



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



## **SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SAC)**

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### **GFCM Data Collection Reference Framework (DCRF) General introduction and steps forward**

This document, composed by two sections, briefly summarizes the advances on the definition of the first GFCM data collection reference framework (DCRF), as part of a series of “actions to strengthen data collection and submission frameworks in the Mediterranean and Black Sea” under the GFCM Framework Programme (FWP 2013-2018).

The first part (Section A) is based on the work prepared by a GFCM consultant, Mr. Benoit Caillart and it focuses on:

- preliminary review of current GFCM requirements,
- review of data collection framework implemented in other RFMOs (including detailed annexes), and
- proposed structure for the GFCM-DCRF, composed by five modules (nominal catches, fishing vessel statistics, catch and effort data, size-frequency and socio-economic data).

The second part (Section B) defines the proposed roadmap to consolidate the GFCM-DCRF, incorporating the inputs from the Subcommittees and the SAC, and a series of dedicated sub-regional workshops on data collection in the GFCM competence area (March-April 2013) whose objectives were:

- To improve the efficiency of the GFCM data collection framework at sub-regional level, including improving the definition of the fisheries data to be collected by the GFCM and the efficiency of the submission tools
- To harmonize GFCM requirements with national data collection systems.

## Section A - GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### 1 INTRODUCTORY NOTES

#### 1.1 GFCM mandate and tasks

According to the basic texts of GFCM, the main objectives of the Commission are as follows (objective numbering added):

*“The purpose of the Commission shall be to promote the development, conservation, rational management and best utilization of living marine resources, as well as the sustainable development of aquaculture in the Region. In particular, the Commission has the following responsibilities:*

- 1. to keep under review the state of the Mediterranean living resources, including their abundance and the level of their exploitation, as well as the state of the fisheries based thereon;*
- 2. to formulate and recommend, appropriate measures: (i) for the conservation and rational management of living marine resources; and (ii) for the implementation of these recommendations;*
- 3. to keep under review the economic and social aspects of the fishing industry and recommend any measures aimed at its development;*
- 4. to encourage, recommend, coordinate and, as appropriate, undertake training and extension activities in all aspects of fisheries;*
- 5. to encourage, recommend, coordinate and, as appropriate, undertake research and development activities, including cooperative projects in the areas of fisheries and the protection of living marine resources;*
- 6. to assemble, publish or disseminate information regarding exploitable living marine resources and fisheries based on these resources;*
- 7. to promote programmes for marine and brackish water aquaculture and coastal fisheries enhancement;*
- 8. to carry out such other activities as may be necessary for the Commission to achieve its purpose as defined above.”*

Along the lines of other RFMOs, the main expectation from GFCM can be assumed to be the adoption of conservation and management measures aiming at keeping or restoring the exploited stocks within safe limits (whatever are the metrics for determining safe limits, e.g. MSY) while minimizing the impacts of fishing on the marine environment. Conservation and management measures should be based on best scientific advice produced by the GFCM dedicated body, the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC).

Objective 1 and 2 of GFCM Commission refer to this conservation and management duty. Objective 5, 6 and 8 to a lesser extent support objectives 1 and 2. Other objectives (3, 4, 7) are more development orientated.

The main Task conferred to SAC is the evaluation of the status of (major) stocks exploited in the GFCM area. This Task must be supported by timely provision by Contracting Parties of relevant data concerning inputs (fleets, efforts) and outputs (catches, including discards).

## 1.2 Main GFCM current provision for data useful for stock assessment

Through several recommendations, GFCM has imposed to Contracting Parties various data submissions potentially useful for stock assessment purpose. Provisions include:

- Different datasets on fishing fleets (Rec. GFCM/33/2009/5, Rec. GFCM/33/2009/6, Rec. GFCM/33/2009/1) now amalgamated by Res. GFCM/35/2011/1 on the submission of combined data on fishing vessels.
- Rec. GFCM/33/2009/3 on the implementation of the GFCM Task 1 statistical matrix and repealing res. GFCM/31/2007/1.
- Capture production data: (Task 1.4 and FAO-GFCM form STATLANT 37A)

Seen from an external perspective, fishing fleets data requirements appear to be comprehensive but could be more useful if some information on vessels activities were included (see next sections). Rec. GFCM/33/2009/3 on Task 1 requirements appears to be very complex as it requires a multidimensional set of data (the various sub-Tasks) with apparent potential overlaps (to clarify) between data required under each sub-Tasks. We could not find any details on how Task 1 should be practically implemented by Contracting Parties (guidelines, manual of procedures, etc...). Only the structure of the database to be created and shared could be viewed from the GFCM web site. According to CoC reports, compliance with Task 1 requirements is low, undermining the work of SAC.

## 1.3 What other RFMO do

The tables in annex list the various data requirements implemented by a sample of RFMOs, namely ICCAT, IOTC (covering tuna fisheries), NAFO and CCAMLR (potentially covering mixed demersal and pelagic fisheries). For scientific assessment of stocks, the data requirements adopted by other RFMOs have in common that they require:

1. Annual catches: aggregated statistics for each species estimated per fleet segment, gear and year for reference areas. Includes retained catches and discards.
2. Fishing vessels statistics: number of vessels operated per fleet segment, type of ship, gear and year.
3. Catch and effort data: fine-scale data – usually from logbooks, and reported per fleet segment, year, month, area and species
4. Length frequency data: individual body lengths of commercial species per fleet, year, gear, month and areas.
5. Socio-economic data: socio-economic indicators (e.g. number of fishermen, fish prices by species, etc.) by country, year or month

An alternative to the current GFCM data requirements concerning fleet data, Task 1 data and information on species could be to structure the datasets around these five modules with the following purposes.

