

IOTC-2017-CoC14-05_Rev2 [E]

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A LIMITATION OF FISHING
CAPACITY OF CONTRACTING PARTIES AND COOPERATING NON-
CONTRACTING PARTIES**

Prepared by: IOTC Secretariat, 11 May, 2017

The Commission agreed to limit the fishing capacity of the fleets targeting tropical tunas to the capacity (measured in Gross Tonnage) of active vessels in 2006 (Resolution 06/05), and to the 2007 level (Resolution 07/05) for those fleets actively targeting albacore and swordfish. The provisions of these two Resolutions are now captured in Resolution 15/11 *On the implementation of a limitation of fishing capacity of Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties* (which supersedes Resolutions 12/11, 09/02, 07/05 and 06/05).

Resolution 15/11 calls on CPCs to implement a limitation on their fishing capacity targeting tropical tunas, swordfish and albacore stocks, while allowing for the inclusion of vessels under construction during specific reference years, and those proposed by other CPCs in their fleet development plans.

This Resolution is applicable during the years 2015 and 2016 (para. 10), and it calls on the Commission to “review its implementation at the 2016 IOTC Session.” At its 20th Session, in 2016, the Commission agreed to extend the applicability of this Resolution for an additional year and recommended that the Commission further review its implementation at the 2017 IOTC Session.

Noting the importance of the fleet of Taiwan, Province of China, which is operating in the IOTC Area of competence, the Commission endorsed the recommendation for the Compliance Committee to be provided with information on that fleet in future documents dealing with capacity limitations.

In line with the above, the Secretariat has produced this document to assist CPCs in assessing compliance with the limitation on fishing capacity, in particular with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the Resolution.

Paragraph 1. Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties (CPCs) shall notify to the IOTC Secretariat, by 31 December 2009, the lists of vessels, by gear type, of 24 meters overall length and over, and under 24 meters if they fished outside their Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and corresponding overall capacity in GT, which have actively fished in accordance with the provision of IOTC Resolution 10/08 and Resolution 14/05:

- for tropical tunas during the year 2006
- for swordfish and albacore during the year 2007

This document summarises the information available to the Secretariat in accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/11.

Tables 1 through to 4 indicate the reference limits on fishing capacity based on the tonnage and number of vessels declared as active in 2006 (for tropical tunas, Tables 1 and 2) and 2007 (for swordfish and albacore, Tables 3 and 4). CPCs can add capacity to the reference tonnage according to the fleet development plans

(FDP) submitted to accommodate their legitimate aspirations. These planned additions are added to the reference capacity for 2006 or 2007 to obtain an updated reference capacity in 2016.

Paragraph 6. The other CPCs which had the objective of developing their fleets following the provisions of IOTC Resolution 03/01, through the introduction to the IOTC of a fleet development plan, shall confirm, by 31 December 2009, *inter alia*, the type, size, gear and origin of the vessels included in the Fleet Development Plans and the programming (precise calendar for the forthcoming 10 years) of their introduction into the fisheries. All future fishing efforts shall be in accordance with such development Plans of the concerned CPCs.

Since the 20th Session of the Commission, additional information has been received from China, the Comoros and Thailand. China has submitted an updated FDP, which will see the addition of vessels in the albacore and swordfish fishery over the period 2017 -2020. The Comoros have indicated that due to delays in implementing their previous fleet development plan, they are now planning on implementing it from 2017 onwards, to the year 2022. Through its updated submission, Thailand has indicated that further to its previous fleet development plan, which was for the years 2010 – 2014, it will continue to add vessels to its fleet, up to the year 2019. Therefore, the updated fleet development plan of Thailand covers an additional five year period, 2015 -2019.

The fleet development plans of the Seychelles and Senegal ended on 31st December 2016. There are eleven CPCs (China, Comoros, European Union, India, Iran, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Sri Lanka and Thailand) with FDPs extending beyond 2016.

