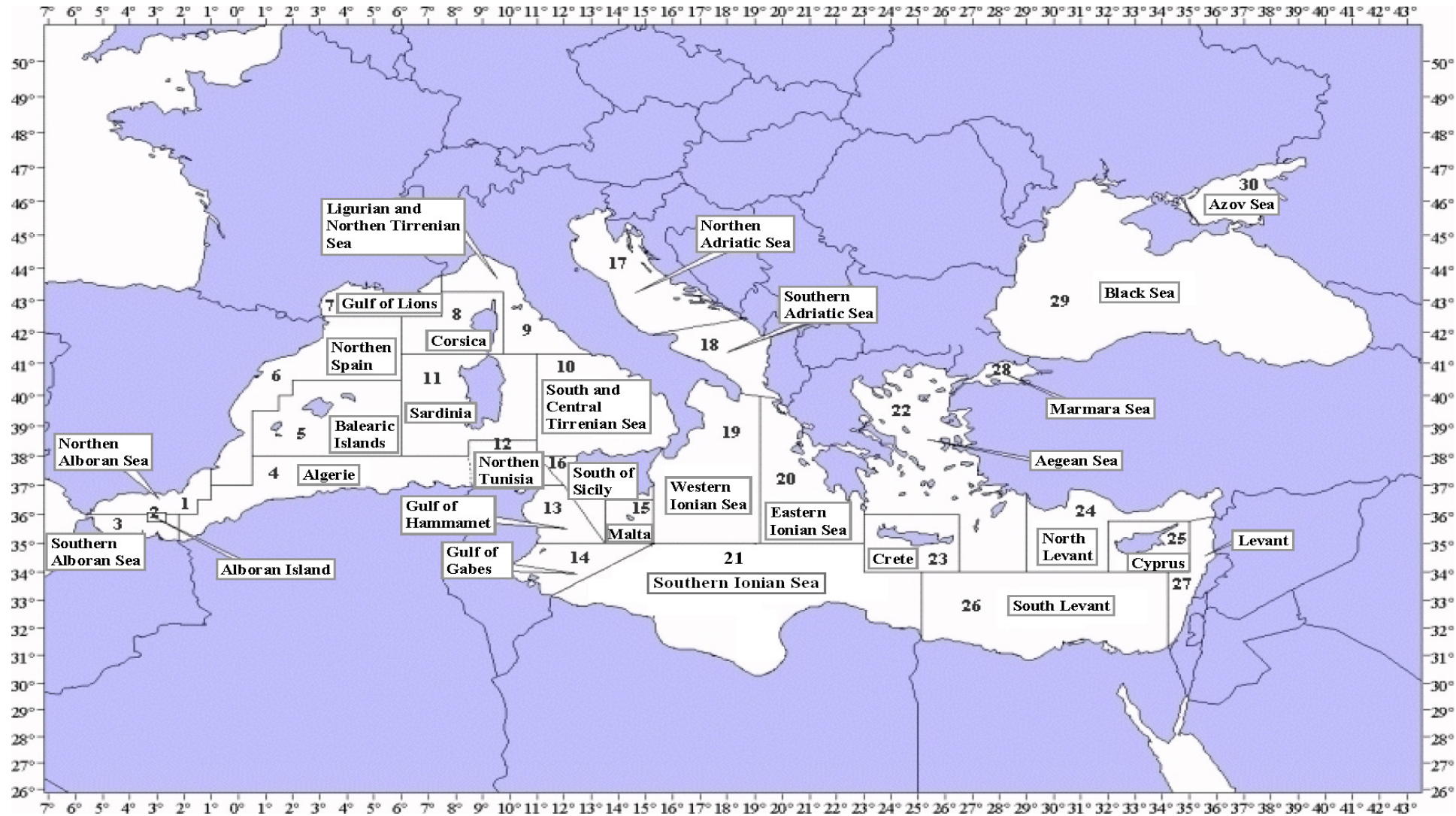
CONSIDERING the decision made by the Commission at its 26th Session (2001) to establish Geographical Sub-Areas (GSAs) in the GFCM area;

CONSIDERING the advice emanating from the ninth session of SAC;

ESTABLISHES:

1. Geographical Sub-Areas in the GFCM area as shown in Annexes 1, 2 and 3.

Map of GFCM Geographical Sub-Areas (GSAs)



ANNEX 2

Table of GFCM Geographical Sub-Areas (GSAs)

FAO SUBAREA	FAO STATISTICS DIVISIONS	GSAs (SAC 9 th Session)	GSAs (2007)	
WESTERN	1.1 BALEARIC	1.1.a waters surrounding Balearic Islands	5 Balearic Island	
		1.1.b waters off Spanish continental coast	6 Northern Spain	
		1.1.c waters off Algeria	4 Algeria	
		1.1.d Alboran sea	1 Northern Alboran Sea 2 Alboran Island 3 Southern Alboran Sea	
	1.2 GULF OF LIONS	1.2.e Gulf of Lions	7 Gulf of Lions	
		1.2.f waters off Cote d'Azur	7 Gulf of Lions	
	1.3 SARDINIA	1.3.g waters surrounding Corsica	8 Corsica Island	
		1.3.h waters surrounding Sardinia	11 Sardinia	
		1.3.i waters off north Sicily	10 South and Central Tirrenian Sea	
		1.3.j waters off Italian continental shelf	9 Ligurian and North Tirrenian Sea 10 South Tirrenian Sea	
		1.3.k waters northern Tunisia	12 Northern Tunisia	
	CENTRAL	2.1 ADRIATIC	2.1.a northern and central Adriatic	17 Northern Adriatic
			2.1.b south Adriatic	18 Southern Adriatic Sea
2.2 IONIAN		2.2.c waters off southeast Italy	19 Western Ionian Sea	
		2.2.d waters off western Greek	20 Eastern Ionian Sea	
		2.2.e waters off Sicily and Malta	15 Malta Island 16 South of Sicily	
		2.2.f Gulf of Gabes and Hamamet	13 Gulf of Hammamet 14 Gulf of Gabes	
		2.2.g waters off Libya	21 Southern Ionian Sea	
		EASTERN	3.1 AEGEAN	3.1.a Aegean Sea
3.1.b waters surrounding Crete	23 Crete Island			
3.2 LEVANT	3.2.c waters surrounding Cyprus		25 Cyprus Island	
	3.2.d waters off southern Turkey coast		24 North Levant	
	3.2.e southeast Levant		27 Levant	
	3.2.f waters off Egypt		26 South Levant	
BLACK SEA	4.1 MARMARA	4.1 Marmara Sea	28 Marmara Sea	
	4.2 BLACK SEA	4.2 Black Sea	29 Black Sea	
	4.3 AZOV SEA	4.3 Azov Sea	30 Azov Sea	