Module	Data concerned	Purpose	Link with current data reporting framework
1	Catch data	Dissemination of macro statistics Information on biomasses extracted yearly and quarterly by fleet segments and by area	Task 1.4, FAO-GFCM form STATLANT 37A
2	Fishing vessels	Dissemination of macro-statistics Information on fishing capacity of GFCM fleets by segment, including metrics for estimating fishing effort RPOA Capacity	Task 1.1, Task 1.3, Task 1.2, Task 1.4, Vessel records
3	Effort data	(to be reviewed)	Task 1.4
4	Biological data	Pivotal additional dataset for running age-structured models	Task 1.5
5	Socio-economic data	Dissemination of macro statistics Data used in bio-economic models useful to assess the impact of management measures	Task 1.3

The 5 modules would constitute the basis for a new Data Collection Reference Framework (DCRF) for the GFCM. The modules can be completed independently.

## 2 DETAILS OF THE MODULES OF THE PROPOSED DCRF

### 2.1 Module 1: Catch data

#### *Main current requirements*

The main instrument for providing catch data for the GFCM area of convention are Task 1 (Rec. GFCM/33/2009/3) and Statlant 37A which is a reporting form to FAO through which total landings are reported by species, by year and by FAO Subdivision. Catch and landing data are also included in GFCM Task 1 (Rec. GFCM/33/2009/3) under Task 1.4 in relation with fishing effort at a fairly disaggregated level (by operational unit, fleet segment, gear and year). Mechanisms for collecting catch data and reporting them under Task 1.4 are not detailed.

#### *Proposal*

Catch data are live weight estimations of the total nominal yearly catches (landings and discards). Information should be classified by species, year, period, fleet segment, gear and area (GSA). Total catches include:

- Landing: refers to the part of the catch that is retained on board, expressed in live weight; it includes landing of commercial species, Discards: includes the part of the catch that is not retained on board. It includes the catches of target species or any other species (commercial and not commercial) that are discarded at sea. Discards could be compulsory only for some selected fishing activity. For some fleet segment, discarding level is assessed as significant and discards should be sampled adequately and every year. For some other fleet segments, the discarding level could be assessed as insignificant, and in this case there is no need to collect information on discards.

These two datasets should be reported separately.

Annual Catch data could also include specific reporting of accidental catches of protected species identified in Rec. GFCM/35/2001/3 (seabirds), Rec. GFCM/35/2001/4 (sea turtles), Rec. GFCM/35/2001/3 (Med. monk seal).

Datasets on catch data could include the following indicators useful to have a good understanding of the quality of the data submitted and its comprehensiveness.

- ✓ Type of data reported (preliminary, final)
- ✓ Data Sources (types of information that were used for the estimation of the catches retained on board for the fishery concerned)
- ✓ Data Processing (type of estimation procedure)
- ✓ Raised (raised, partially raised, not raised)
- ✓ Coverage (proportion of the total catches that were monitored (sampled, in number or weight) for the fishery concerned)

## **2.2 Module 2: Fishing vessel statistics**

### ***Main current requirements***

Provision of statistics on fishing fleets is currently covered by several recommendations:

- Fleet Register (RFR) (Rec. GFCM/33/2009/5 on the establishment of the GFCM Regional Fleet Register (RFR)): provides a comprehensive database of all vessels active in the GFCM area irrespective of size or other criteria
- Authorized Vessel List (AVL) (Rec. GFCM/33/2009/6 concerning the establishment of a GFCM record of vessels over 15 meters authorized to operate in the GFCM area amending the recommendation GFCM/29/2005/2).
- Minimum Mesh Size (MMS) (Rec. GFCM/33/2009/2 on the minimum mesh size in the codend of demersal trawl nets): a tool to monitor implementation of minimum mesh size requirements. Note that now, all trawlers are supposed to comply with minimum mesh size as from January 2012 (except derogatory fisheries).
- Fisheries Restricted Areas (FRA) (Rec. GFCM/33/2009/1 on the establishment of a Fisheries Restricted Area in the Gulf of Lions to protect spawning aggregations and deep sea sensitive habitats): a tool to implement a limitation of fishing effort in a designated area.

Given the overlap between the outputs required under these different recommendations, GFCM has adopted Res. GFCM/35/2011/1 on the submission of combined data on fishing vessels.

### ***Proposal***

In principle, the tools for consolidating fishing vessels statistics are available.

Information on activity could be derived from logbooks for vessels greater than 15 m and/or by sampling for the vessels not submitting logsheets.

If at all possible, it would be also useful to include in the fishing vessel table an indication of the main target species of each vessel, or of each fleet segment.

## 2.3 Module 3: Effort data

### *Main current requirements*

Effort variables are currently included under Task 1.4 as defined in Rec. GFCM/33/2009/3. There is no further information on how these data should be collected and reported.

### *Proposal*

When these data are the result of an estimate, metadata should include:

- ✓ Type of data (preliminary or final)
- ✓ Data Sources (types of information that were used for the estimation of the catches retained on board for the fishery concerned)
- ✓ Data Processing (type of estimation procedure)
- ✓ Raised (raised, partially raised, not raised)
- ✓ Coverage (proportion of the total /effort that were monitored for the fishery concerned)

Data on effort should include:

- ✓ Total effort exerted measured as per nominal effort measurement of annex 2 of Rec. GFCM/33/2009/3

Information should be classified by fleet segment, gear, species, period, and area (GSA). The main source of data for effort could be the logbook now compulsory for all vessels greater than 15 m (Rec. GFCM/35/2011/1). Cross referencing with RFR will provide additional metrics to estimate nominal fishing effort. For vessels of less than 15 m, effort data will have to be collected by census / sampling. Only if it can be proved that data collected through logbooks are complete (e.g. they cover all trips of a vessel) and reliable (in terms of reported data).

## 2.4 Module 4: Biological data

### *Main current requirements*

Task 1.5 as defined in Rec. GFCM/33/2009/3 mentions compulsory reporting of provisional biological parameters including length range of captured species and length average. There is no further detailed information on how these data should be collected and reported.

### *Proposal*

Size frequency data are the observed size (length [cm] or weight [kg]) distributions, obtained from the fish measured under a given biological sampling plan. It should be reported per species and classified by fleet segment, gear, month, and area (GSA). Note that size frequency data are used for certain stock assessment models (age structured models) requiring size to age conversion. Depending on models currently used by SAC, provision of size frequency data may not be required for all commercial species.