A compendium of the Fleet Development Plans submitted by CPCs is found in document IOTC-2017-CoC14-05 Add1 and IOTC-2017-CoC14-05 Add2.

The trends in overall fishing capacity can be assessed by comparing the active capacity in 2016 with the reference active capacity in 2006 or 2007. Capacity in 2016 reflects a decrease in fishing pressure, relative to both the 2006 (for tropical tunas) and 2007 (for swordfish and albacore) levels.

Three CPCs, India, Seychelles and Bangladesh, have not provided their list of vessels which were active in the IOTC Area in 2016. In the case of the two Contracting Parties, India and Seychelles, who have not submitted their active vessels list, their capacities for 2016 have been estimated through the capacity of their Record of Authorised Vessels, available on 14th April, 2017. In the case of the Cooperating Non-Contracting Party (CNCP), Bangladesh, which was granted CNCP status until the end of the 21st Session of the Commission, their capacity is based on a list of vessels which has been submitted together with their application for renewal of CNCP status. Attempts made by the Secretariat to seek direction from Bangladesh on if these 246 vessels should be added to the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels, have been in vain.

In relation to tropical tunas, the statistics indicate that the active capacity in 2016 (537,031) remained below the baseline capacity of 2006 (698,876), and it was just under 40% of the reference limit capacity of 1,365,489, that was expected for 2016. The lower than expected capacity value in this fishery is the result of reductions in capacity of most fleets and also the failure of the majority of CPCs with a fleet development plan, to actually implement the plan.

Contrary to the year 2015, the level of activities in the swordfish and albacore fishery has increased in the last year. During 2016, six CPCs have reported that their vessels have been active in this fishery, including one CPC who does not have a baseline capacity for this fishery and have not presented a fleet development

plan for this fishery. One CPC recorded an active capacity in this fishery, which is about 30% above its expected reference capacity of 2016.

Figure 1, below, provides an illustration of the evolution of the capacities in the tropical tuna fishery and the Albacore and Swordfish fishery.

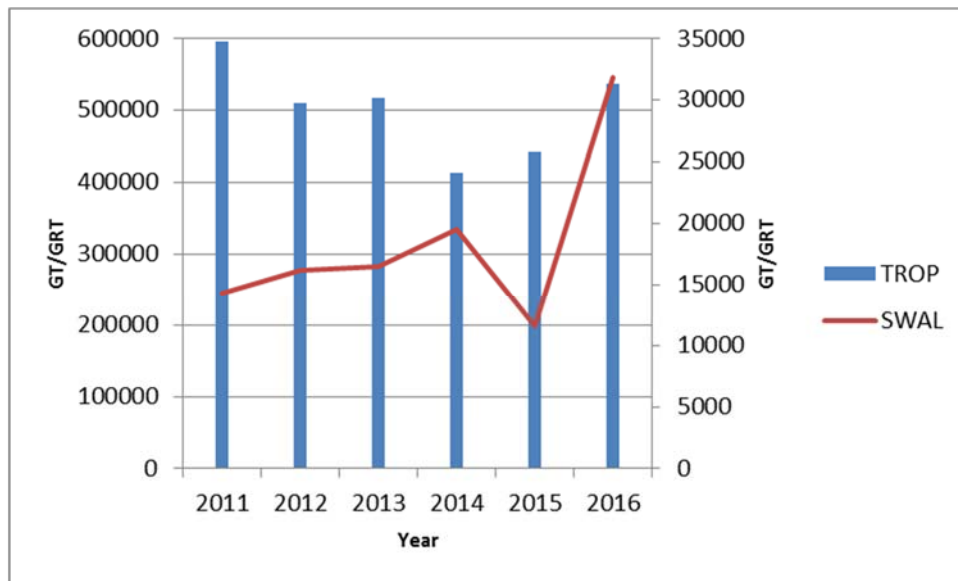


Figure 1. Evolution of the capacities in the tropical tuna (TROP) fishery and the Albacore and Swordfish (SWAL) fishery

The seemingly high increase in the levels of capacities in 2016 for both the tropical tunas and swordfish and albacore fisheries, over the year 2015 figures, are due to the inclusion of the capacities for the fleet of Taiwan, Province of China, as requested by the 13th Compliance Committee meeting, and endorsed by the Commission.