ANNEX 3

Geographical coordinates for GFCM Geographical Sub-Areas (GSAs)

GSAs	LIMITS	GSAs	LIMITS	GSAs	LIMITS	GSAs	LIMITS
1	Coast Line 36° N 5° 36' W 36° N 3° 20' W 36° 05' N 3° 20' W 36° 05' N 2° 40' W 36° N 2° 40' W 36° N 1° 30' W 36° 30' N 1° 30' W 36° 30' N 1° W 37° 36' N 1° W	4	Coast Line 36° N 1° 13' W 36° N 1° 30' W 36° 30' N 1° 30' W 36° 30' N 1° W 37° N 1° W 37° N 0° 30' E 38° N 0° 30' E 38° N 8° 30' E Algeria-Tunisia border Morocco-Algeria border	7	Coast line 42° 30' N 3° 09' E 42° 30' N 6° E 42° 30' N 7° 30' E France-Italy border	10	Coast line (including North Sicily) 41° 18' N 13° E 41° 18' N 11° E 38° N 11° E 38° N 12° 30' E
2	36° 05' N 3° 20' W 36° 05' N 2° 40' W 35° 45' N 3° 20' W 35° 45' N 2° 40' W	5	38° N 0° 30' E 39° 30' N 0° 30' E 39° 30' N 1° 30' W 40° N 1° 30' E 40° N 2° E 40° 30' N 2° E 40° 30' N 6° E 38° N 6° E	8	42° 30' N 6° E 42° 30' N 7° 30' E 43° 15' N 7° 30' E 43° 15' N 9° 45' E 41° 18' N 9° 45' E 41° 18' N 6° E	11	41° 18' N 6° E 41° 18' N 11° E 38° 30' N 11° E 38° 30' N 8° 30' E 38° N 8° 30' E 38° N 6° E
3	Coast Line 36° N 5° 36' W 35° 49' N 5° 36' W 36° N 3° 20' W 35° 45' N 3° 20' W 35° 45' N 2° 40' W 36° N 2° 40' W 36° N 1° 13' W Morocco-Algeria border	6	Coast line 37° 36' N 1° W 37° N 1° W 37° N 0° 30' E 39° 30' N 0° 30' E 39° 30' N 1° 30' W 40° N 1° 30' E 40° N 2° E 40° 30' N 2° E 40° 30' N 6° E 42° 30' N 6° E 42° 30' N 3° 09' E	9	Coast line France-Italy border 43° 15' N 7° 30' E 43° 15' N 9° 45' E 41° 18' N 9° 45' E 41° 18' N 13° E	12	Coast line Algeria-Tunisia border 38° N 8° 30' E 38° 30' N 8° 30' E 38° 30' N 11° E 38° N 11° E 37° N 12° E 37° N 11° 04' E

GSA s	LIMITS	GSA s	LIMITS	GSA s	LIMITS
13	Coast line 37° N 11° 04' E 37° N 12° E 35° N 13° 30' E 35° N 11° E	19	Coast line (including East Sicily) 40° 04' N 18° 29' E 37° N 15° 18' E 35° N 15° 18' E 35° N 19° 10' E 39° 58' N 19° 10' E	25	35° 47' N 32° E 34° N 32° E 34° N 35° E 35° 47' N 35° E
14	Coast line 35° N 11° E 35° N 15° 18' E Tunisia-Libya border	20	Coast line Albania-Greece border 39° 58' N 19° 10' E 35° N 19° 10' E 35° N 23° E 36° 30' N 23° E	26	Coast line Libya-Egypt border 34° N 25° 09' E 34° N 34° 13' E Egypt-Gaza Strip border
15	36° 30' N 13° 30' E 35° N 13° 30' E 35° N 15° 18' E 36° 30' N 15° 18' E	21	Coast line Tunisia-Libya border 35° N 15° 18' E 35° N 23° E 34° N 23° E 34° N 25° 09' E Libya-Egypt border	27	Coast line Egypt-Gaza Strip border 34° N 34° 13' E 34° N 35° E 35° 47' N 35° E Turkey-Syria border
16	Coast line 38° N 12° 30' E 38° N 11° E 37° N 12° E 35° N 13° 30' E 36° 30' N 13° 30' E 36° 30' N 15° 18' E 37° N 15° 18' E	22	Coast line 36° 30' N 23° E 36° N 23° E 36° N 26° 30' E 34° N 26° 30' E 34° N 29° E 36° 43' N 29° E	28	
17	Coast line 41° 55' N 15° 08' E Croatia-Montenegro border	23	36° N 23° E 36° N 26° 30' E 34° N 26° 30' E 34° N 23° E	29	
18	Coast lines (both sides) 41° 55' N 15° 08' E 40° 04' N 18° 29' E Croatia-Montenegro border Albania-Greece border	24	Coast line 36° 43' N 29° E 34° N 29° E 34° N 32° E 35° 47' N 32° E 35° 47' N 35° E Turkey-Syria border	30	

RES-GFCM/31/2007/3**40mm SQUARE MESH SIZE IN CODEND OF TRAWLNETS EXPLOITING DEMERSAL RESOURCES**

RECALLING that the objectives of the Agreement establishing the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean are to promote the development, conservation, rational management and proper utilization of living marine resources;

RECALLING Recommendation **REC.CM-GFCM/29/2005/1** on the management of certain fisheries exploiting demersal and deepwater species and, notably, Article 1 therein;

REAFFIRMING its commitment to further improve the selectivity of demersal trawl fisheries beyond that which is permitted by the 40 mm diamond mesh size with the view to ensure a better protection of juveniles of several species as well as to reduce discarding practices in a multispecies context;

CONSIDERING the advice on several demersal stocks given at the ninth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC);

RECOGNIZING that from a socio-economic point of view, and unless otherwise requested by conservation needs, it is necessary to ensure gradual changes in the exploitation pattern of fisheries;

TAKING into account the need to assess the possible short and long-term socio-economic impact of the change in mesh size;

ADOPTS that:

1. Members of GFCM implement on a voluntary basis at least the 40 mm square mesh codend in bottom trawling.
2. Experimental selectivity trials with 40 mm square mesh codend trawl nets are undertaken particularly in those Geographical Sub-Areas (GSAs) where such information is not yet available and Members consider advisable to acquire it before any possible implementation.
3. SAC shall evaluate the results of such trials, including the short and long-term impact, at the latest by 2010 and shall advise accordingly.