Size frequency data concerns retained catches and discards reported separately.

As for other datasets, quality indicators should be reported:

- ✓ Type of data (preliminary or final)
- ✓ Data Sources (types of information that were used for the estimation of the catches retained on board for the fishery concerned)
- ✓ Data Processing (type of estimation procedure)
- ✓ Raised (raised, partially raised, not raised)
- ✓ Coverage (proportion of the total catches/effort that were monitored for the fishery concerned)

Size frequency data should also include indicators detailing the nature of the measurements:

- ✓ Measurement units (size/weight intervals, unit)
- ✓ Type of measurements (fork length, total length, carapace length, if weight: whole weight, gilled and gutted weight, ...)

Data themselves should report:

- ✓ The fleet segment, and the gear for which samples were obtained
- ✓ Period sampled (i.e. quarter)
- ✓ Area from which catches samples originate (i.e. GSA)

Size frequency are collected by port samplings (at market, at landing place etc) and/or by observers onboard fishing vessels and need that a sampling program is established on a regular basis

## **2.5 Module 5: Socio-economic data**

### ***Main current requirements***

The main instrument for collection of socio-economic data is included under Task 1.3 of Rec. GFCM/33/2009/3. As it is, Task 1.3 contains rather ambitious requirements potentially overlapping with Task 1.1 (fleet variables) and Task 1.4 (catch / landings). There is no further detailed information on how these data should be collected and reported.

### ***Proposal***

It may be advisable to simplify data requirements. Regular information on costs and earnings are difficult and costly to collect (cost of fishing day per vessel, yearly fixed costs per vessels, vessel value). We propose to concentrate on two sets of information that are relatively easy to collect and which can be used to derive indicators on the economic and social dimensions of GFCM fisheries, namely:

- ✓ Fish prices
- ✓ Employment on board (i.e. vessel average number of crew)

Fish price data should include details on:

- ✓ The type of product for which prices are reported (fresh, frozen ,roes, ...)
- ✓ The processing state of fish (whole, gilled and gutted, headed, ...)
- ✓ The product pricing location (where prices have been obtained)
- ✓ Month, price, price unit (i.e. per kilo), currency used to report

Employment onboard will be more difficult to collect as number of crew may vary according to the season, location, etc. Data on number of crew will be essentially collected by sampling.

## 2.6 Timeliness of data submission

Current deadline set for GFCM Task 1 submission is two years (year n+2 for data year n). This could be shortened. All other RFMOs have a tighter mandatory reporting schedule.

Data used for scientific purpose should be as recent as possible. GFCM could align its reporting requirements with those of other RFMO's which are

- ✓ For all fisheries: June or July year n+1 for data of year n
- ✓ For some specific fisheries<sup>1</sup>: December year n+1 for data of year n.

This alignment could be feasible for the entire proposed module except for the Socio economic data. In this case could be better to propose September or October of the year after. Note that parties are allowed to submit provisional data within the compulsory deadlines, with possibility to update datasets until end of year n+2 of data for year n. Data not updated by then are considered as final.

## 3 INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

Provision of scientific data by Contracting Parties is crucial. A review of the GFCM legal framework (basic convention, recommendations and resolutions) could not identify any explicit reference to mandatory submission of scientific data to GFCM secretariat. The only reference is contained in Rec. GFCM/33/2009/3 using a wording probably written by scientists for other scientists. The requirements behind this recommendation are probably difficult to understand for a National Authority (i.e. translating the data requirements into research or monitoring programmes).

It can be argued that UNCLOS and/or the FSA involves the commitment of States to comply with the provisions of such Agreements, in particular its participation in the work of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (such as the GFCM) and the provision of fisheries data on the basis of the standards agreed upon. The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries emphasizes also the need for collecting and sharing scientific data. However, this obligation remains rather vague and general.

For other RFMO's, the mandatory provision of scientific data by Member parties is explicitly contained in the basic founding convention (art. IX of ICCAT convention, art. XI of IOTC convention, art. XX of CCAMLR convention), and often reinforced by ad-hoc resolutions / recommendations (Res. 2005-09 and 1966-01 of ICCAT, Res. 10-02 of IOTC).

It is advisable that GFCM adopts a specific recommendation along the same line. If one model was to be suggested, it would be Res. 10-02 of IOTC. This resolution lists the data requirements in broad terms without going into specific technical details subject to detailed guidelines. It is a useful document to recall to Member parties their reporting obligations, and not least, to provide scientific institutes of Member parties a legal basis to obtain from the National Authorities the resources necessary to collect and elaborate the datasets required.

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<sup>1</sup> Example of longliners operating in IOTC area. The vessels of this fleet stay several months at sea and unload in different places, which complicate collection of logbooks.



## Section B - STEPS FORWARD

### 1 PROPOSED ROADMAP FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE GFCM-DCRF

The GFCM Secretariat will work on the technical inputs on the future DCRF coming from the following meeting and workshops:

1. SAC Sub-Committees (FAO HQs, Italy, 18-20 February 2013)
2. Workshop on fisheries data collection in the Adriatic Sea (Split, Croatia, 20-22 March 2013)
3. Workshop on fisheries data collection in the Western, Central and Eastern of Mediterranean Sea (Frascati, Italy, 25-27 March 2013)
4. 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the Scientific Advisory Committee (FAO HQs, Italy, 8-11 April 2013)
5. Workshop on fisheries data collection in the Black Sea (Varna, Bulgaria, 22-23 April 2013)

The outcomes of the discussions between National Focal Points, technical national experts, FAO regional projects and GFCM Secretariat taking place on those meetings will serve as a basis for the identification of gaps, priorities and actions to be undertaken in order to improve fisheries data collection in the GFCM area of convention, as well as concrete recommendations for the new DCRF. All the inputs will be summarized and linked to specific proposals for the modules of the new DCRF, and the completed document with the revised introductory parts and the summarized inputs will be submitted to the Validation meeting of the Task Force (Split, Croatia, 10-11 May 2013). Based on the outcomes of the Validation meeting, a proposal for the final steps for the adoption of the GFCM-DCRF is expected to be made on the 37<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (Split, Croatia, 13-17 May 2013).

