



SIOFA | APSOI

Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement
Accord relatif aux Pêches dans le Sud de l'Océan Indien

10th Annual Meeting of the SIOFA Scientific Committee (SC10)

Concarneau, France, 17-26 March 2025

SC-10-INFO-01-**Rev1**

Guidelines for the submission of Annual National Reports to the SIOFA Scientific Committee

The SIOFA Secretariat

Document type	Administrative paper <input type="checkbox"/> Working paper <input type="checkbox"/> Information paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Distribution	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Closed session document ² <input type="checkbox"/>
Abstract	
The SIOFA Secretariat regularly provides the current (2024) Guidelines for the submission of Annual National Reports to the SIOFA Scientific Committee, so that these can be further discussed at the 10 th annual meeting of the SIOFA Scientific Committee.	

¹ Restricted documents may contain confidential information. Please do not distribute restricted documents in any form without the explicit permission of the SIOFA Secretariat and the data owner(s)/provider(s).

² Documents available only to members invited to closed sessions.

Guidelines for the submission of Annual National Reports to the SIOFA Scientific Committee

Rev[910](#), adopted at SIOFA SC[910](#) - Original source: SC2 Report, Annex F

1. Purpose of annual national reports

Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties and participating fishing entities shall submit national reports to the Scientific Committee (SC) on an annual basis at least 30 days before its annual meeting in order to keep the SC informed, in a concise format, of their fishing, research and management activities over the previous year. (Ref CMM 2021/02 paragraph 9)

Such annual reports do not replace data submissions under any CMM developed for the collection, reporting, verification and exchange of data; nor do they replace submission of detailed scientific papers.

- Catch and effort data should still be submitted to the SIOFA Secretariat in accordance with data submission standards and procedures.
- Detailed information or scientific analyses on aspects of fisheries should continue to be presented in specific scientific papers to SC meetings.

The SC may review these guidelines periodically and update them as required to take into account new reporting requirements established under CMMs or other best practice standards.

It is proposed that national reports submitted to the SIOFA SC be made publicly available on the SIOFA website once available.

2. Template for the submission of National Reports

Annual national reports should include the following sections of specific relevance to the work of the Scientific Committee. Table templates are provided in Annex 2, and can be used for reporting in each section. Examples have been added to this version of the document following the recommendations of SC7 (see [SC7 Report](#), para 63).

2.1. Description of fisheries

A general overview description of the fisheries of the flag state concerned over the previous five years, providing summarised information on:

- Fleet composition (number of vessels by gear type and size and how this has changed by year).
- Summary tables of effort (trawl fisheries - hours trawled, longline fisheries - number of hooks set, other gears-units appropriate to the gear) and total catches by year, gear-type,

season and area³. With respect to area, data should be provided, at a minimum, by the sub-areas at annex 1 of these guidelines.

- Brief description of significant changes and new developments in fisheries over the past year.
- A map of fishing activities, at an appropriate temporal and spatial resolution.

Example:

In the SIOFA convention area (CA), two different fishery types of Japanese vessels have operated discontinuously for 45 years (1977-2021) (Fig. 1). i.e. trawl fisheries and bottom longline fisheries. Fig. 1 shows that the number of vessels (trawl and bottom longline fisheries) operated in the SIOFA CA during 1977-2021 (3 vessels maximum). Table 1 shows [that] the number of vessels and their total tonnages (trawl and bottom longline fisheries) that operated in the SIOFA CA in recent 7 years (2015-2021).

From National Report of Japan (2022), [SC-07-13](#)

2.2. Catch, effort and CPUE summaries

Overall summary figures of trends in nominal effort, retained catch (tonnes or kilograms as appropriate), bycatch (tonnes or kilograms as appropriate), ~~and~~ discards (tonnes or kilograms as appropriate) and CPUE in the SIOFA Area over the history of the fishery, including:

- Trends in nominal fishing effort by gear type over time.
- Trends in catch by species for the main target, bycatch, associated and depended species.⁴
- Trends in nominal CPUE by gear type for the main species contributing to catches. Where feasible, provide standardized CPUE for key species.
- Report catch of sharks at the species level or, if not available, at the finest taxonomical resolution possible

Example:

Since 2012, Australian vessels in the SIOFA Area have been restricted to fishing within the 1999–2009 Australian fishing footprint (Figure 1), and to the average annual level of catch (1100 t) within that same period. Three Australian flagged vessels fished using demersal longlines in the SIOFA Area in 2021. The vessels recorded 109,769 demersal longline hooks (100 sets) (Table 2). One Australian-flagged vessel used both midwater otter trawl and crustacean pots in 2021. The vessel recorded 1.5 hours of trawling and 51 crustacean pots. The trend in trawl effort and the number of active vessels between 2005 and 2021 is presented in Figure 2. Potting gears were permitted in 2021 following an update to Australia’s bottom fishing impact assessment and the number of pots set in 2021 is presented in Figure 2.

From Australia’s Annual Report (2022), [SC-07-14](#)

³ These guidelines recognise that, where appropriate, data confidentiality will be maintained as it relates to the application of relevant national legislation.

⁴ A table of relevant scientific names and associated common English name should be provided in an annex to report.

2.3. Fisheries data collection and research activities

Brief description of the fisheries data collection systems implemented, and the research and assessment activities conducted, including:

- Description of the statistical data collection systems in use, and how these have changed or been improved over the past year.
- Description of fisheries sampling programs or surveys conducted, scientific analyses and stock assessments undertaken, or other relevant research activities conducted.
- Information on tagging programs, including tag releases and overlap statistics by Management Area and by trip, where available.
- Information on other SIOFA-related research activities over the past year and future research plans.

Example:

EU data are obtained from different sources: Logbook data (provided to SIOFA in accordance with SIOFA CMM 2021/02), declaration system, records from the master and scientific observation, when available.

C2 and observer logbook data are collected in an Excel spreadsheet and processed at the IEO (Spanish Institute of Oceanography) for storage in a linked Access database. Analysis of the data are made using R.

