

Annual Fishing / Capacity Management / FAD Management Plans for Tropical Tunas

Brazil

Fishing Plan Year: 2023

1. Introduction

Brazil hereby provides its Fishing and Capacity Management Plan for Tropical Tunas for 2023 in accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT replacing Recommendation 21-01 on a multi-annual conservation and management programme for tropical tunas* (Rec. 21-01), paragraphs 20, 21, 22a. The annual fishing and capacity management plan for tropical tunas was developed by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA).

In Brazil, the tropical tunas catches are composed by a range of fishing gears, such as purse seiner, longline, handline and baitboat. The majority of the catch are composed by small-scale vessels and more artisanal sectors in the tropical western Atlantic Ocean. Brazil currently does not have agreements with foreign vessels for tuna fishing and neither allow foreign vessels landing in national ports.

2. Details of fishing plan – for those with >1,000 t average catch

| | <i>ICCAT Requirement (per Rec. 22-01)</i> | <i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i> | <i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i> | <i>Note</i> |
|----|--|--|---|--|
| 1. | Catch limits (Part II) | According to the Rec. 22-01 and paragraph 4b ¹ , the catch limit reference for BET for Brazil is 6,043 t. In 2023, Brazil will properly apply a yearly catch limit adjustment for BET set to 5,441.97 t conforming to paragraph 10. | The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture set the 2023 annual catch limit for BET in Brazil in 5,441.97 t. | Due to the recent change of government in Brazil (1 January), with a new administrative structure for national fisheries management, catch regulations will be published soon. |
| 2. | Capacity management measures (Part III) | <p>a) Prohibited since 2019, the Government issued new fishing licenses, including building new fishing vessels targeting tropical tunas (BET, YFT and SKJ).</p> <p>b) Limited the fishing area for purse-seiners inside the South/Southeast regions of the EEZ since 2011.</p> <p>c) Established that the authorization to fishing tunas with HL in associated schools are exclusive, i.e. vessels that are authorized to fish with such a permit cannot have additional fishing license in Brazil.</p> | <p>a) Ordinance from the SAP/MAPA No. 89, established on 9 May 2019 replaced by Ordinance SAP/MAPA No. 643, of 24 March 2022.</p> <p>b) Normative Instruction No. 10 MPA/MMA of 10 June 2011.</p> <p>c) Interministerial Ordinance SG-PR/MMA No. 59A, of 09th November 2018. Ordinance 5,174, of 4 November 2019.</p> | |

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| | | <p>Since 2018, the fleet operating under this fishing modality (with HL in associated schools) it was limited in a total of 250 vessels to fish in the EEZ and international waters. Currently there are 214 active vessels and the fishing authority is in process of regulating others until they reach the maximum quantity allowed (e.g., 250 vessels).</p> | | |
| 3. | Management of FADs and FAD closure(s) (Part IV) | <p>Since 2018, Brazil prohibits the use of FADs for tuna fishing and fishing in the vicinity of oceanographic buoys at distances of less than 200m and tying fishing vessels to oceanographic buoys in the EEZ and in the international waters.</p> | <p>Interministerial Ordinance SG-PR/MMA No. 59A of 9 November 2018.</p> | |
| 4. | Control Measures, including planned trials of electronic observers (Part V) | <p>a) Limits the amount of bycatch of authorized fishing vessels with handline in associated schools to 20% of the total catch (it prevents using the fishing license to other fishing modalities).</p> <p>b) All fishing vessels authorized for tropical tuna equal or >10m are continually monitored by VMS.</p> <p>c) All vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas shall record their catches in logbooks after each fishing trip and send them to the fishing authority. Added to it, the fishing industry shall report to the fishing authority the total weight data per species from your product received monthly, according to each vessel in a specific form.</p> <p>d) Owners and Masters of fishing vessels holding a Brazilian fishing license for tropical tunas shall be requested by the fishing authority to receive onboard observers.</p> <p>e) Brazil will deliver an EM pilot project funded by GEF-Mar1 in 2023.</p> | <p>a) Interministerial Ordinance SG-PR/MMA No. 59A of 9 November 2018.</p> <p>b) Normative Instruction SEAP/MMA/MD No. 02, de 4 September 2006. Ordinance SAP/MAPA No. 89 of 9 May 2019 replaced by Ordinance SAP/MAPA No. 643, of 24 March 2022. Interministerial Ordinance SG-PR/MMA No. 59A, of 9 November 2018.</p> <p>c) Normative Instruction MPA No. 05 of 18 June 2013. Normative Instruction MPA No. 20, of 10 September 2014 and Normative Instruction MPA No. 05 of 18 June 2013. Normative Instruction No. 51, 24 October 2019.</p> <p>d) Joint Normative Instruction SEAP/MMA No. 1, de 20 September 2006.</p> <p>e) MOU SAP/MAPA, FUNBIO and MMA, No. 140/2021.</p> | |