## Annex 1

## Data requirements from other RFMOs - IOTC dataset collection

Mandate:

IOTC is mandated to manage tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas. The objective of the Commission is to promote cooperation among its Members with a view to ensuring, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilization of stocks covered by this Agreement and encouraging sustainable development of fisheries based on such stocks.

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
Statistical data – catch and effort	Nominal Catches	Estimates of total annual retained catches in live weight by area, species and type of fishery	IOTC species and sharks Longline/others fisheries	Mandatory	Specific form filled by CPC's and other parties fishing for IOTC species	Yearly for the previous year	To monitor the status of and changes in the stocks covered by the Agreement and to collect, analyse and disseminate scientific information, statistics of catches and fishing effort and other data useful for the conservation and management of these stocks (resolution 10/02). To calculate members contribution

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Discards	Estimates of discard levels (dead individuals) in live weight (or number) by IOTC Area, species and type of fishery	IOTC species, shark, Longline only: seabirds, turtles	Mandatory	Specific form filled by CPC's and other parties fishing for IOTC species	Yearly for the previous year	To reduce the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries vessels' and interactions with marine turtles (resolutions 09/06 et 10/06)
	Numbers of Craft	Total number of fishing crafts operated by type of fishery, type of craft and craft size by year	Fisheries targeting IOTC's species	Voluntary	Specific form filled by CPC's and other parties fishing for IOTC species	Yearly for the previous year	To manage fishing effort aimed at tunas and tuna-like species and to fight against illegal fishing (FSA-Annex I, Article 4)
	Catch and effort for Surface Fisheries	Catch by species in live weight and fishing effort by type of fishery by 1o grid area and month strata (extrapolated to annual catch)	IOTC's species and sharks	Mandatory	Specific form filled by CPC's and other parties fishing for IOTC species	Yearly for the previous year	To monitor the status of and changes in the stocks covered by the Agreement and to collect, analyse and disseminate scientific information, statistics of catches and fishing effort and other data useful for the conservation and management of these stocks (resolution 10/02)
	Catch and effort for longline Fisheries	Catch by species in number or live weight and effort in number of hooks set by 5o grid area and month strata (extrapolated to annual catch)	IOTC's species and sharks	Mandatory	Specific form filled by CPC's and other parties fishing for IOTC species	Yearly for the previous year	
	Catch and effort for Coastal Fisheries	Catch by species and fishing effort by type of fishery and geographic area	IOTC's species and sharks	Mandatory	Specific form filled by CPC's and other parties fishing for IOTC species	Yearly for the previous year	

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Supply vessels	Number and characteristics of supply vessels and number of days-at-sea by type of supply vessel by 1° grid area and month	-	Mandatory	Specific form filled by CPC's and other parties fishing for IOTC species	Yearly for the previous year	
	FAD	Total number and type of Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) set by purse seiners and supply vessels by quarter by fleet	-	Mandatory	Specific form filled by CPC's and other parties fishing for IOTC species	Yearly for the previous year	
Biological data	Fish length frequencies	Length data by species by type of fishery by 5° grid area by month	RFMO's species and sharks	Mandatory	Specific form filled by CPC's and other parties fishing for IOTC species	Yearly for the previous year	
Socio-economic data	Fish Prices	Average prices of fish per type of fish product (preservation, processing), weight units, type of currency, month and market	Main species	Voluntary	Specific form filled by CPC's and other parties fishing for IOTC species	Yearly for the previous year	To keep under review the economic and social aspects of the fisheries.
	Country Indicators	Set of indicators per type of indicator and year (e.g. GDP, OECD status, number of fishermen, contribution of fisheries to GDP, etc.)	-	Voluntary	-	Yearly for the previous year	

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
Compliance	IUU sights	A list of vessels presumed to have carrying out IUU fishing activities in the IOTC area of competence	-	Voluntary	List of vessels	Each year for the previous year and at any time	To fight against IUU fishing activities in the IOTC area of competence and to draw up a Draft IUU Vessels List. (resolution 11/03)
	Port inspection	The monitoring of the entire discharge or transshipment and include a cross-check between the quantities by species recorded in the prior notice of landing and the quantities by species landed or transhipped.	-	Mandatory	Port inspection report	Within three full working days of the completion of the inspection	To prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (resolution 10/11)
	Transshipment at-sea.	Observation of the compliance with the Resolution, and notably that the transhipped quantities are consistent with the reported catch. Operated by an observer on board.	For large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels and for carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments from these vessels at sea.	Mandatory	For CPCs: a report with the quantities by species transhipped, the list of the vessels which have transhipped and an assessment of the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers.	Yearly for the previous year	To prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing the and to collect catch data of such large scale long-line tuna to improve the scientific assessments of those stocks (resolution 12/05)

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Bigeye tuna statistical document programme	Comparison of import and export data for bigeye tuna.	Bigeye tuna caught by purse seiners and pole and line (bait) vessels and destined principally for the canneries in the Convention Area excluded.	Mandatory	Specific form (annex 3 of the resolution)	Twice a year For the period of July 1 - December 31 of the preceding year and October 1 for the period of January 1 - June 30 of the current year	For the elimination of IUU fishing operations (resolution 01/06)
	Active fleet	List of vessels that were active in the area.	Vessels fishing for tunas and swordfish and larger than 24 meters or less but fishing in waters outside the EEZ.	Mandatory	List	Yearly for the previous year	For implementing the limitation of fishing capacity (res 10/08).
	Foreign fleet	List of all foreign flag vessels to which licences have been issued	Foreign vessels fishing tunas and swordfish in the EEZ	Mandatory	List	Yearly for the previous year	To identify potential unreported fishing activities (res 10/08).