From National Report of the European Union (2022), [SC-07-16](#)

2.4. VME Thresholds

(for bottom fishing activity only)

- Describe threshold levels for encounters with VMEs and any move-on protocols
- Report VME indicator taxa captures at the species level and, if not available, finest taxonomical resolution possible
- For operations that exceeded the pre-determined VME threshold, provided details of the VME taxa observed including (wet) weight, number of taxa, the corresponding effort information and total weight of catch of the operation; and any action taken in respect of the relevant site.

Example:

In 2021, flagged vessels adhered to the VME encounter threshold established in CMM 20/01 Interim Bottom Fishing Measures section 12(b).

Table 3: Threshold levels for VME encounters and move-on protocols in areas other than BPAs for Cook Islands vessels

Gear/fishery	Thresholds	Move-on protocols
Trawl (CMM 20/01-12b)	More than 60 kg of live corals and/or 300 Kg of sponges in any tow.	For bottom or mid-water trawling, or fishing with any other net – two miles either side of a trawl track extended by two (2) nautical miles at each end;

In 2021 a total of 336 bottom trawl shots were carried out by Cook Islands vessels, and based on provisional data from limited observer reports, no shots breached the VME threshold.

From National Report – Cook Islands (2022), [SC-07-17](#)

2.5. Biological sampling and length/age composition of catches

- Overview summary of the coverage of biological and size-frequency sampling conducted.
- Simple summary table or figure showing length and/or age-frequency distribution of the target species by gear, and how this has changed over the past five years.

Example:

Since 2017 biological and size composition sampling by species are conducted by scientific observers on board the EU-Spanish vessels.

Table 12 below shows the biological sampling information of the species in 2021 when more than 100 specimens have been sampled. Information about sex and maturity is also available. Macrourid length measures are made to the Total length and additionally Anal length.

From National Report of the European Union (2022), [SC-07-16](#)

2.6. Description of data verification mechanisms

Brief description of data verification mechanisms used. For example:

- Position verification through VMS.
- Scientific observer programs to collect verification data on catch, effort, catch composition (target and non-target) discards and other details of fishing operations.
- Vessel trip, landing and transshipment reports; and
- Port sampling.

The data verification process should address:

- Data completeness
- Data consistency (e.g., are tows or lines length of realistic values? are tows duration/gear soaking times accurate?)
- Data accuracy (e.g., are species identifications verified? what is the process to verify spatial accuracy?)

Example:

Commercial fisheries data (logbook) are verified by Japan Overseas Fishing Association (JOFA) and Fishery Agency of Japan. Fisheries Agency of Japan also verifies locations of vessels through Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). Scientific observer data started in 2017 are verified by Fisheries Agency of Japan and FRI (formally NRIFS) in Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency. Exploratory fishing data are verified by Japan Marine Fishery Resources Research Centre (JAMARC), whose current name is Marine Fisheries Research and Development Centre (also JAMARC) in FRA.

From National Report of Japan (2022), [SC-07-13](#)

2.7. Summary of observer and port sampling programs

- Brief description of observer and port sampling programs conducted, and how these have changed or been improved over the past year and any problems encountered during the previous year.
- Information on observer programme design and coverage rates achieved and the type of data collected.
- Information on the level of observer coverage focused on recording bycatch of seabirds, marine mammals, reptiles and other species of concern.
- Reporting of observed bycatch by species and fishery for all seabirds, marine mammals, reptiles and other species of concern.
- Sampling coverage achieved by port sampling programs, over the past year.

Example:

Scientific observers have been deployed on board the EU-Spain fishing vessels operating in the region since 2017. Reports on the scientific observations and information on toothfish recaptures were prepared and provided to SIOFA Secretariat. Three fishing trips have taken place in 2021, one straddling the year 2020 and another straddling the year 2022 (the latter is still unfinished). In 2021 a total of two trips out of three have been covered by an on-board observer corresponding 100% of the TOP targeted fishing days and 43% of the fishing days targeting other species from a total of 307 fishing days.

The scientific observers (Biologist or Marine Science degree) are trained at the Instituto Español de Oceanografía, specific training is also adapted for all fleets that are monitored.

No accidental catch data have been collected for birds or marine mammals in 2021.

Bird scare (tori) lines are deployed in most of the setting/hauling (if weather permits).

The EU has no port sampling program for vessels fishing within the SIOFA CA.

From National Report of the European Union (2022), [SC-07-16](#)

2.8. Relevant social and economic information (optional)

- Brief description of relevant social or economic information related to the fisheries.
- Future prospects of the fishery
- Onshore development

Example:

No information is prepared for this time.

From National Report of Japan (2022), [SC-07-13](#)