Tables 1 through to 4, also provides information on the implementation of fleet development plans that have been presented to the Commission.

Table 1. The reference limits on fishing capacity based on the tonnage of vessels declared as active in 2006 – for tropical tunas.

CPCs		A. Reference 2006	B. Planned FDPs 2007- 2016	Reference capacity at 2016 (A+B)	Active capacity in 2016	Capacity to be added under Fleet Development Plan					
						2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	> 2021
Australia	(GT)	3,312		3,312							
China	(GT)	27,216	2,059	29,275	25,773						
Taiwan, China	(GT)	114,985		114,985	64,727						
Comoros	(GT)								6,000	6,000	4,000
Eritrea											
European Union	(GT)	101,233	10,824	112,057	81,551						
Guinea	(GRT)	1,439		1,439							
India	(GRT)	32,950	9,050	42,000	(1,550)	1,250	1,100	600	600		
Indonesia	(GT)	124,011	89,554	213,565	19,941						
Iran	(GT)	83,524	49,003	132,527	106,074	10,200	10,200	7,850	4,400		
Japan	(GT)	91,076		91,076	31,540						
Kenya	(GT)		3,000	3,000	193	3,340	4,400	1,410	4,400	1,940	11,810
Korea, Republic of	(GT)	23,002		23,002	17,693						
Madagascar	(GT)	263	709	972	178						
Malaysia	(GT)	2,299	15,334	17,633	1,295						
Maldives	(GT)		1,060	1,060	15,486	68	68	45	45		
Mauritius	(GT)	1,931	40,316	42,247	5,334	5,331					
Mozambique	(GT)		45,000	45,000	2,136	15,000	15,000	15,000	3,000	3,000	13,800
Oman	(GT)	3,126	10,610	13,736	443						5,730
Pakistan	(GT)		50,000	50,000	1,130						
Philippines	(GRT)	10,304		10,304							
Seychelles	(GT)	41,735	206,796	248,531	(68,547)						
Sierra Leone											
Somalia											
South Africa	(GT)	3,013	3,056	6,069	501						
Sri Lanka	(GT)	18,436	90,992	109,428	35,958	3,920	5,773	5,737	6,384		
Sudan											
Tanzania	(GT)				1,535						
Thailand	(GT)	13,771	39,250	53,021	200	7,500	11,250	6,750			
U. K. (I.O. Territories)	(GT)										
Yemen											
Bangladesh	(GT)				(55,246)						
Djibouti											
Senegal	(GRT)	1,250		1,250							
Total	(GRT + GT)	698,876	666,613	1,365,489	537,031	46,609	47,791	37,392	24,829	10,940	35,340
Difference relative to 2006 Baseline				195%	77%						301%

Estimates of capacity, figures in brackets, for CPCs that have not reported their active vessels list for 2016 are based on their list of authorised vessels on 14th April, 2017.

Table 2. The reference limits on fishing capacity based on the number of vessels declared as active in 2006 – for tropical tunas.