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Logbook	Aggregated data from recording system	Purse seine, longline, gillnet, pole and line, handline and trolling fishing vessels over 24 metres length overall and those under 24 metres if they fish outside the EEZs	Mandatory	Not specified	Each year	To record catch and effort fishing vessel (resolution 12/03).
Observer programme	Information collected by observers.	Record and report fishing activities, gear type, verify positions of the vessel; observe and estimate catches.	Fishing vessels over 24 metres length overall and those under 24 metres if they fish outside the EEZs	Mandatory	Observer report	Within 30 days of completion of each trip, observer provides a report to the CPCs of the vessel. The CPCs shall send within 150 days to CTOI	To help support the implementation of conservation and management measures as well as scientific research for tuna and tuna-like species (res 11/04).
	Observer scheme	Implementation of the regional observer scheme: number of vessels monitored and coverage achieved by gear type.	Fishing vessels over 24 metres length overall and those under 24 metres if they fish outside the EEZs	Mandatory	Report	Yearly for the previous year	

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
Other	Report of implementation	Annual statement of the actions taken with respect to IOTC conservation and management measures.	-	Mandatory	Statement	Yearly for the previous year	To verify that each member takes into account appropriate and effective tools and techniques to monitor the fishing activities and to gather the scientific information required for the purposes of the Agreement.



**Annex 2****Data requirements from other RFMOs - CCAMLR dataset collection**Mandate:

The CCAMLR is a multilateral response to potential threats to Antarctic marine ecosystems occurring as a result of increased commercial interest in Antarctic fisheries resources, including krill. The objective is the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources:

- prevention of decrease in the size of any harvested population to levels below those which ensure its stable recruitment. For this purpose its size should not be allowed to fall below a level close to that which ensures the greatest net annual increment;
- maintenance of the ecological relationships between harvested, dependent and related populations of Antarctic marine living resources and the restoration of depleted populations to the levels defined in sub-paragraph (a) above; and
- prevention of changes or minimisation of the risk of changes in the marine ecosystem which are not potentially reversible over two or three decades, taking into account the state of available knowledge of the direct and indirect impact of harvesting, the effect of the introduction of alien species, the effects of associated activities on the marine ecosystem and of the effects of environmental changes, with the aim of making possible the sustained conservation of Antarctic marine living resources.

The CAMLR Convention applies to all Antarctic populations of finfish, molluscs, crustacean and sea birds found south of the Antarctic Convergence. The marine resources managed by CCAMLR specifically exclude whales and seals, which are the subject of other conventions.

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
Fishery data - Catch and effort	Catch and effort report	Estimates of catch and effort: vessel information, description of the trip, fishing effort, catch data by species (number and green weight caught), incidental catch.	All fisheries All species All area	Mandatory	Each Contracting Party should obtain from each of its vessels its total catch of all species, including by-catch species, and total days and hours fished for that period and transmit the aggregated catch and days and hours fished for its vessels.	Daily, 5-day, 10-days or monthly function of fisheries	Data used to monitor, in near real-time, catches of target and by-catch species and effort deployed in the fisheries and to estimate of the date upon which the total allowable catch is likely to be reached for that season.
	Fine-Scale Catch and Effort Data Reporting System	Estimates of catch and effort haul-by-haul and from each single fine-scale grid rectangle (0.5° latitude by 1° longitude) in which fishing occurs: haul identification, gear, fishing operations, catch data by species (number and green weight caught), and incidental catch.	All fisheries All species All area except for waters adjacent to the Kerguelen, Crozet and the Prince Edward Islands.	Mandatory	Each Contracting Party shall obtain from each of its vessels the data required to complete the CCAMLR fine-scale catch and effort data form.	Monthly	Data used to characterize fisheries, quantify catches of target and by-catch species and incidental catches, estimate fishery and biological parameters and assess fish stocks.
	Fine-Scale Biological Data Reporting System	Representative samples of length composition measurements of the target species and by-catch species from each single fine-scale grid rectangle (0.5° latitude by 1° longitude) in which fishing occurs.	All fisheries All species All area except for waters adjacent to the Kerguelen, Crozet and the Prince Edward Islands.	Mandatory	Collected by observers using observer data forms or by Flag States on a haul-by-haul basis	Monthly	

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
Scientific observer data	Information collected by observers.	Information on the gear configuration (including measures to reduce incidental mortality of seabirds and marine mammals), fishing operations (including catch composition), biological measurements of target and by-catch species, details of fish tagging and tag-recaptures, vessel sightings and data on indicators of vulnerable marine ecosystems.	Fisheries for icefish and toothfish: 100% coverage by an observer. Krill fishery, coverage of 50%.	Mandatory	Specific form defined as logbook data	Not later than one month after the completion of the observer trip	One of the most important sources of scientific information. For assessing the impact of fishing on the ecosystem, and for developing approaches to reducing the impact of fishing on the ecosystem by collecting data on the effectiveness of mitigation measures.
Fishery survey data	Information collected during fishery survey.	Fine-scale catch, effort and biological data from trawl surveys	All species, all area except for waters adjacent to the Kerguelen and Crozet Islands and to the Prince Edward Islands	Mandatory	Specific form	On completion of each survey	To assess the impact of fishing on the ecosystem.