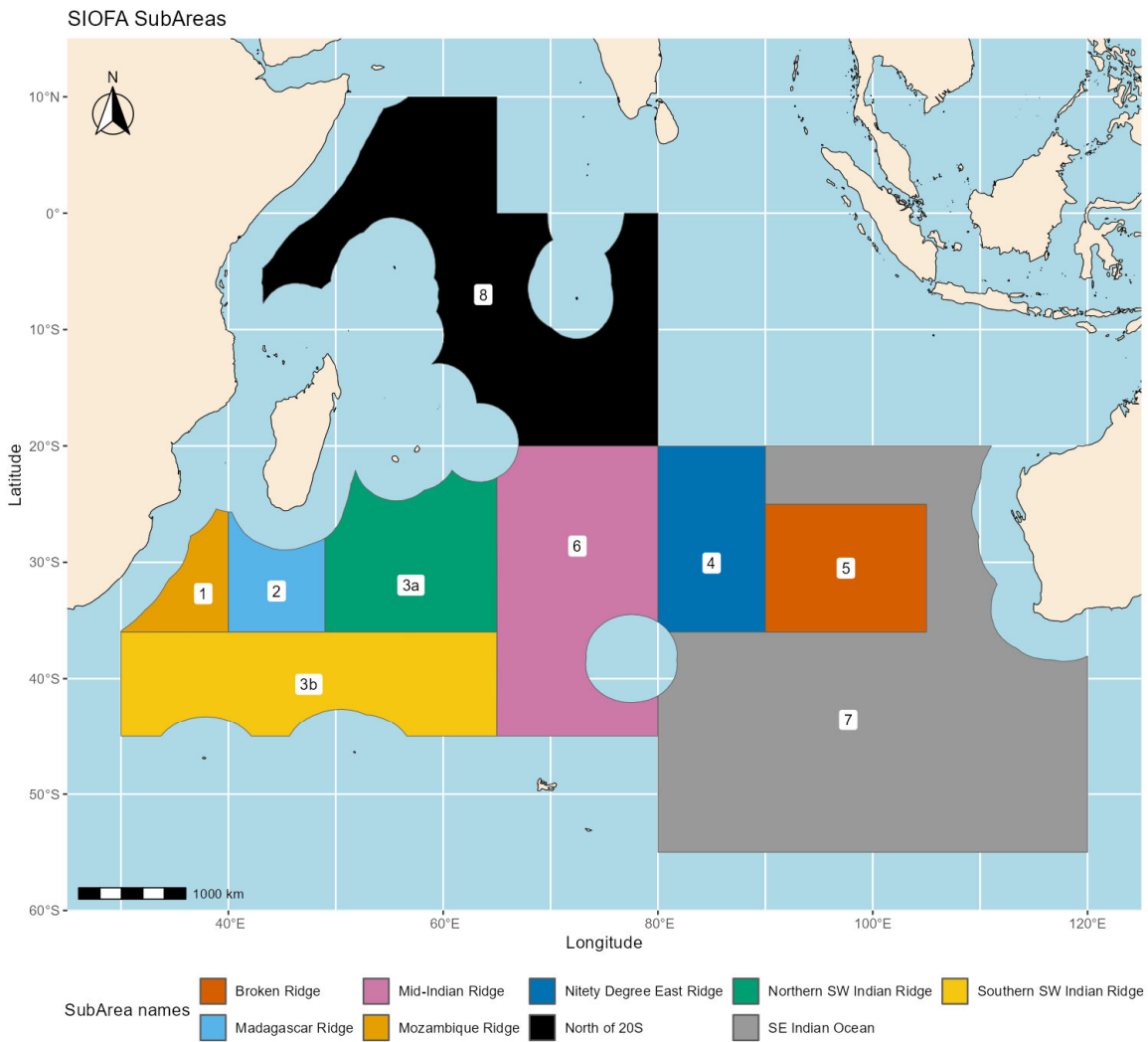
Annex 1 - Sub-areas for reporting catch and effort data⁵