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| | | <p>f) Brazil authorizes “catching vessels” and will continue to submit the lists of authorized vessels >20m that will participate in the fishery in 2023 in accordance with ST01.</p> | | |
| <p>5.</p> | <p>Other information / measures to be taken</p> | <p>a) Brazil will transition from paper-based logbooks to electronic format for PS, LL, HL and BB in 2023.</p> <p>b) The fisheries authority in Brazil will close the BET fishing season once the catch limits are reached and inform ICCAT based on logbooks data and fishing industry processing monitoring.</p> <p>c) The list of Statistical Validators will be updated on ICCAT databases.</p> | | |

CAPACITY TABLE

| TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| | | | <i>Number of Vessels</i> | | | | | | <i>Total Estimated Capacity</i> | | | | | <i>Unit of capacity used</i> |
| Type | <i>2018</i> | <i>2019</i> | <i>2020</i> | <i>2021</i> | <i>2022</i> | <i>2023</i> | <i>Estimated best catch rate per unit (t)</i> | <i>2018</i> | <i>2019</i> | <i>2020</i> | <i>2021</i> | <i>2022</i> | <i>2023</i> | |
| Purse seiner over 40m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purse seiner between 20 and 40m | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Purse seiners less than 20m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Longliner over 40m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Longliner between 20 and 40m | 37 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | | | | | | | | |
| Longliner less than 20m | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | | | | | | | | |
| For Capacity Expansion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baitboat | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | | | | | | | | |
| Other gears (specify) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LL Surf | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | | | | | | | | |
| Handline (<i>fishing in associated school</i>) | 227 | 227 | 227 | 250 | 250 | 250 | | | | | | | | |
| Total fishing capacity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quota | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial quota (BET) | | | 6,043 | 6,043 | 6,043 | 6,043 | | | | | | | | |
| Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total adjusted quota (if applicable) | | | | | | 5,441.97 | | | | | | | | |

Country expectations

Brazil has a tuna and tuna-like small-scale fleet with high socioeconomic importance for artisanal and small-scale fishing communities in northeast and southeast Brazil. Since 2019, the emission of new fishing licenses are prohibited by the Government, including licenses for building new fishing boats, for any modality of fishing methods targeting tunas or tuna-like species, except vessels authorized to fish with handline (already frozen at 250 boats, by Ordinance 59A), complying with control rules and SCRS advices based on the agreed the *Recommendation by ICCAT to replace Recommendation 16-01 by ICCAT on a multi-annual conservation and management programme for tropical tunas* [Rec. 19-02] updated by Rec. 21-01 and replaced by the *Recommendation by ICCAT replacing Recommendation 21-01 on a multi-annual conservation and management programme for tropical tunas* [Rec. 22-01]. In light of the above and in the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries declared by United Nations General Assembly and in accordance to the ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities, Brazil is highly committed to the sustainable management of tunas and tuna-like species as well with the well-being of small scale fishing communities. For this reason, Brazil highlights the intention to develop its fishery for tropical tunas in the near future, mainly by expanding its artisanal fishery with handline, in a progressive and gradual manner, in conformity with international law and its special provisions needed for developing coastal States.