



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
THIRTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

**Rarotonga, Cook Islands
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**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH, AND STATISTICS**

WCPFC-SC13-AR/CNM-34

PANAMA

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
ANNUAL REPORT PART I 2016

Scientific data was provided to the commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission Part I.	Our participation as CNM status 2016 was with support fishing vessels activities
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1. Abstract/Summary

The Republic of Panama is located between 7 ° 12'07 " and 9 ° 38'46" North Latitude and 77 ° 09'24" and 03'07" 83 ° west longitude and has a length of 75.517 km² (29,208 square miles). Panama is the link between Central America and South America, and has coasts on the Caribbean and the Pacific, where emerging about 1, 581 islands and islets. The costs add up to total 2,988.3 km, of which are 1.700.6 km and 1,287.7 km of the Pacific are in the Caribbean. Its territorial waters extend to about 200 nautical miles wide over which the Republic of Panama has sovereignty and sovereign rights, as in the seabed. A large upwelling in the Gulf of Panama influences this area;

The fishery is divided into two major sectors: industrial and artisanal fisheries. There is also a fleet of vessels licensed to fish in international or high seas, mainly tuna in East Pacific and the Atlantic. Other species in EEZ waters includes: white shrimp pelagic, anchovies, herring and demersal fisheries, commercial, and background pelagic.

In Panama, the Caribbean coastal fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean is sectioned into areas such as Bocas del Toro, Colon and San Blas, where the continental shelf and steep cuts only allow fishing for reef-associated species, although has developed an industrial shrimp fishery is of low intensity. This traditional fishing area is principally engaged in the capture of lobster (*Panulirus* sp), shells (*Strombus* sp), and octopus and crab spider crab. Of these the most important is fishing for lobster (*Panulirus* sp), resulting in the main fishery in the Caribbean region. However, in recent years have seen an increase in the overexploitation of the resource, which has led to adopt rules permitting and to the implementation of closures for some of these species.

Panama has made a major management control of its fishing vessels since 1997, which establishes the obligation to obtain a fishing license for fishing vessels on the high seas or EEZ of other States, with a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) as mandatory for all fishing vessels and support fishing vessels.

Panama uses a vessel monitoring system (VMS) in both large Panamanian flag vessels fishing in the Pacific and Atlantic, as in all fishing vessels Panamanian

international license, established by Administrative Order No. 101-99 of four (4) August 1999. Since that year, Panama performs a vessel monitoring of all fishing vessels of international services.

In compliance with the decisions taken by Resolution A/RES/53/33 of 15 March 1999 General Assembly of the United Nations concerning fishing in large-scale drift-nets, the unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and high seas, bycatch and discards in fisheries and other matters; Republic of Panama established the Executive Decree No. 90 of July 17, 2002 "Through which prohibits the use gill nets and / or drift to all industrial fishing vessels domestic and international service under the Panamanian flag because it represents a major threat to the marine environment, the sustainability of fisheries and marine biodiversity. Since 1985 Panama, in accordance with these international instruments adopted programs to control illegal fishing by market states like the European Union and fisheries management organizations (RFMO's).

In the same year he joined the National Maritime Strategy, the need to establish a National Plan to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated.

In the context of regional fisheries management organization, CIAT, Panama as a contracting party since 1952 ratifies the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation by Act No. 75 of November 10, 1998.

As for the national fleet in the western Pacific Ocean, is made only for transport and support ships applying the General Law No. 44 of November 23, 2006, establishing the Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama (ARAP) and adds a definition for fishing vessel and support fishing vessels for transport, transshipment and support fishing activities.

In November 2008 approved the Maritime Code of Panama, there is established as a prerequisite to register a fishing vessel in the register of the Merchant Marine, to obtain a fishing license. This has been a great achievement and, despite all efforts made during the past years, it is not until now that is adopted by the Republic Act requirement to obtain a fishing license, for any type of fishing boat ; previously required through an Executive Decree. Among the implemented rules, referred to in Annex I to this document, we find the definition of illegal unreported unregulated (IUU) and the explicit consideration of not granting fishing licenses to vessels that are under this condition.

2. Tabular Annual Fisheries Information

We have no information of fisheries because there are not catch vessels in Western and Central Pacific Area.

3. Background

The Republic of Panama is a cooperating non-Member of WCPFC, the number of vessels operating in this convention area are totally transport and support vessels. All of our vessels are licensed to operate in the WCPFC in compliment to the commission's recommendations and requirements.

We have 81 vessels of transportation and support and as we declared when we request been part as a cooperating non-member, the Republic of Panama accept high seas boarding and inspection and has accepted 100% observer coverage on its carriers and commits to compliance with all WCPFC CMM's.

4. Coastal State Reporting

We are not a Coastal State in WCPFC Convention Area.

5. Socio-economic factors

The benefits obtained the flag in marine and crews of the ships as well as praise company profits that are in the country and q generate many jobs.

6. Disposal of Catch

We don't have catch fishing vessels in WCPFC Convention area.

7. Onshore Developments

We are not a Coastal Sate and no processing plant or support facilities in WCPFC Convention area.

8. Future Prospect of the Fishery

We have our position to maintain only transport and support fishing vessel with the possibility to develop the fishing activity in the future.

9. Status of the Tuna Fishery data collection systems

Long sheet data collection and verification – Transport and support vessels are required to submit data on their area operations based on format for such reporting which include a detailed catch fishing vessels transshipment, and submitted for verification on a rearly basis showing information regarding position, date, sets and species. All the operations are verified by our FMC.

10. Research Activities Covering Target and non-Target species

Fisheries Information System: Panama reports statistics for all activities in the areas of Merchant Shipping, Ports, Seafarers and discharge data of fishery products in domestic and international ports.

The Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama (ARAP) is responsible for verifying the information captures and maintains landing, export, import of fishery products, and biometric information of the target species, which are important to support the country's fisheries development.

The ARAP maintains periodic sampling programs at ports landings by species and sizes. There are research centers, such as the Center for Marine Sciences and Limnology, University of Panama, which conducts research on specific estuarine systems and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), which focuses its studies on the biological area and conservation of marine ecosystems.

Also conducted joint research with CIAT-Achotines, which supports research of tropical tuna species, with the aim of closing the life cycle. Similarly, the Action Plan of the Southeast Pacific and the Caribbean Action Plan are programs Regional Seas Program of United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), supports research on environmental indicators and quality of coastal marine waters, which allow to address areas risk to ecosystems and marine species of commercial interest. On the other hand, supported the Ministry of Science of Spain develop fisheries research survey and monitoring inventories of stocks of fishery resources on continental shelves. All this contributes to better decision making regarding the sustainable management of fisheries resources and ecosystem.