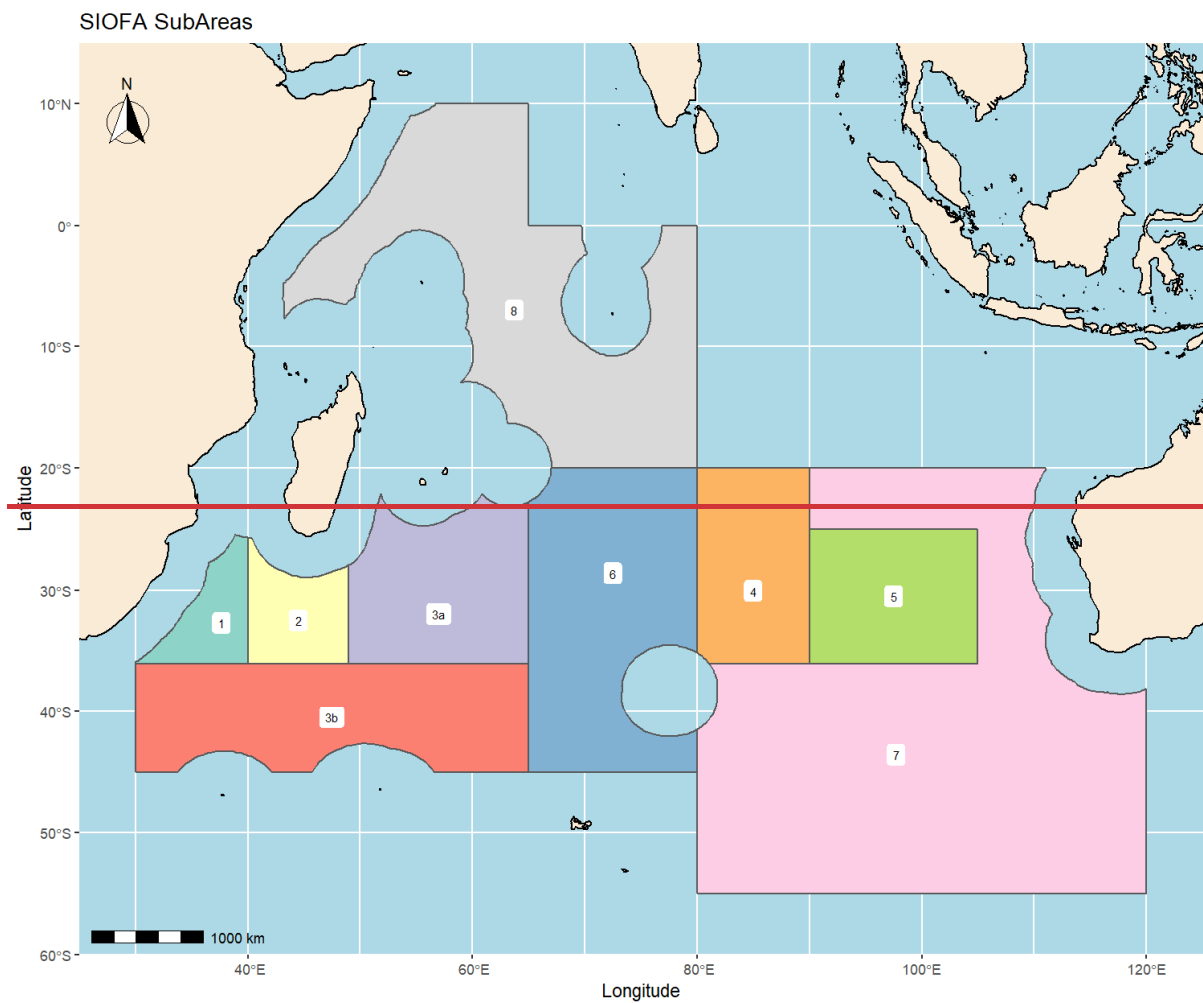
Table 1

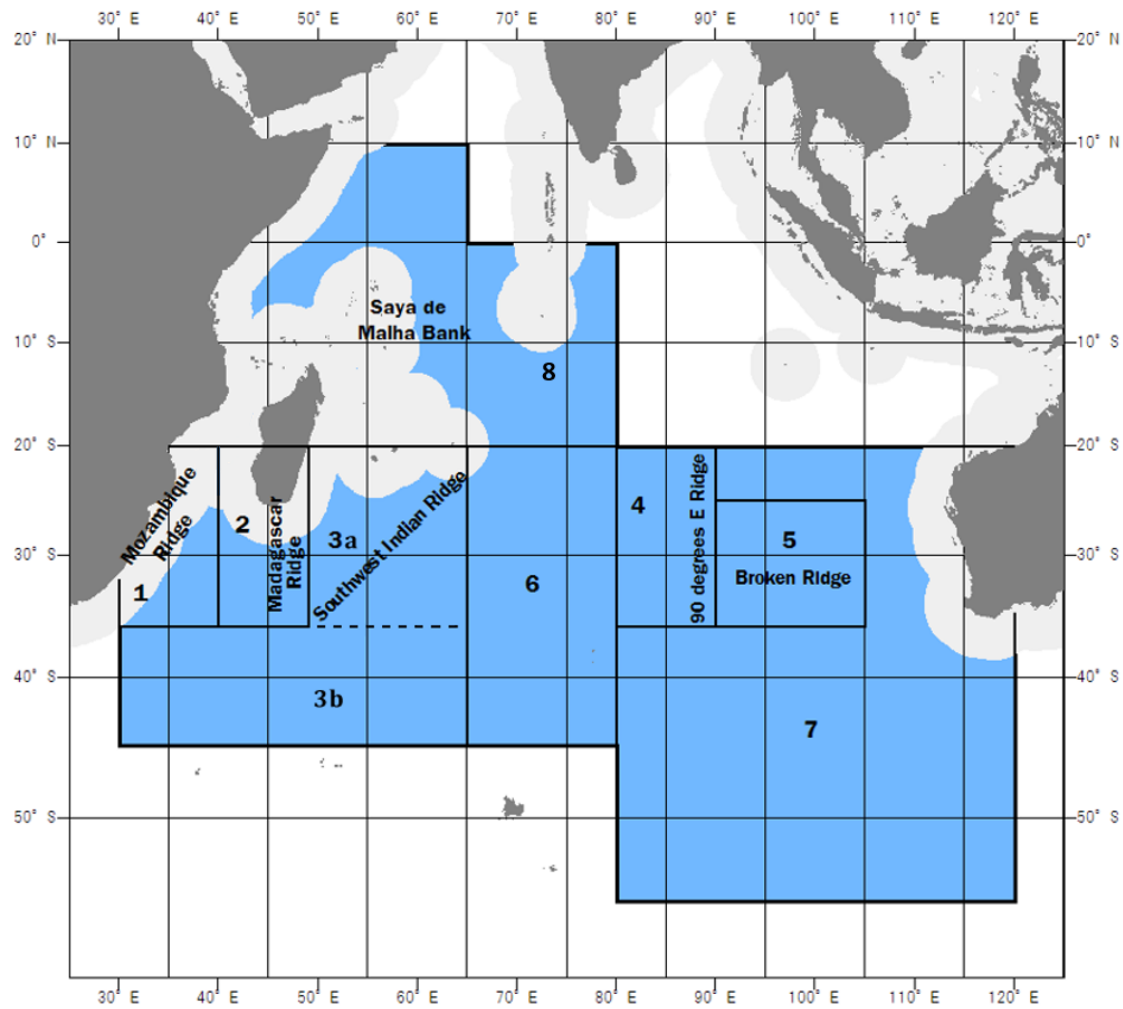
	Area	Lats		Longs	
		NS		E	
1	Mozambique Ridge	S 20°	S 36°	-	40°
2	Madagascar Ridge	S 20°	S 36°	40°	49°
3a	Northern SW Indian Ridge	S 20°	S 36°	49°	65°
3b	Southern SW Indian Ridge	S 36°	S 45°	30°	65°
6	Mid-Indian Ridge	S 20°	S 45°	65°	80°
4	Ninety Degree East Ridge	S 20°	S 36°	80°	90°
5	Broken Ridge	S 25°	S 36°	90°	105°
7	SE Indian Ocean	S 20°	S 55°	80°	120°
8	North of 20°	N 10°	S 20°	-	80°

⁵ Source for Table 1 and Figure 1: FAO Fisheries Report No. 677: report of the “*SECOND AD HOC MEETING ON MANAGEMENT OF DEEPWATER FISHERIES RESOURCES OF THE SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN*” held in Fremantle 20 -22 May 2002