RES-GFCM/31/2007/4**PELAGOS SANCTUARY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MARINE MAMMALS**

NOTING the imperative international responsibility concerning the conservation and management of the living marine resources in the Mediterranean Sea for the needs of present and future generations;

RECALLING that establishing close or specially regulated fishing areas is recognized to be one of the measures for the reconstitutions of marine fish stocks;

RECALLING also that sustainable management of fish stocks is closely linked with and may benefit from, the conservation of other marine biodiversity components and in particular high trophic level species;

NOTING that an Intergovernmental “Agreement related to the creation in the Mediterranean of a Sanctuary for Marine Mammals” hereafter named the “Pelagos Agreement”, extends, *inter alia*, on waters beyond national sovereignties or jurisdictions of the coastal States (as in Annex 1);

NOTING also the wishes expressed by the Pelagos Agreement Contracting Parties to cooperate with the GFCM in matters related to fisheries issues;

TAKING NOTE of the measures, attached to this Intergovernmental Agreement, related to fisheries matters, in particular Article 7 (b) and (c) by which the Pelagos Contracting Parties:

1. Will comply with the international regulations and those of the European Community (EC), regarding the use and the keeping of fishing equipment known as “pelagic drift net”,
2. Will exchange their view, as deemed necessary, to promote in the appropriate fora and after scientific evaluation, the adoption of regulations relating to the use of new fishing equipment that could result in the indirect capture of marine mammals or that could endanger their sources of prey, while also considering the risk of loss or of deliberate disposal of fishing equipment at sea.

NOTING also that the Pelagos Sanctuary, as a Specially Protected Area, refers to the UNEP/CMS/ACCOBAMS Agreement and was recognized by the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention’s “Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean” as Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI) and as such the Contracting Parties to this Protocol agree (Article 8.3.b) “to comply with the measures applicable to the SPAMI and not to authorize nor undertake any activities that might be contrary to the objectives for which the SPAMIs were established”;

CONSIDERING that most of the GFCM Mediterranean Riparian States and the EU are Parties to one or both of the agreements mentioned above and that the Conservation Plan adopted by the Pelagos Contracting Parties refers to the competence of the GFCM, as far as fisheries measures are concerned;

CONSIDERING also the Recommendation GFCM/30/2006/5 related to the criteria for obtaining the status of cooperating non-contracting party in the GFCM area;

NOTING the interests of the Pelagos Sanctuary as an ecosystem approach experimental zone;

ADOPTS in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 1 (b), (e) and (h) of Article III and Article VIII of the GFCM Agreement:

1. The GFCM Secretariat is requested to cooperate with the Pelagos Secretariat on the exchange of data and each would report to its respective Governing Body.

ANNEX 1

Excerpt of the “Agreement related to the creation in the Mediterranean of a Sanctuary for Marine Mammals”:

Article 3

The sanctuary is composed of maritime areas situated within the internal waters and territorial seas of the French Republic, the Italian Republic and the Principality of Monaco, as well as portions of adjacent high seas. The limits of the sanctuary are the following:

- to the west, a line extending from Point Escampobariou (western point of the Giens peninsula: 43° 01' 70" N, 06° 05' 90" E) to Cape Falcone, situated on the western coast of the island of Sardinia (40° 58' 00" N, 008° 12' 00" E),
- to the east, a line extending from Cape Ferro, situated on the north-eastern coast of Sardinia (41° 09' 18" N, 009° 31' 18" E) to Fosso Chiarone, situated on the western Italian coast (42° 21' 24" N, 011° 31' 00" E).

DATA CONFIDENTIALITY POLICY AND PROCEDURES

RECOGNISING the need for confidentiality at the commercial and organisational levels for data, reports and messages submitted to GFCM, the following policy and procedures on confidentiality of data will apply;

ADOPTS, in accordance with paragraph 1 (h) of Article III ~~and with Article V~~ of the GFCM Agreement that:

1. Field of application

The provisions set out below shall apply to all data, reports and messages (electronic and of other nature) transmitted and received pursuant to GFCM recommendations.

2. General Provisions

- a) The Executive Secretary and the appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, transmitting and receiving data, reports and messages shall take all necessary measures to comply with the security and confidentiality provisions set out in sections 3 and 4.
- b) The Executive Secretary shall inform all Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties of the measures taken in the secretariat to comply with these security and confidentiality provisions.
- c) The Executive Secretary shall take all the necessary steps to ensure that the requirements pertaining to the deletion of data, reports and messages handled by the Secretariat are complied with.
- d) Each Contracting Party and Cooperating non-Contracting Party shall guarantee the Executive Secretary the right to obtain as appropriate, the rectification of data, reports and messages the processing of which does not comply with the provisions of the GFCM Agreement.
- e) The Commission may instruct the Executive Secretary not to make available the data, reports and messages received by a Contracting Party and Cooperating non-Contracting Party, where it is established that the Contracting Party and Cooperating non-Contracting Party in question has not complied with these security and confidentiality provisions.

3. Provisions on Confidentiality

Data, reports and messages shall be used only for purposes stipulated in GFCM recommendations.

4. Provisions on Security

- a) Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties and the Executive Secretary shall ensure the secure treatments of data, reports and messages, in particular where the processing involves transmission over an electronic network. Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non Contracting Parties and the Executive Secretary must implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to protect data, reports and messages against accidental or unlawful destruction or accidental loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure or access, and against all inappropriate forms of processing.