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
VME registry	Quantity of vulnerable marine ecosystems (indicator organisms).	Quantification of any benthic (bottom-dwelling) organism listed in the CCAMLR VME Taxa Classification Guide.	All exploratory fisheries for <i>Dissostichus spp.</i>	Mandatory if five or more VME (indicator units) recovered within one line segment, Flag state responsibility	Notification	At each recovery	To implement the precautionary approach for managing bottom fisheries with respect to VMEs due to the difficulty in acquiring data on their location, extent and risk of significant adverse impacts
Marine debris data	Beach survey data collection	Information on marine debris collected in beach surveys (type, size...).	Several coastal sites in the Convention Area	Voluntary	Specific form during specific survey	After each survey	To monitor marine debris and its impact on marine biota
	Marine mammal entanglement	Information on marine mammal entanglement: entangling material, severity of entanglement, age and sex of animals, location of observation.	-	Voluntary	Specific form	Not specify	
	Seabird colony debris data collection	Information on marine debris associated with seabird colonies: debris item, position.	Several coastal sites in the Convention Area.	Voluntary	Specific form during specific survey	After each survey	
	Hydrocarbon soiling data recording	Information on hydrocarbon soiling on seabirds and marine mammal: age of animals, soiling extend, removed.	Several coastal sites in the Convention Area.	Voluntary	Specific form	Not specify	

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
CEMP data	Ecosystem Monitoring Programme	Study of the effect of harvesting on dependent species. Several parameters are measured for each dependant species like over-winter survival; length of the first incubation shift; size of breeding population; breeding success...	Dependant species concerned: crabeater and Antarctic fur seals, Adélie, chinstrap, gentoo and macaroni penguins, Antarctic and Cape petrels and black-browed albatross. Two sets of sites concerned.	Voluntary	Specific form during specific survey	After each survey	1/ To detect and record significant changes in critical components of the ecosystem to serve as a basis for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources; 2/ To distinguish between changes due to harvesting of commercial species and changes due to environmental variability.
Compliance data	Inspection data	Port and at-sea inspections of vessels fishing in the Convention Area	All fishing vessels carrying <i>Dissostichus spp.</i> and at least 50% of fishing vessels carrying species other than <i>Dissostichus spp.</i> , that were harvested in the Convention Area	Mandatory	Port inspection report	At each inspection	To combat IUU fishing activities
	Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data	Reports on the location of vessels operating in the Convention Area.	-	Mandatory	Direct reporting which uses Inmarsat and Argos satellite systems or indirect reporting which occurs via encrypted and unencrypted emails containing	In real time with direct method and within 10 days of the vessel departing the	

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
					North Atlantic Format (NAF) data.	Convention Area using the indirect method.	
	Vessel licensing	Information on vessels to attribute licenses: name, port of registry, period of fishing, areas, subareas or division of fishing, target species, gear type, international radio call sign.	-	Mandatory	Notification	Within seven days of issue.	
	Vessel movements	Information on the movements of vessels into, out of and between subareas and divisions of the Convention Area.	-	Mandatory	Notification by each flag state or each vessel.	Within 24 hours of each activity	
	Transshipments	Information on transshipment operations within the Convention Area: vessel details, proposed time and position, products to be transshipped.	-	Mandatory	Notification by each flag state or each vessel.	At least 72 hours before	
	IUU Sighting	Details on possible IUU vessels in the Convention Area	-	Voluntary	Report	-	
	Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)	Information concerning the landing and trade details	For Patagonian toothfish ( <i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i> ) and Antarctic toothfish ( <i>Dissostichus mawsoni</i> )	Mandatory	CCAMLR online information system	In real time	To issue and validate the catch, export and re-export documentation which must accompany toothfish throughout the trade cycle.

## ANNEX 3

## Data requirements from other RFMOs - NAFO dataset collection

Mandate:

NAFO's objective is to contribute through consultation and cooperation to the optimum utilisation, rational management and conservation of the fishery resources of the NAFO Convention Area. NAFO is responsible for the most fishery resources of the Northwest Atlantic except salmon, tunas/marlins, whales, and sedentary species (e.g. shellfish.)

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
National catches and landings	Catch and effort	Annual compilation of information on national catches and landings: annual catches (live weight) by species, subareas, country, and year; monthly catch and effort information by year, country, gear, tonnage, main species, division, and year.	-	Mandatory	Specific form for reporting statistics.	Yearly for the previous year	Used for statistical purpose within NAFO and reported on STATLANT 21 database.
Catch reporting	Catch on entry (COE)	Quantity of catch on board by species upon entry into the Regulatory Area	-	Mandatory	By vessel and transmit to their FMC (fisheries monitoring centre) to send immediately the reports to the Executive Secretary in the format prescribed	At least six hours in advance	To compare the accumulated reported catch at the quota allocated for each Contracting Party

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Catch on exit (COX)	Quantity of catch onboard by species upon exit from the Regulatory Area.	-	Mandatory	By vessel and transmit to their FMC (fisheries monitoring centre) to send immediately the reports to the Executive Secretary in the format prescribed	At least six hours in advance	
	Catch report (CAT)	Quantity of catch of all species of the day preceding the report, by Division, including nil catch returns.	-	Mandatory	By vessel and transmit to their FMC (fisheries monitoring centre) to send immediately the reports to the Executive Secretary in the format prescribed	Daily	
	Catch on board (COB)	Catch retained onboard by species and by Division since last CAT report	Vessel fishing shrimp in Division 3L	Mandatory	By vessel and transmit to their FMC (fisheries monitoring centre) to send immediately the reports to the Executive Secretary in the format prescribed	One hour prior to crossing the boundary of Division 3L	



Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Transshipment (TRA)	Report on quantities to be on-loaded (receiving vessel) or off-loaded (donor vessel), for each transshipment.	-	Mandatory	By vessel and transmit to their FMC (fisheries monitoring centre) to send immediately the reports to the Executive Secretary in the format prescribed	At least 24 hours in advance	
	Port of landing (POR)	Report (receiving vessel) on catch onboard to be landed, for each landing after transshipment.	-	Mandatory	By vessel and transmit to their FMC (fisheries monitoring centre) to send immediately the reports to the Executive Secretary in the format prescribed	At least 24 hours in advance	
Catch and fishing effort reporting		Provisional catches by species and stock area, and provisional fishing days	3M shrimp fishery	Mandatory	Report by Contracting Parties	Monthly	To monitor the quotas and TACs of Contracting Parties.
Compliance	Vessel licensing	A list of the vessels which it has authorized to operate in the Regulatory Area.	-	Mandatory	Electronically in the format prescribed	From time to time no later than 30 days following any change to the list.	To take account of the fishing opportunities available to each Contracting Party in the Regulatory Area.