Figure 1







Annex 2 - Table templates for National Report sections

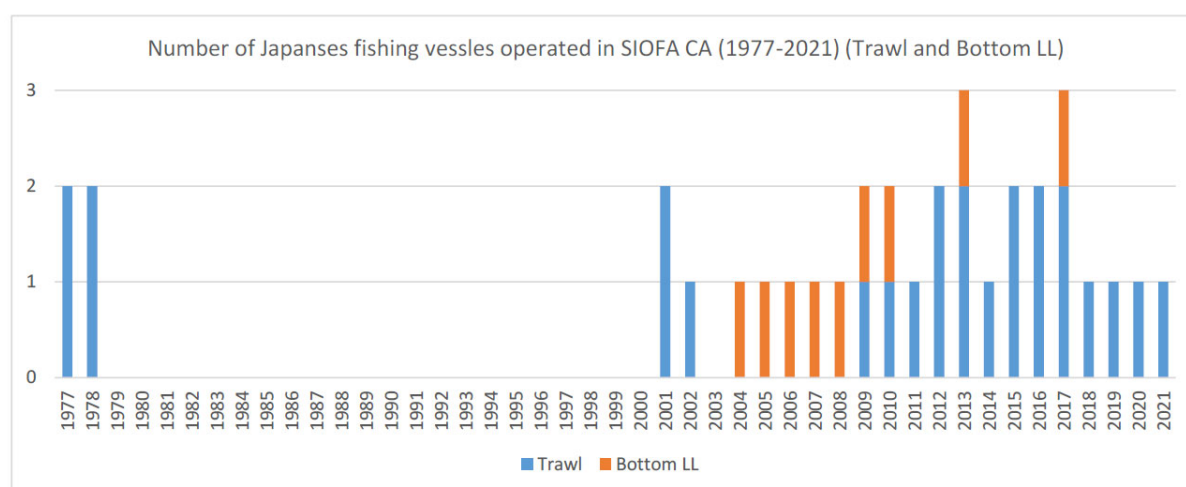
The tables below provide guidance on the format to be used for CP to report information in their National Report. Text in **Yellow** must be updated by CCP.

Description of fisheries

Table 1: Fleet composition (number of vessels by gear type and size and how this has changed by year).

Year	Vessels that actively fished			
	Gear 1	Gear 2	Gear 3	Gear 4
year	No of vessels (total tonnage)	No of vessels (total tonnage)	No of vessels (total tonnage)	No of vessels (total tonnage)
year	No of vessels (total tonnage)	No of vessels (total tonnage)	No of vessels (total tonnage)	No of vessels (total tonnage)

Example:



From National Report of Japan (2022), [SC-07-13](#)

Table 2: Summary table of **gear** effort (**unit**).

Year	Sub-areas for reporting catch and effort data								
	1	2	3.a	3.b	4	5	6	7	8
year									
year									

Note: please provide one table for each gear/fishery and specify the unit used (e.g. Mid water trawl, hours trawled)

Example:

Table 2a Annual fishing efforts by sub-area (trawl minutes) (2015-2020)

Year	Sub-area								
	1	2	3.a	3.b	4	5	6	7	8
2015		39,770	19,030	67,740	9,080				
2016		48,200	41,270	61,650					
2017		49,740	38,090	99,770	5,860				
2018		420	15,010	33,960	16,100				
2019		500	18,212	80,815	13,220				
2020			12,090	29,245					
2021	<i>(Under preparation)</i>								

(Note 1) Blanks: no operations

(Note 2) Data sources: logbook (2015-2019) and observer data (2020)

From National Report of Japan (2022), [SC-07-13](#)

Table 3: Summary table of **gear** catches (**unit**)

Year	Sub-areas for reporting catch and effort data								
	1	2	3.a	3.b	4	5	6	7	8
year									
year									

Note: please provide one table for each gear/fishery and specify the unit used (e.g. Mid water trawl, tons)

Example:

Table 3a Annual catch (ton) (trawl fisheries) by-sub-area (2015-2020)

Year	Sub-area								
	1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8
2015		733	422	1,501	292				
2016		754	896	1,252					
2017		505	447	1,592	81				
2018		0.6	349	1,080	329				
2019		9	300	1,571	193				
2020			498	846					
2021	<i>(Under preparation)</i>								

(Note 1) Data sources: logbook (2015-2019) and observer data (2020)

(Note 2) Blanks: no operations

From National Report of Japan (2022), [SC-07-13](#)

Example of fishing activity map:

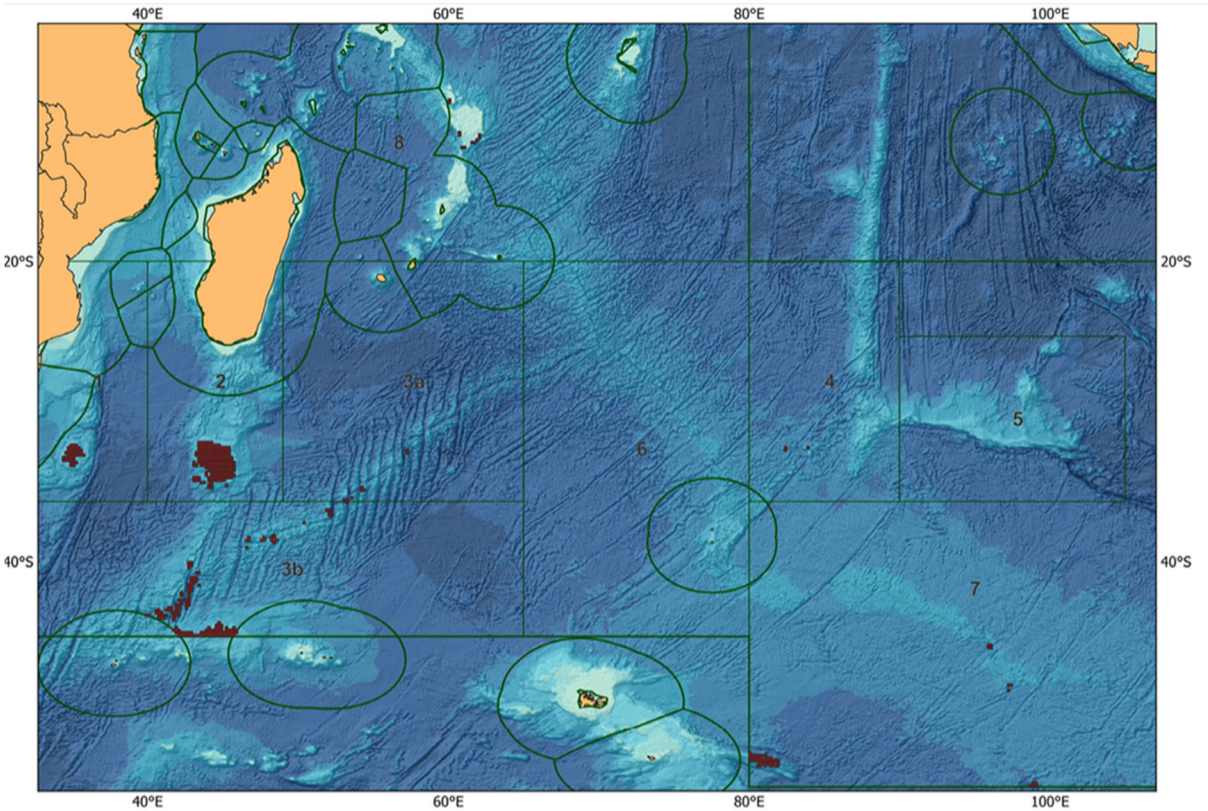


Figure 1 EU-Spain 2003-2023 footprint

From National Report of the European Union (2024), [SC-09-04](#)

Catch, effort and CPUE summaries

Table 4: Catch (Kg) by species for main target, bycatch, associated and dependent species (R-retained and D-discarded)

Year	Species 1		Species 2		Species 3		Species 4		Species 5		Others		Total	
	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D
year 1														
year 2														

Example:

Year	Splendid alfonsino (BYS)		Pelagic armorhead (EDR)		Roudi escalar (PRP)		Violet warehou (SEY)		Bluenose warehou (BWA)		Others		Total	
	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D
2020	1,056	2	0	0	14	0	261	0	12	0	2	4	1,344	6
2021	1,152	2	0	0	20	0	235	0	13	0	9	5	1,430	6
2022	1,330	4	0	0	20	0	712	0	22	0	1	10	2,085	14
2023	1,174	6	0	0	27	0	224	0	25	0	1	9	1,451	14
2024	1,353	7	125	0	9	0	350	0	14	0	1	20	1,850	27

From National Report of Japan (2025), [SC-10-06](#)

Table 5 Retained catch (t) by species*

Year	CYO	SCK	DCA	TOP	RIB	GUP	SHL	WRF	Others	Total
2001	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	27.6	32.0
2003	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5
2004	419.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	85.8	87.3	600.7
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	51.4	94.4	149.7
2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	12.7	21.2
2008	293.2	224.7	186.8	0.0	90.2	106.1	0.0	11.1	143.1	1055.1
2009	76.7	74.6	62.5	0.0	5.5	43.6	0.0	0.0	9.9	272.7
2013	316.1	409.9	369.9	0.0	143.2	127.7	0.0	1.1	144.3	1512.2
2014	505.0	341.4	314.5	0.0	159.1	106.1	0.0	0.0	101.2	1527.3
2015	924.9	365.9	290.7	0.0	128.2	133.7	0.0	0.8	54.9	1899.1
2016	1276.6	266.6	130.9	0.0	56.7	74.4	0.0	0.0	35.7	1840.8
2017	519.3	210.6	104.0	139.6	53.7	22.7	74.7	0.0	183.5	1308.2
2018	814.1	323.6	22.3	503.7	24.3	6.9	74.5	0.1	267.3	2036.9
2019	716.2	12.8	0.1	217.7	15.6	4.4	189.2	6.9	134.9	1297.8
2020	442.7	65.1	2.9	188.5	39.4	2.3	78.9	140.1	114.7	1074.6
2021	805.8	41.5	4.1	121.0	72.3	0	41.7	108.1	207.1	1401.6

*CYO: *Centrosomus coelestis*; SCK: *Dalatias licha*; DCA: *Deania calcea*; TOP: *Dissostichus eleginoides*; RIB: *Mora moro*; GUP: *Centrolophus granulatus*; SHL: *Etmopterus spp.*; WRF: *Polyprius americanus*.

From National Report of the European Union (2022), [SC-07-16](#)

Fisheries data collection and research activities

Brief description of the fisheries data collection systems implemented, and the research and assessment activities conducted, including:

- Description of the statistical data collection systems in use, and how these have changed or been improved over the past year. If fisheries need to be separated, *please provide a table for each fishery.*

Table 5: Details on the scales and resolutions of the fishery data collection for one fishery

	fishery/gear data collection items			
Year	tow / set (individual or some aggregation)	time scale (set-tow hauling time, daily, etc.)	spatial scale (tow/set exact position or grid, please provide grid resolution)	species details (any aggregation or species grouping)
Year				
Year				
Year				
Year				

Note: please provide one table for each gear/fishery if data collection modes differ.

Example:

Table 5a. Tempo-spatial resolutions of the trawl fisheries data (2015-2021)

	Tow/set (Individual or some aggregation)		Time scale (Set-tow hauling time, daily, etc.)		Spatial scale (Tow/set exact position or grid, please provide grid resolution)		Species details (Any aggregation or species grouping)	
Year	Commercial (logbook)	Observer	Commercial (logbook)	Observer	Commercial (logbook)	Observer	Commercial (logbook)	Observer
2015	Aggregated		Daily		30' X 30'		*	
2016	Aggregated		Daily		30' X 30'		*	
2017	Aggregated	Set by set	Daily	Set-tow hauling time (minute)	30' X 30'	Tow/set (second)	*	*
2018	Aggregated	Set by set	Daily	Set-tow hauling time (minute)	30' X 30'	Tow/set (second)	*	*
2019	Set by set	Set by set	Set-tow hauling time (minute)	Set-tow hauling time (minute)	30' X 30'	Tow/set (second)	*	*
2020	Set by set	Set by set	Set-tow hauling time (minute)	Set-tow hauling time (minute)	Tow/set (second)	Tow/set (second)	*	*
2021	Set by set	Set by set	Set-tow hauling time (minute)	Set-tow hauling time (minute)	Tow/set (second)	Tow/set (second)	*	*

(Note 1) Set by set logbook data are available from Nov 2016, but data to 2018 have not been processed.