The following security issues must be addressed from the outset:

- System access control: the system has to withstand a break-in attempt from unauthorised persons.
- Authenticity and data access control: the system has to be able to limit the access of authorised parties to a predefined set of data only.
- Communication security: it shall be guaranteed that data, reports and messages that enter the system are securely communicated.
- Data security: it shall be guaranteed that data, reports and messages that enter the system are securely stored for the required time and that they will not be tampered with.

- Security procedures: security procedures shall be designed addressing access to the system, system administration and maintenance, backup and general use of the system.

Having regard to the state of the art and the cost of their implementation, such measures shall ensure a level of security appropriate to the risks represented by the processing of the data, reports and messages.

b) Data Security

Access limitation to the data shall be secured via a flexible user identification and password mechanism. Each user shall be given access only to the data necessary for his task.

c) Security Procedures

Each Contracting Party and Cooperating Non-Contracting Party and the Executive Secretary shall nominate a security system administrator. The security system administrator shall review the log files generated by the software, properly maintain the system security, restrict access to the system as deemed needed and act as a liaison with the Executive Secretary in order to solve security matters.



RES-GFCM/29/2005/2**GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR A GFCM CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT SCHEME:
NEEDS AND PRINCIPLES**

The main aim will be to bring about a scheme of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) that ensures a high degree of compliance with relevant conservation measures and legal certainty and security for the vessel concerned. Furthermore, the intended Scheme must pay due regard to the characteristics and specificities of different GFCM geographical sub-areas (GSAs) and fisheries. An effective Control and Enforcement Scheme should embody a number of principles, namely:

- (i) Consistency with the provision of the Agreement establishing the GFCM and existing instruments of international law.
- (ii) Evaluation of the current GFCM measures and possibly complementing them with new measures.
- (iii) The Scheme would underline the general duty to cooperate and a commitment to transparency taking into account requirements for confidentiality.
- (iv) The Scheme would have two types of measures:
 - Measures applicable to all fisheries. Measures concerning vessels would apply only to vessels beyond a certain size.
 - Measure applicable on a case by case basis to certain fisheries, where and when such a measure would be cost-effective.
- (v) The Scheme should contribute to the improvement of data collection and statistics and timely transmission of statistics, for scientific as well as monitoring purposes.
- (vi) Provisions for ensuring compliance by both Contracting and non-Contracting Parties vessels, thereby seeking to minimize the level of IUU fishing in the GFCM area.
- (vii) The special requirements of Developing States should be fully recognized and active cooperation should be established to facilitate the implementation of the measures by them.

Under these circumstances, a possible GFCM Scheme could consist of the following basic components:

1) Flag State duties

The following monitoring measures should be taken by the flag States in regard to vessels entitled to fly their flags in the GFCM area:

- (i) Control of their vessels by:
 - a) adopting measures so that their vessels comply with and do not undermine GFCM conservation and management measures;
 - b) authorizing their vessels to fish in the GFCM Area by means of fishing authorizations, licenses, or permits;
 - c) ensuring they do not authorize vessels to fish in the GFCM Area unless they are able to effectively exercise their responsibilities in respect of such vessels, including monitoring and controlling their fishing activities;
 - d) ensuring that their vessels do not conduct unauthorized fishing within areas under the national jurisdiction of other States, through appropriate cooperation with coastal States concerned, and other relevant means available to the flag State;
 - e) requiring their vessels fishing on the high seas to carry the license, authorization or permit on board at all times and to produce it on demand for inspection by a duly authorized person.
- (ii) Establishment of a national record of fishing vessels entitled to fly their flags and authorized to fish in the GFCM Area, which should include vessels of other States authorized under charter agreements, and transmission of this information to GFCM.
- (iii) Regulation of transshipment.
- (iv) Measures regarding the operation and control of chartering.

- (v) Requirements for recording and timely reporting of vessel position, catch of target and non target species, fishing effort and other relevant fisheries data including an estimate of discards, unless GFCM stipulates otherwise. These data should be verified for certain fisheries by observer programs, where these programs have been adopted by the Commission.
- (vi) Implementation of a vessel monitoring system (VMS).
- (vii) Investigation of, follow-up to, and report on actions taken in response to an alleged violation by a vessel.

2) Obligations of the Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties

The obligations of the Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties should include:

- (i) Provision to GFCM, in the manner and at such regular intervals as may be required by GFCM, of compliance reports and information concerning its fishing activities, including fishing area and fishing vessels, in order to facilitate the compilation of reliable fishing statistics on GFCM regulated species (catch, effort, size samples, etc.), and the effective implementation of GFCM compliance program.
- (ii) Compliance with all GFCM conservation and management measures.

3) Compliance and enforcement

The Contracting Parties, through the Commission, should establish an observation and inspection programme to ensure compliance with GFCM conservation and management measures. The programme may *inter alia* comprise the following elements:

- (i) High seas inspection.
- (ii) Procedures for an effective investigation of an alleged violation of GFCM conservation and management measures, and for reporting to the Commission on the actions taken, including procedures for exchanging information.
- (iii) Provisions for appropriate action to be taken when inspections reveal serious violations as well as the expedient and transparent follow-up of such actions in order to uphold the Flag State's responsibility within the intended programme.
- (iv) Port inspection.
- (v) Monitoring of landings and catches, including statistical follow-up for management purposes.
- (vi) Specific monitoring programmes adopted by GFCM, including boarding and inspection.
- (vii) Observer programs.

4) A programme to promote compliance by vessels of non-Contracting Parties

Further to existing measures, GFCM should examine measures consistent with international law to deter activities of such vessels which undermine the effectiveness of GFCM conservation and management measures, such as:

- Implementation of all the relevant elements of the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.
- Prohibition of landings and transshipments of GFCM species by vessels of non-Contracting Parties, sighted in the GFCM Area, that do not comply with the relevant GFCM conservation and management measures.

RES-GFCM/21/1995/2

**REPORTING ON ACTIVITIES OF FISHING VESSELS OPERATING IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN**

The General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM), at its Twenty-first Session held in Alicante, Spain, from 22 to 26 May 1995, agreed to set a minimum length limit of 15 metres for the application of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (hereinafter referred to as the Agreement).