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	VMS data	Continuous reporting of position and hail reports	-	Mandatory	By vessel and transmit to their FMC (fisheries monitoring centre) to send the VMS data reports to the Executive Secretary.	No less frequently than once an hour	For search and rescue or for the purpose of maritime safety.
	At-sea Inspection	Control on-board of position and catches with the current information available	-	Mandatory	Surveillance Report	Within 10 days of the inspection vessel's return to port and if there is an infringement	To monitor compliance
	Port Inspection	The monitoring of the entire discharge or transshipment in the port.	-	Mandatory	Port State Control inspection form	Without delay	To monitor compliance
	Sightings and Identifications of non Contracting Party vessels	Details on possible IUU vessels in the Regulatory Area	Inspectors	Mandatory	Surveillance report	Within one day	To promote compliance by non-Contracting Party vessels and to prevent, deter and eliminate fishing activities by non-Contracting Party vessels.

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
Observer data		Daily activity of the vessel: catch reports by species and subarea, and haul-by-haul information.	-	Mandatory	Observer record	Within 30 days following completion of a deployment	To monitor compliance with the CEM. To perform such scientific work as the Fisheries Commission may request.
Research survey		Research Plan including the purpose, location and the dates during which the vessel will be engaged as a research vessel.	All vessels authorized to conduct research	Mandatory	Notification	Seven days prior to the commencement of a fishery research period	To verify the scientific interest of exploratory fisheries

## ANNEX 4

## Data requirements from other RFMOs - ICCAT dataset collection

**Mandate**

ICCAT is responsible for the conservation of tunas and tuna-like species (the *Scombriformes* with the exception of the families *Trichiuridae* and *Gempylidae* and the genus *Scomber*) in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas. ICCAT was established with a mutual interest to maintain the populations of these fishes at levels which will permit the maximum sustainable catch for food and other purposes. ICCAT undertakes a range of work used for the study and management of these species: research on biometry, ecology, oceanography with a principal focus on the effects of fishing on stock abundance.

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
Statistical data on biology and catch/effort	Fleet Characteristics	Number of fishing vessels by size classes, gear and flag, and, where possible, by EEZ and High Seas	-	Mandatory	ICCAT standard electronic form	Yearly for the previous year	For the assessment and management of the resources aimed at maintaining the populations of these species at levels that allow a maximum sustainable yield (Art-IX in ICCAT Convention and Rec. 05-09 and Res. 66-01)
	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Nominal annual catch of tuna, tuna-like species and sharks, by region, gear, flag and species, and, where possible, by EEZ and High Seas. Catches should be reported in metric tons or in kilograms, round (live) weight.	-	Mandatory	ICCAT standard electronic form	Yearly for the previous year	
	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Catch and effort statistics by area, gear, flag, species and by month.	-	Mandatory	ICCAT standard electronic form	Yearly for the previous year	

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Size samples (Task II)	Actual size frequencies of fish sampled by area, gear, flag, species and by month.	-	Mandatory	ICCAT standard electronic form	Yearly for the previous year	
	Catch estimated by size	Catch-at-size data for bluefin, albacore, yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas and swordfish, by gear, sampling area and by month or quarters, and for swordfish by sex and by 5x5 degree squares if possible.	-	Mandatory	ICCAT standard electronic form	Yearly for the previous year	
	Size sampling from farms (Task II)	Bluefin tuna size frequencies obtain in farm events	Bluefin tuna farming	Mandatory	ICCAT standard electronic form	Yearly for the previous year	
	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Same information as Tasks I and 2	Sport and/or recreational fisheries, and especially if taking E-BFT	Mandatory	ICCAT standard electronic form (Tasks 1 and 2)	Yearly for the previous year	
	Turtle information	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	-	Mandatory	No format yet developed	Yearly for the previous year	
	By-catch and discard data	Same information as Tasks I and 2	-	Mandatory	ICCAT standard electronic form (Task 1 and 2)	Yearly for the previous year	

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Tagging declaration	Tagging surveys or summary of tagging (conventional and electronic) activities, release and recovery data associated with conventional tagging activities, release data associated with electronic tagging activities.	-	Voluntary	ICCAT standard electronic form	Yearly for the previous year	For stock assessment and allows the monitoring of migrations, growth and stock of species
Observer data	Domestic observer programs	Information on the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive), seabird incidental catch, by-catch and discard data.	-	Mandatory	No specific format	Not specify	To adopt for the silky shark conservation and management measures similar to those adopted for other vulnerable shark species (rec 11-08)
	Report on structure and design of domestic observer programme	Information on the structure and design of their domestic observer programs and the coverage level achieved by each fishery.	-	Mandatory	No format yet developed	Yearly for the previous year	To establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs (Rec 10-10)

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Transshipment	The quantities by species transhipped, the list of the LSTLVs registered in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels that have transhipped during the previous year, a report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier.	Transshipments from large scale tuna longline vessels	Mandatory	For the report, no specific format  Transshipment declaration	Report: Yearly for the previous year  Declaration: within 24 hours of the completed transshipment	To supervise transshipment from large scale tuna longline vessels (Rec. 06-11)
Compliance	Vessel record	List of vessels of 20 m or greater operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	Vessels of 20 meters or greater that are authorized to fish in the Convention area	Mandatory	Specific form	Before the vessels begin operations in the Convention area	To fight against illegal fishing and to better manage the fishing fleets that operate in the Convention area (rec 11-12, 11-03, 98-08, 11-03, 11-01, 11-18, 02-21, 01-21, res 94-09)
	Vessels targeting northern albacore	List of vessels participating in a directed fishery for northern albacore in the ICCAT Convention area.	Directed fishery for northern albacore	Mandatory	Specific form	Each year	
	Transshipments	List of vessels authorized to receive transshipments in the ICCAT area	Carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments from their large-scale tuna longliners in the ICCAT Convention area.	Mandatory	Specific form	As soon as possible	