(Note 2) No SIOFA observer programs in place before 2016

(Note 3) * means that non-reported species are aggregated as "Other species" in both logbook & the observer data.

From National Report of Japan (2022), [SC-07-13](#)

VME Thresholds

(for bottom fishing activity only)

- Describe threshold levels for encounters with VMEs and any move-on protocols

Table 6: Threshold levels for encounters with VMEs and move-on protocols

Gear/fishery	Thresholds (kgs)	Move-on protocols description
Gear1		
Gear2		
...		

Example:

Table 3: Threshold levels for VME encounters and move-on protocols in areas other than BPAs for Cook Islands vessels

Gear/fishery	Thresholds	Move-on protocols
Trawl (CMM 20/01-12b)	More than 60 kg of live corals and/or 300 Kg of sponges in any tow.	For bottom or mid-water trawling, or fishing with any other net – two miles either side of a trawl track extended by two (2) nautical miles at each end;

From National Report – Cook Islands (2022), [SC-07-17](#)

- For operations that exceeded the pre-determined VME threshold, provided details of the VME taxa observed including (wet) weight, number of taxa, the corresponding effort information and total weight of catch of the operation; and any action taken in respect of the relevant site.

Table 7: Summary VME Taxa (wet) weight (kg), operations exceeding thresholds and effort: *gear type identified, 1 table per gear*

Year	VME taxa	Unit	Sub-areas for reporting catch and effort data								
			1	2	3.a	3.b	4	5	6	7	8
year	taxon name	Weight (kg)									
		Nb of Operations									
		Effort (Tables 2.1..)									
year	taxon name	Weight (kg)									
		Nb of Operations									
		Effort (Tables 2.1..)									
year	taxon name	Weight (kg)									
		Nb of Operations									
		Effort (Tables 2.1..)									

Example:

No examples available, no encounters

- It is desirable for the SC to report any VME taxa caught during fishing operations as recorded in the logbooks

Table 8: VME taxa bycatch quantities per gear from logbooks data (specify taxa and units)

		gear1/fishery1	gear2/fishery2	...
	total set/tow number	<i>number</i>	<i>number</i>	
taxa	taxon 1 (unit)	<i>quantity</i>	<i>quantity</i>	
	taxon 2 (unit)	<i>quantity</i>	<i>quantity</i>	
	taxon 3 (unit)	<i>quantity</i>	<i>quantity</i>	
	...			

Example:

Table 8. Summary of VME taxa bycatch recorded by Japanese longline fishery (2017)

Year	FAO code	Scientific name	English name	Bycatch weight (kg)	Total weight (kg)
Bottom longline					
2017	OEQ	<i>Eurynalida</i>	Basket stars	0.04	
2017	GGW	<i>Gorgoniidae</i>	Gorgonians	0.06	0.31
2017	CSS	<i>Scleractinia</i>	Hard corals	0.21	

(Note 1) No VME taxa bycatch in trawl fishery in the SIOFA Convention Area.

(Note 2) No operations in 2015–2016 and 2018–2021 for bottom longline fisheries

(Note 3) Data sources: Observer data

From National Report – Cook Islands (2022), [SC-07-17](#)

Summary of observer and port sampling programs

- Information on observer programme design and coverage rates achieved and the type of data collected (table 9).
- Information on the level of observer coverage and focus on recording bycatch of seabirds, marine mammals, reptiles and other species of concern (table 9).

Table 9: Observer program design and coverage summary table

	trips coverage (%)	total no of sets/hauls	no of sets/hauls covered	within set/haul coverage (%)	incidental bycatch (bird, mammal) observation coverage (% set/haul)
gear1/fishery1					
gear2/fishery2					
gear3/fishery3					

Example:

“Scientific observers have been deployed on board the EU-Spain fishing vessels operating in the region since 2017. Reports on the scientific observations and information on toothfish recaptures were prepared and provided to SIOFA Secretariat. Three fishing trips have taken place in 2021, one straddling the year 2020 and another straddling the year 2022 (the latter is still unfinished).

In 2021 a total of two trips out of three have been covered by an on-board observer corresponding 100% of the TOP targeted fishing days and 43% of the fishing days targeting other species from a total of 307 fishing days.

The scientific observers (Biologist or Marine Science degree) are trained at the Instituto Español de Oceanografía, specific training is also adapted for all fleets that are monitored.

No accidental catch data have been collected for birds or marine mammals in 2021.

Bird scare (tori) lines are deployed in most of the setting/hauling (if weather permits).

The EU has no port sampling program for vessels fishing within the SIOFA CA.”

From National Report of the European Union (2022), [SC-07-16](#)

- Reporting of observed bycatch by species and fishery for all seabirds, marine mammals, reptiles and other species of concern (table 10).

Table 10: Reporting of observed bycatch (to the finest taxonomic level possible)

Group	Taxon	gear1/fishery1	gear2/ fishery2	gear3/ fishery3
Seabirds	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	occurrence number	occurrence number	occurrence number
	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	occurrence number	occurrence number	occurrence number
Mammals	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	occurrence number	occurrence number	occurrence number
Turtles	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	occurrence number	occurrence number	occurrence number
Sharks	<i>Centrophorus squamosus</i>	occurrence number	occurrence number	occurrence number
	<i>Dalatias licha</i>	occurrence number	occurrence number	occurrence number
VME indicator taxa	<i>Antipathes dichotoma</i>	quantity	quantity	quantity
	<i>Acropora formosa</i>	quantity	quantity	quantity

Example:

Table 16 Reporting of observed bycatch from otter board trawl in 2021

bycatch	Trawl	Handline
seabird	0	0
mammal	0	0
<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	4 kg (1 individual)	0
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	4 kg (1 individual)	0
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	0	10 kg (1 individual)
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	5 kg (10 individuals)	0
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	19 kg (4 individuals)	0
<i>Rhina ancylostoma</i>	245 kg (7 individuals)	0
<i>Hexanchus nakamurai</i>	3 kg (2 individuals)	0
<i>Mobula</i> spp.	15 kg (1 individual)	0
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	46 kg (10 individuals)	0
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	48.70 kg (14 individuals)	0
<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	6 kg (3 individuals)	0
<i>Sphyrna</i> spp.	322 kg (84 individuals)	0

From Annual National Report: Thailand Reports to the SIOFA Scientific Committee (2022), [SC-07-18](#)

- Summary of Biological samplings performed (past 5 years)

Table 11: Summary numbers of fish sampled* per species and year. Provide details on the type of measure/sample collected (e.g., length/frequency, otoliths, maturity samples, etc.).