The Council,

MINDFUL that Article II.2 of the Agreement allows, but does not require a Party to exempt fishing vessels of less than 24 metres in length from the application of the Agreement, subject to two provisions set out in Article II.2.

NOTING that Article II.3 of the Agreement provides for coastal States of fishing regions such as the Mediterranean where exclusive economic zones and other zones of extended jurisdiction have not been declared, to set a different length limit below which the Agreement shall not apply, and that the limit would only apply in respect of vessels flying the flag of a coastal State and operating exclusively in that fishing region.

CONCERNED that there is no provision for vessels of non-coastal States that operate in the Mediterranean to report on their activities to the GFCM,

NOTING also that Article III of the Agreement requires the flag States to ensure that its vessels provide it with the necessary information on their operations, including fishing area, catch and landing data,

ESTABLISHES, for the purpose of Article II.3 of the Agreement, a minimum length limit of 15 metres for fishing vessels flying the flag of a coastal State of the Mediterranean and operating exclusively in the Mediterranean.

REQUESTS all States without distinction, whose fishing vessels operate in international waters in the Mediterranean to provide information on these vessels, as set out in Article VI of the Agreement, to the Secretariat of the GFCM.

RES-GFCM/15/1980/1**DEFINITION OF A LITTORAL MANAGEMENT POLICY**

CONSIDERING that the management of the coastal area implies a global process of reflection, discussion and decision-making, taking into account the interaction of all the activities conducted in that area,

FURTHER CONSIDERING that this process is based on the definition of a management policy drawn up by all the parties concerned within a multi-disciplinary structure or mechanism,

FINALLY CONSIDERING that the authorities responsible for the management of coastal resources should contribute to this process the result of their analysis in order to ensure that the needs and prospects of coastal fisheries and aquaculture are taken fully into consideration in the management of coastal areas,

The Fifteenth Session of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean **PROPOSES**

- the definition of a national strategy indicating in particular the place of artisanal fisheries in management schemes;
- the drawing up of coastal occupation plans according to types of utilization;
- the formulation of practical management schemes;
- the strengthening of liaison among fishermen, research workers and administrators by establishing multi-disciplinary reflection, discussion and decision structures.

RES-GFCM/15/1980/2**EVALUATION OF PRESENT COASTAL RESOURCES**

CONSIDERING that the definition of a management policy for exploiting coastal areas (including lagoons) calls for appropriate knowledge of coastal fisheries and aquaculture,

RECOGNIZING the serious gaps in available data concerning the assessment of potentials and statistics in the broad sense (of production, socio-economic aspects, etc.),

The Fifteenth Session of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean **PROPOSES**

- the compilation of national inventories of lagoon sites and coastal resources in general;
- increased data-collection efforts with regard to artisanal fisheries (production, value, socio-economic data);
- the assessment of present coastal production (in tonnage and value) and of the socio-economic role of littoral fisheries;
- the intensification of socio-economic studies for assessing the prospects of exploiting the coastal area.

RES-GFCM/15/1980/3**DEVELOPMENT OF THE COASTAL AREA BY ARTIFICIAL STRUCTURES**

RECOGNIZING the interest in pursuing the effort to acquire the know-how leading to an economic return from new aquaculture activities,

CONSIDERING the considerable prospects of developing mollusc production in certain coastal areas by means of artificial reefs or the immersion of shellfish culture installations,

CONSIDERING further that such installations, by providing shelter and feed, help increase appreciably the biomass directly usable by man,

The Fifteenth Session of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean

DRAWS THE ATTENTION of the competent national authorities to the interest in promoting the development of such structures in the context of their integrated management plans for coastal exploitation.

ACTIVE DECISIONS

3. OTHER DECISIONS (OTH)

OTH-GFCM/30/2006/1¹²**GUIDELINES ON SUSTAINABLE BLUEFIN TUNA
FARMING PRACTICES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN¹³****PART 1 – INTRODUCTION**

1. The development of bluefin tuna (BFT) farming¹⁴ practices in the Mediterranean since the mid-1990s has been accompanied by a series of concerns about the sustainability of this important industry and about its impacts. The price of bluefin destined for sashimi, coupled with the ability to rapidly increase the weight of wild-caught bluefin in farms, has created more demand for bluefin captured at sea and, consequently, placed greater pressure on the stock.
2. In 2002, the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) called for the establishment of a Working Group, to be convened jointly with the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), with a mandate to develop practical guidelines to address known problems, with emphasis on fishing and farming statistics, and to propose research needed in order to investigate potential problems.
3. The Working Group met three times between 2003 and 2005 to develop the Guidelines that are presented in this document.

PART 2 – NATURE AND SCOPE

4. The farming of Atlantic bluefin in the Mediterranean Sea should be considered an activity clearly overlapping between capture fisheries and aquaculture. The potential of bluefin farming, all the perceived risks associated with it, and all matters relevant to the sustainability of this recent commercial activity, clearly encompass issues specific to both the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.
5. In the long-term, the potential sustainability of BFT farming is linked also to the research advances in the successful “domestication” of the species. Although considerable progress has been made in this regard, the economically feasible “closed-cycle” production of BFT has not been achieved yet. The Guidelines have thus been prepared based on BFT farming as currently practiced in the Mediterranean.
6. The Guidelines encompass a series of statistical, socioeconomic, biological, environmental and management issues. They have been limited to only those issues arising, or potentially arising, because of BFT farming. In other words, the Guidelines do not address the sustainability issues that could exist even without farming. The Guidelines were written by a group of experts – primarily scientists – in these disciplines.

¹² Paragraph 23 of the Report of the 30th Session

¹³ Prepared by the Ad Hoc GFCM/ICCAT Working Group on Sustainable Bluefin Tuna Farming/Fattening Practices in the Mediterranean

¹⁴ Tuna farming in the Mediterranean is currently practiced as capture-based aquaculture. It involves the collection of wild fish, ranging from small to large specimens, and their rearing in floating cages for periods spanning from a few months up to 1 to 2 years. Fish weight increment or change in the fat content of the flesh is obtained through standard fish farming practices. Confinement of captured fish during short periods of time (2–6 months) aimed mostly at increasing the fat content of the flesh, which strongly influences the prices of the tuna meat in the Japanese sashimi market, can also be referred to as “tuna fattening”.