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Vessels authorized to catch Mediterranean swordfish	List of all fishing vessels authorised to fish actively for swordfish in the Mediterranean Sea, including sport and recreational vessels.	Fishing vessels which fish actively for swordfish in the Mediterranean Sea.	Mandatory	Specific form	Each year	
	Vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline and harpoon fishing in the Mediterranean	Information on the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year.	Vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries or harpoon fishing for highly migratory pelagic species in the Mediterranean during the preceding year.	Mandatory	Specific form	Yearly for the previous year	
	Vessels authorized to operate in bigeye and yellowfin fisheries	List of vessels authorized to operate in bigeye and yellowfin fisheries	Vessels of 20m LOA or greater fish for bigeye tuna and/or yellowfin tuna.	Mandatory	Specific form	Each year	
		List of vessels having fished bigeye and yellowfin in previous year	Vessels fished for bigeye and or yellowfin in the previous year.	Mandatory	Specific form	Yearly for the previous year	
	Chartering	Information on vessel chartering	Vessels operate under a charter arrangement	Mandatory	Specific form	When the chartering agreement is made	
	IUU vessels	Available information on vessels presumed to have carried out IUU fishing activities in the ICCAT Convention area.	-	Mandatory	Specific form	At any time	



Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	ICCAT Statistical Documents	Information on quantity imported: gear, point of export, area of catch and type of product	-	Mandatory	ICCAT Statistical Document Report	Twice a year for the periods covering the first and second half of the previous year.	
	Port inspection	Control of quantity landed or transhipped	-	Mandatory	Inspection form	Within 10 days of inspection.	
	Compliance reporting tables	Initial quotas/catch limits, balances, and catches taken.	-	Mandatory	the compliance form	Yearly for the previous year	
Bluefin tuna	Vessels catching eastern bluefin tuna	List of vessels authorized to catch eastern bluefin tuna	-	Mandatory	Specific form	Each year	The management of bluefin tuna in the east Atlantic and the Mediterranean (eastern stock) (rec 10-04, 06-07, 11-20)
	Vessels fishing E-BFT	List of the catching vessels included in the ICCAT record that have fished for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean in the preceding fishing year.	-	Mandatory	Specific form	Yearly for the previous year	

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Other authorized bluefin tuna vessels	List of other authorized bluefin tuna vessels all other fishing vessels (i.e. catching vessels excluded) authorized to operate for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea.	-	Mandatory	Specific form	Each year	
	Tuna Farms	Name and number of the farming facility, names and addresses of the owners and/or operators, geographic location and capacity (in tons).	-	Mandatory	Specific form	As soon as possible	
	Farming reports	Amounts of bluefin tuna transferred to cages for each farming facility, as well as the quantities marketed by origin and an estimate of the growth and mortality.	-	Mandatory	Specific form	Yearly for the previous year	
	Quantities transferred to cages	Total amounts caged  Caging declaration	-	Mandatory	Specific form	Information on total caging: each year for the previous year. Caging declarations: within one week of caging.	

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Size sampling data	Size sampling from harvesting at farms	-	Mandatory	Specific form - complement to the Task II	Yearly for the previous year	
	Carry-over of caged fish	Carry-over declaration in the case where harvesting operations are not completed before a fixed date.	-	Mandatory	Specific form	15 days after the start of the purse seine fishing season	
	Joint fishing operations	Information on operations between two or more catching vessels where the catch of one catching vessel is attributed to one or more other catching vessels in accordance with an allocation key.	-	Mandatory	Specific form	At least ten days before the start of the operation	
	Traps	List of traps authorized to fish bluefin tuna and quantities taken by traps	-	Mandatory	Specific form	Each year except for quantities as soon as possible after the harvesting of the fish	
	Catch reports	Monthly and weekly catches by vessel: catch amount, including nil catch returns; the date and the location (latitude and longitude) of the catches; the number of days in the Plan Area.	-	Mandatory	Specific form	Every week (weekly data) and every month (monthly data)	

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	Ports authorized	List of ports authorized for bluefin tuna transshipment and/or landings	-	Mandatory	Specific form	Each year	
	Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS)	VMS message	Vessels over 15 metres authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna	Mandatory	in conformity with the North Atlantic Format (N.A.F)	At least every six hours	
Others	Interim reports of the catches of southern albacore	Monthly catches of southern albacore	-	Mandatory	-	3/year for the previous four months	To implement measures to improve the southern albacore stock to MSY levels (Rec 11-05)
	Report on development of SWO fisheries	Information on the history of its swordfish fishing and a development/management plan of its swordfish fishery.	-	Mandatory	No form	Once	To maintain the swordfish stock at a level that could produce MSY (re 10-02)
	Trade data	Information on vessels, fattening farms, species, catch areas, product weight and points of export.	-	Mandatory	Specific form	Yearly for the previous year	To control tuna trade (Rec 06-13)
FAD	Management plans for the use of Fish Aggregating Devices	Number of FAD to be deployed per purse seine and per FAD type, FAD design characteristics (a description), FAD markings and identifiers	Purse seine and bait boat vessels fishing for bigeye and yellowfin tunas in association with objects.	Mandatory	Format contained in Annex 2 of Rec. 11-01	Each year for the next year	To contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of the bigeye and yellowfin tuna fishery (Rec 11-01)

Dataset	Type of data	Description	Specific Scope	Type of report	Reporting tool	Frequency of submission	Why this data is collected?
	closed area/season in the Gulf of Guinea	Report on their implementation of the area/time closure for fishing for, or supported activities to fish for bigeye and yellowfin tunas in association with objects that could affect fish aggregation,	Purse seine or baitboat fisheries, or any fisheries which may use FADs in the Gulf of Guinea.	Mandatory	No specific form	Each year	To contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of the bigeye and yellowfin tuna fishery (Rec 11-01)
Port sampling		Species composition, landings by species, length composition, and weights. Biological samples suitable for determining life history collected as practicable	-	Mandatory	Not yet defined	Yearly for the previous year	To collect fishery data for bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack tunas that are caught in the geographical area of the area/time closure (Rec 11-01).