	Years				
Species (FAO code)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
BYS	L/F: 2000 BS: 350				
CRN					
EDR					

* For length/frequency counts, just input the total number of fish measured (e.g. L/F: 2000), for complete individual biological sampling (BS), provide the number of fish sampled (e.g. BS: 350)

Example:

Table 12 Sampling information by species, number and total length (cm) min, max and mean

<u>Sp</u>	<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Num</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Mean</u>
TOP	<i>Dissostichus <u>eleginoides</u></i>	1542	41.0	156.0	82.2
CYO	<i>Centroscymnus <u>coelolepis</u></i>	498	68.0	142.0	96.2
RIB	<i>Mora <u>moro</u></i>	453	35.0	74.0	57.6
ANT	<i>Antimora <u>rostrata</u></i>	450	38.0	76.0	57.2
ETM	<i>Etmopterus <u>granulosus</u></i>	427	2.4	79.0	61.1
MCH	<i>Macrourus <u>holotrachys</u></i>	391	47.0	102.0	68.2
GRV	<i>Macrourus <u>spp</u></i>	291	43.0	93.0	61.4
RFA	<i>Raja <u>taaf</u></i>	246	57.5	138.0	85.3
BYR	<i>Bathyraja <u>irrasa</u></i>	211	61.0	99.0	81.3
WRF	<i>Polyprion <u>americanus</u></i>	160	59.0	158.0	93.0
GUQ	<i>Centrophorus <u>squamosus</u></i>	122	55.0	148.0	108.7
BRF	<i>Helicolenus <u>dactylopterus</u></i>	102	26.0	51.5	35.7

From National Report of the European Union (2022), [SC-07-16](#)

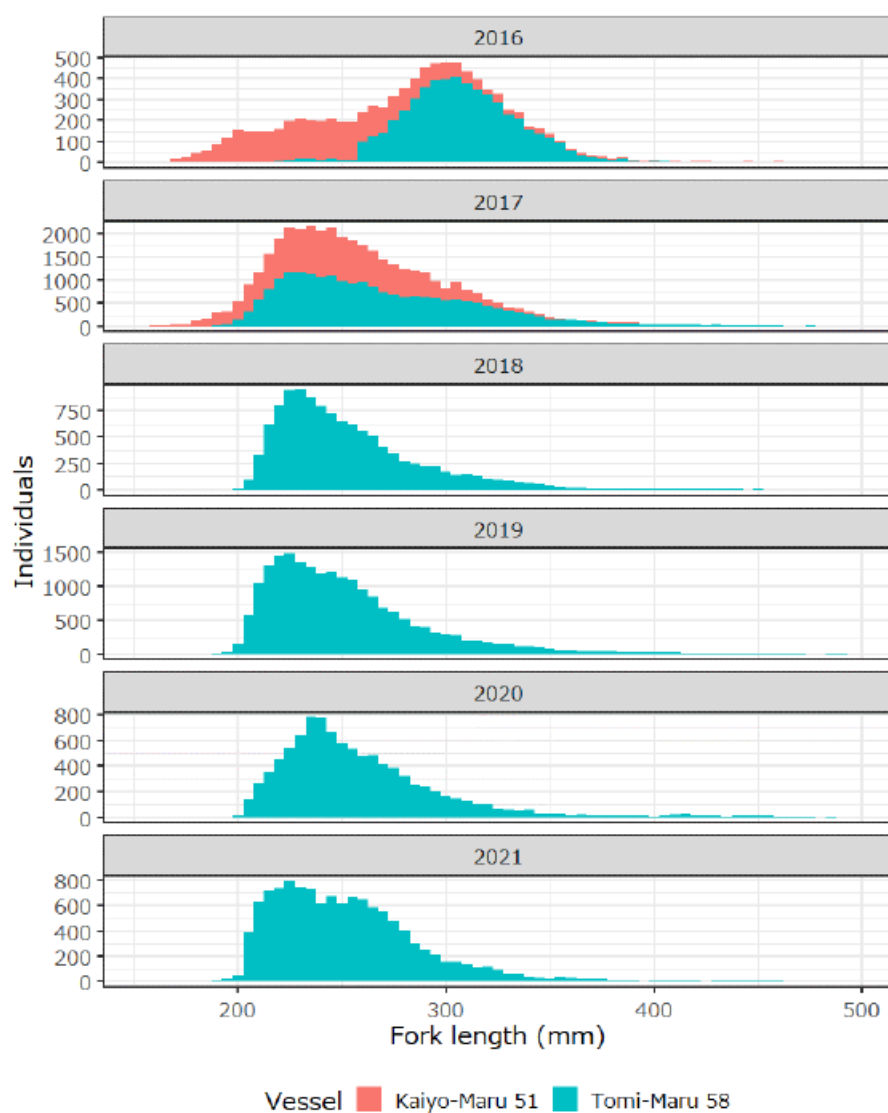


Fig. 2. Length frequency distribution of splendid alfonsino (*Beryx splendens*) observed by scientific observers during 2016-2020 trawl fishery.

From National Report of Japan (2022), [SC-07-13](#)