7. The Guidelines are advisory in nature. They are intended to reinforce the basis for the regulations¹⁵ that have already been introduced by GFCM and ICCAT for bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean, primarily for the capture fisheries component. The Guidelines could also serve as a basis for a broader management framework that takes into consideration other aspects related to the sustainability of the farming industry.

PART 3 – GUIDELINES

3.1 Capture fisheries

8. Farmed bluefin tuna comes from capture fisheries. The expansion of tuna farming activities in the Mediterranean has generated a growing demand of wild fish specimens. Hence, one of the main concerns about this demand is the current and potential pressure to increase fishing effort. A main step towards responsible and sustainable fishing is to enforce the conservation and management measures of the regional fisheries management organizations, particularly ICCAT and GFCM (e.g. Rec. [02-08]).
9. *Catches.* In order to ensure that the potential pressure to increase fishing effort due to farming is not realized, it is necessary to ensure compliance with the quotas established for the conservation of the stock. In addition, under a number of international instruments, flag States of the fishing vessels have responsibilities to collect and report catch data, irrespective of whether the fish are destined for either the market or farming.
10. *Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.* Every effort should be made to combat and eliminate IUU fishing and farming, including through the development of a responsible trading system among countries, in order to ensure that only fish caught and farmed in accordance with agreed conservation and management rules is allowed to enter into international trade. In particular, the recommendation that ICCAT and GFCM members prohibit landings from fishing vessels, placing in cages for farming and/or the trans-shipment within their jurisdiction of tunas or tuna-like species caught by IUU fishing activities, should be enforced ([Rec. 03-16]).
11. *Other information.* The Recommendation on BFT farming ([Rec. 04-06]) specifies types of data that flag States of fishing or transfer vessels should collect and maintain (vessel logs, quantities, time and place of catch, vessel lists, etc.). In addition to these requirements, research should be conducted on methodologies to obtain accurate estimates of the size composition of the catch; such methodologies should be adopted for the collection and reporting of size composition data.

3.2 Transport and transfer

12. A critical point of this phase is the control of the amount (quantitatively and qualitatively) of fish that are transferred from the fishing gear to the transport and/or farming cages.
13. *Fish transfers.* The traceability of the transfer of live fish into cages should be ensured, particularly when different countries are involved. The ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program ([Res. 94-5], [Rec. 97-04], [Rec. 03-19]) set the modality of collecting trade data but does not cover live fish transfers. The ICCAT Recommendation [03-16] prohibits the transshipment of fish caught by IUU activities. The ICCAT Recommendation [04-06] regulates the statistical data to be taken by tugs or fishing vessels and farms.
14. Research should be promoted to further develop the methods and techniques presently available for quantifying live fish (e.g. underwater video cameras or acoustic methods); standards should

¹⁵ Available from www.iccat.es and www.faogfcm.org. Specific regulations cited in the text are listed at the end for ease of reference.

be agreed to and adopted as soon as possible, also to allow for fair transactions thus avoiding conflicts between vessel and farm operators.

15. *Scientific research.* The provision of fish specimens to the research community, if required, will ensure the collection of valuable scientific information on the wild BFT population that may benefit both the fishery and farming sectors. Therefore, the industry should be encouraged to facilitate the provision to the research community of specimens accidentally killed during fishing, transfer or transport, as they represent a significant biological sample from the wild stock. Furthermore, specimens collected at the beginning of the farming process will provide 'point zero' information required to properly evaluate the performance of the farming activity at the end of the production cycle. Areas of research could include, among others: reproduction biology, growth, mortality, genealogy, stock structure and behaviour.

3.3 Farming

16. This section refers to the BFT production phase itself. The culture technique follows in some ways the traditional offshore cage system, with similar rearing structures and technical constraints. On the other hand, farming of this pelagic species raises a series of distinct issues that require particular attention.

3.3.1 Registration

17. Licences/registration. It is essential to adopt a system to license or register farming facilities in order to comply with the requirements for listing authorized facilities in the ICCAT Recommendation [04-06], which should help prevent IUU farming. In addition, if excess farming capacity is deemed undesirable, due consideration should be given to the magnitude of the total allowable catch established for this species in the region.

3.3.2 Socio-economic issues

18. *Socio-economic issues.* A preliminary socio-economic appraisal to evaluate the context in which farming takes place appears to be an important requisite. Activities linked to BFT farming should be addressed particularly in view of job opportunities.
19. Studies for integrated coastal zone management should be carried out to avoid the possibility of conflicts between the BFT farmers and other resource users including those from the tourism, other aquaculture activities, and small-scale fisheries sectors. During the site selection process in particular, it would be advisable to give considerable attention to avoidance of conflicts with other sea users; consideration should be given to making arrangements for the involvement and participation by local fishermen, e.g. in the supply of baitfish.
20. *Subsidies.* Currently, BFT farming is unquestionably tied up to the availability and exploitation of natural resources (both seed and baitfish) and the practice of subsidizing activities that utilize limited natural resources is not generally in line with sustainable management policies. In some Mediterranean countries, subsidies for aquaculture development exist including funds for BFT farming. However, it remains unclear whether these will have a positive or negative impact on the development and sustainability of the BFT industry. This important issue certainly requires further monitoring and analysis.
21. The industry, in collaboration with public authorities, should develop, apply and monitor procedures and standards which aim to guarantee appropriate labour and safety conditions in BFT farming operations.

22. The Mediterranean aquaculture sector, including BFT farming, will benefit significantly from human resource development efforts, including capacity-building and promotion of skills on good farm management, as well as training of farm technicians and other farm workers.

3.3.3 *Environmental issues*

23. *Feeding.* In the absence of a formulated feed, the current practice is to feed the BFT using frozen baitfish from wild stocks of different geographical origins. The main risks resulting from the use of this kind of feed could be:

- The possible overexploitation of wild stocks of small pelagic baitfish;
- The involuntary introduction of pathogens. Frozen allochthonous species can be vectors to pathogenic organisms as well as potential aetiological disease agents of autochthonous wild populations.

24. The use of baitfish from local fisheries could represent a solution to the risk of introducing new pathogens. However, stock assessment and monitoring of local baitfish populations would be required to prevent the overfishing of these resources and, in the cases in which vessels are providing the baitfish directly to the farm without landing it, the quantities caught should be collected and reported by the flag State in order to be included in the national capture production statistics.

