

2023 TAC: 3,700 T

• 5 VESSELS:

ARGENOVA XIV ARGENOVA XXI CENTURION DEL ATLANTICO ECHIZEN MARU SAN ARAWA II

4 OPERATORS:

ARGENOVA ESTREMAR PESANTAR SAN ARAWA

*As at 01/02/2022



Toothfish Fact Sheet
ARGENTINASOUTH ATLANTICArgentine EEZ - FAO Area 41

The Toothfish fishery in Argentina began in the early 1990s. The fishery occurs throughout Argentina's EEZ, but mainly between 40°S and 52°S.

At first, vessels fished with few limits, but as more information on the stock was gathered, the Federal Fisheries Council (CFP) proceeded to regulate the fishery, including by:

- Drastically reducing the TAC and number of vessels;
- Setting Individual Transferable Quotas per vessel for a 15year period - the first species for which such quotas were set;
- Mandatory VMS;
- Restricting fishing to deeper than 800m;
- Reducing bycatch by trawlers to less than 1.5% per trip;
- Restricting juvenile catches to below 20% per trip;
- Establishing a tag and release program to track Toothfish movement;

- Closing the fishery from I July to 30 Sep to protect spawning stock; and
- Improving seabird mitigation measures.

Each trip, vessels are required to carry one fisheries inspector and two fisheries observers, who monitor catches and compliance measures, and collect biological data for the National Fisheries Research Institute (INIDEP). This monitoring covers 100% of fishing.

INIDEP is the national agency which makes recommendations to the CFP to set conservative quotas based on data from the commercial fleet, and studies conducted throughout the year. Their most recent study showed improving health of the resource.

The fishery is now fished almost exclusively by trawl due to catch efficiencies and the avoidance of whale depredation.

All Toothfish is required to be landed and exported with a valid *Dissostichus* Catch Document (DCD), and all offloads are inspected and open, by requirement, to other stakeholders.