25. A standardized quality-control system should be developed to ensure the quality of baitfish [i.e. screened for heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxin, etc.] and to ensure the absence of potential pathogens.

26. Furthermore, it appears essential that research on the nutritional requirements of BFT be promoted with the aim to develop an artificial feed capable of guaranteeing acceptable meat quality standards as required by the market.

27. In order to minimize the amount of baitfish used, and to avoid the polluting effect of uneaten food, improvement of feeding management practices is advisable.

28. *Site selection, Environmental impact Assessment (EIA) and farm design.* The steps of selecting an area where the farms will be located, a specific site within that area, and the evaluation of any potential environmental impacts are closely related. In addition, farm design considerations are important. Once an area is chosen, site selection should be preceded by an EIA. Factors that should be taken into account include, but are not limited to:

- avoiding sensitive ecological areas;
- ensuring the presence of an adequate water current pattern to properly/effectively disperse settling/floating particles/substances/debris and sediments;
- maintaining a safe distance from potential sources of pollution (e.g. industrial parks, urban areas) to prevent contamination of the farmed fish;
- ensuring a safe distance between farms and river beds, in order to avoid potential problems associated with floods;
- ensuring the development and effective implementation of site rehabilitation plans, as appropriate;
- ensuring a minimum and safe distance between farms, as well as a minimum distance between individual cages;
- ensuring a sufficient minimum distance between the cage bottom and the sea bed in order to allow for adequate water circulation;
- minimizing both visual and environmental impacts through farm design;
- avoiding the use of copper- and zinc-based antifouling on nets and mooring systems.

29. *Environmental monitoring.* Approval of farming concessions and licenses should be, for all intents and purposes, linked to the submission of environmental monitoring plans. While all countries involved in BFT farming in the Mediterranean have requirements for EIA and environmental monitoring of aquaculture sites, it would be useful to develop minimum standards to be applied for bluefin at a regional or national level. The Committee on Aquaculture (CAQ) of GFCM should consider the feasibility of developing such standardized guidelines. Standard analysis of the main water and sediment's physical, chemical and biological parameters at agreed distances from the farm site should be the norm, at an agreed-upon frequency. As with other aquaculture activities, the results of monitoring procedures should be transparent and available to the public. The frequency of monitoring should be controlled and closely planned with the competent local environmental authorities, and could be conducted with the assistance of accredited independent environmental monitoring and certification services.
30. Environmental monitoring might, when and as appropriate, include the monitoring of ecological effects on (i) the benthos, including changes in biodiversity parameters, and deposition; (ii) the water column and water surface; (iii) interactions with attracted species and populations.
31. Environmental monitoring guidelines may include reference to the need/opportunity for regular assessment, including meaningful quantitative and interpretative analysis of environmental impact status and trends, as well as regular updates on the use of the information thus generated. This includes information on improved management (especially production practice and farm operation; waste reduction/reuse) and contingency planning efforts.

3.3.4 Data and research

32. *Farm data and records.* Information concerning farming operations and environmental parameters (fish movements between cages, stocking densities at any possible given/possible time, feed application/use, effective feed consumption, temperature, dissolved oxygen, etc.) should be properly collected, recorded and made available for monitoring purposes. Respecting confidentiality requirements, this information should also be made available for research purposes.
33. *Scientific research.* The farming activity presents a valuable opportunity for cooperative research between the industry and the scientific community, and such collaboration should be encouraged. Furthermore, collaborative efforts should be aimed at designing experiments on live fish during farming, especially on captive behaviour, reproductive physiology, growth performance, nutritional demand and feed conversion rates. The non-marketable parts of fish that die incidentally during recruitment and/or farming should be considered as potentially suitable samples for research.

3.3.5 Animal welfare

34. *Animal welfare.* The welfare status of captive livestock is an important determinant of society's overall acceptance of farming technology. In general terms, the following would be advisable:
 - During all phases of the production cycle, due care should be taken to avoid inflicting unnecessary stress to farmed fish. Handling of the fish should be reduced to a minimum during both fishing and transfer of the BFT into the transport or final cages.
 - Setting an upper limit to the density of the cultured fish in the cages (kg/m³). This parameter is closely related to the overall well-being of the fish in terms of its likely correlation with the incidence of pathogens, as well as with stressful conditions at high densities.

- Adequate and standard harvesting procedures should be followed to minimize the suffering of the fish, and to guarantee quality standards of the final product required by the market.

3.4 Harvesting and marketing

35. The harvesting process is the production phase in which the data that can be collected and reported for biological and statistical purposes are measurements that are not as affected by estimation error as in the capture/transfer phase. These data, along with the farming reports, can be cross-checked with the estimates of inputs, as a means for validating the initial amount of farmed fish. It is essential that the concerned local authorities survey the correct application of the ICCAT/GFCM recommendations to ensure the accuracy of reported harvest and trade data.
36. *Biological samples and research.* In the input phase, accidentally-killed fish represent valuable specimens for scientific purposes. However, the data on input biomass are estimates. On the other hand, during the harvesting phase, all fish are physically available, such that accurate data and biological samples can be collected from a significant number of fish. The availability of specimens for sampling and data collection would facilitate the implementation of research activities.
37. *Waste management.* During harvesting and processing of the fish for the market, a large amount of biological waste is produced. Unless used for research purposes, this waste should be properly stored, treated, landed and disposed of. Licensed farms should have approved waste-disposal plans, including plans for farm material subjected to renewal (e.g. nets, ropes).
38. *Farm harvest data.* The output data of the harvesting activity should be recorded and reported.
 - For stock assessment purposes, it is important to obtain the size composition of the captured fish. Since there currently are technological difficulties for measuring the fish at the time of capture with the desired degree of accuracy and precision, it is necessary to record and report the size composition at the time of harvesting, as specified in the ICCAT recommendation [04-06, par. 2]. Estimates of the round weight of harvested fish should also be obtained, as these data would be useful for monitoring regional farming activity and for cross-checking inputs and outputs.
 - Summary information on annual inputs and outputs to farming operations should also be reported in accordance with the ICCAT Recommendation [04-06, par. 5]. This information should be made available in round weight so that it can be analysed with respect to catch and aquaculture statistics.
39. *Trade.* The traceability of all internationally-traded tuna can be accomplished with instruments such as the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program [Rec. 03-19]. However, the usefulness of this Program should be improved by amending its coverage to include international transfers of live fish, and by ensuring that all ICCAT and GFCM members submit bi-annual summaries of their imports, as required by the Program. The data collected by the Program will also provide information useful for validation and estimating unreported catches.

3.5 Summary of statistical issues

40. From the point of view of the sustainability of the bluefin resource, it is clear that a number of statistics have to be collected, reported and analysed at the regional level, so that the stock can be assessed and managed properly. Such requirements for data collection and reporting in capture fisheries directed at BFT existed well before the practice of farming begun (e.g. in the ICCAT Convention, in various ICCAT recommendations and resolutions, in the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement, in the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries). It is important to obtain the following:

- accurate estimation of total weight of the catch from the wild;
 - accurate estimation of the biological characteristics of the catch (e.g. size composition);
 - accurate statistics on the origins of the catch (flag, area, season, transfer and destination);
 - accurate statistics on purse seine fishing operations (e.g. fishing effort and fishing strategy);
 - accurate estimates of input to and output from the cages, growth and conversion rates, and a brief description of the method used to measure the input;
 - information on authorized farming facilities.
41. The framework for the separation of the capture and aquaculture components of tuna farming was established by the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP). The CWP noted that *“the problem was to ensure that the weight of the captured organisms is recorded as capture fishery production and that subsequent incremental growth in captivity is recorded as aquaculture, so as to avoid partial or total double counting”*.
42. The data specifically requested on the aquaculture and fisheries components should be reported by members to FAO, GFCM and ICCAT in accordance with the formats established by these organizations. It is important to stress that flag states have the responsibility to collect and report catch data for vessels flying their flag, irrespective of whether the fish are destined for canneries or farms.
43. However, the separate account of the capture and aquaculture components is often difficult to implement. The key point in the collection of statistics from tuna farming remains the measurement/estimation of the number and weight of the fish introduced in the cages.
44. When such techniques are not yet well or completely developed, and considering the uncertainties associated with quantifying fast-moving fish, it would be practical to consider additional sources of information that can be used to complement or cross-check such data. For example, the outputs from farms can be estimated quite accurately and, with a good estimate of growth rates, the initial input into the farms can be back-calculated. Similarly, trade data can be used to validate or complement output reports, although at the current time not all ICCAT Contracting Parties that import bluefin tuna (or its products) provide summaries of the Bluefin Statistical Documents to ICCAT. Thus, full implementation of the Statistical Document Program (which has been recently amended to include information on farming) will strengthen its ability to serve as a validation tool.
45. It is also necessary to ensure that standard types of measurements are used when reporting data, in order to ensure consistent interpretation and comparisons. In general, all fish measurements of weight should be reported in round weight (live weight) and all measurements of size should be reported in fork length in accordance with the ICCAT Field Manual. Although conversion factors and length-weight relationships are available for wild bluefin, these do not necessarily apply to farmed bluefin. Furthermore, the relationships and conversion factors may change depending on the duration of the farming operations, the feed used, and other factors. It is recommended that accurate conversion factors and relationships between measurement types be developed for the different types of farming operations.

Recommendations cited

- [Res. 94-05] *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning the Effective implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program.*
- [Rec. 97-04] *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program on Re-export.*
- [Rec. 02-08] *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning a Multi-year Conservation and Management Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean.*
- [Rec. 03-16] *Recommendation by ICCAT to Adopt Additional Measures Against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.*

- [Rec. 03-19] *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Amendment of the Forms of the ICCAT Bluefin/Bigeye/Swordfish Statistical Documents.*
- [Rec. 04-06] *Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming.*

INACTIVE DECISIONS

Following are GFCM decisions adopted since 1976 that are inactive and not included in the draft Compendium.

REC.ICCAT-GFCM/30/2006/8(A)	ICCAT Recommendation [05-04] to amend the Recommendation [04-06] on bluefin tuna farming
REC.ICCAT-GFCM/30/2006/8(B)	ICCAT Recommendation [05-05] to amend Recommendation [04-10] concerning the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT
REC.ICCAT-GFCM/30/2006/8(C)	ICCAT Recommendation [05-06] establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale longline fishing vessels
REC.ICCAT-GFCM/27/2002/2	ICCAT Recommendation [02-08] concerning a multi-year conservation and management plan for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean
REC.ICCAT-GFCM/27/2002/3	ICCAT Recommendation [02-09] to develop a plan aimed at reducing the catches of juvenile bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean
REC.ICCAT-GFCM/27/2002/4	ICCAT Recommendation [02-10] on bluefin tuna farming
REC.ICCAT-GFCM/26/2001/1	ICCAT Recommendation [00-9] on bluefin tuna catch limits in the east Atlantic and Mediterranean
REC.ICCAT-GFCM/26/2001/3	ICCAT Recommendation [00-17] on registration and exchange of information of fishing vessels fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area
REC.CM-GFCM/26/2001/1	Sustainability of the Bluefin Tuna Resources including development in their penning/farming activities in the Mediterranean
RES-GFCM/25/2000/1	Minimum size of bluefin tuna
RES-GFCM/25/2000/2	Minimum size of bluefin tuna
RES-GFCM/25/2000/3	Allocation scheme of bluefin tuna for 1999 and 2000
RES-GFCM/25/2000/4	Bluefin tuna purse seine fishing
RES-GFCM/22/1997/2	On activities of non contracting parties
RES-GFCM /21/1995/3	Impact of the pollution on marine ecosystems and living resources
RES-GFCM/22/1995/4	Preparation of a list of fishing boats in operation from national ports in the Mediterranean and exchange of information on vessels

REC.CM-GFCM/18/1986/1	Fishing effort control
RES-GFCM/15/1980/2	Regional Project for the Development and Management of Fisheries in the Mediterranean
RES-GFCM/14/1978/1	Actions to promote training activities on fisheries
REC.CM-GFCM/13/1976/2	Training on dissemination concerning the application of methods for the evaluation of stocks