CPCs	A. Reference 2006	B. Planned FDPs 2008- 2016	Reference capacity at 2016 (A+B)	Active capacity in 2016	Capacity to be added under Fleet Development Plan						
					2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	>2021	
Australia	10		10								
China	67		67	54							
Taiwan, China	501		501	233							
Comoros								3	3	2	
Eritrea											
European Union	51	13	64	47							
Guinea	3		3								
India	70	67	137	(4)	7	6	5	5			
Indonesia	1,201	746	1,947	263							
Iran	992	335	1,327	1,203	14	14	10	4			
Japan	227		227	46							
Kenya		5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	20	
Korea, Republic of	38		38	18							
Madagascar	2	34	36	7							
Malaysia	28	107	135	10							
Maldives		47	47	372	3	3	2	2			
Mauritius	8	39	47	2	2						
Mozambique		15	15	11	5	5	5	5	5	23	
Oman	24	65	89	1							35
Pakistan		150	150	10							
Philippines	18		18								
Seychelles	34	126	160	(82)							
Sierra Leone											
Somalia											
South Africa	13	10	23	3							
Sri Lanka	1,001	788	1,789	1,455	64	164	185	217			
Sudan											
Tanzania				3							
Thailand	9	170	179	1	30	35	35				
U. K. (I.O. Territories)											
Yemen											
Bangladesh				(247)							
Djibouti											
Senegal	3		3								
Total	4,300	2,717	7,017	4,073	130	232	247	241	13	80	

N.B. Estimates of number of vessels, figures in brackets, for CPCs that have not reported their active vessels list for 2016 are based on their number of authorised vessels on 14th April, 2017.

Table 3. The reference limits on fishing capacity based on the tonnage of vessels declared as active in 2007 – for swordfish and albacore.

CPCs		A. Reference 2007	B. Planned FDPs 2007- 2016	Reference capacity at 2016 (A+B)	Active capacity in 2016	Capacity to be added under Fleet Development Plans					
						2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	>2021
Australia	(GRT)				349						
China	(GT)		3,389	3,389	4,434	1,500	3,000	3,000	1,500		
Taiwan, China	(GT)	36,299		36,299	15,818						
Comoros	(GT)					880	660	660	440	440	110
Eritrea											
European Union	(GT)	21,922	4,832	26,754	9,947				2143		
Guinea	(GRT)										
India	(GRT)										
Indonesia	(GT)										
Iran	(GT)										
Japan	(GT)										
Kenya	(GT)		3,000	3,000		1,200	140	1,200	670	1200	2680
Korea, Republic of	(GT)										
Madagascar	(GT)										
Malaysia	(GRT)										
Maldives	(GT)										
Mauritius	(GRT)		6,000	6,000	450	2,000					
Mozambique	(GT)		9,000	9,000		3,000	3,000	3,000	3000	3000	10200
Oman	(GT)										
Pakistan	(GT)										
Philippines	(GRT)										
Seychelles	(GT)	536		536							
Sierra Leone											
Somalia											
South Africa	(GT)		4,274	4,274	799						
Sri Lanka	(GT)		6,615	6,615		59	59	341	341		
Sudan											
Tanzania	(GT)										
Thailand	(GT)										
U. K. (I.O. Territories)	(GT)										
Yemen											
Bangladesh	(GT)										
Djibouti											
Senegal	(GRT)		3,336	3,336							
Total	(GRT+GT)	58,757	40,446	99,203	31,797	8,639	6,859	8,201	8,094	4,640	12,990
Difference relative to 2006 Baseline				169%	54%						307%

Table 4. The reference limits on fishing capacity based on the number of vessels declared as active in 2007
– for swordfish and albacore

CPCs	A. Reference 2007	B. Planned FDPs 2008- 2016	Reference capacity at 2016 (A+B)	Active capacity in 2016	Capacity to be added under Fleet Development Plans					
					2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	>2022
Australia				2						
China		10	10	13	5	10	10	5		
Taiwan, China	298		298	111						
Comoros					8	6	6	4	4	1
Eritrea										
European Union	72	32	104	28				25		
Guinea										
India										
Indonesia										
Iran										
Japan										
Kenya		5	5		2	2	2	2	2	8
Korea, Republic of										
Madagascar										
Malaysia										
Maldives										
Mauritius		15	15	5	5					
Mozambique		15	15		5	5	5	5	5	17
Oman										
Pakistan										
Philippines										
Seychelles	1		1							
Sierra Leone										
Somalia										
South Africa		6	6	5						
Sri Lanka		51	51		1	1	2	2		
Sudan										
Tanzania										
Thailand										
U. K. (OT)										
Yemen										
Bangladesh										
Djibouti										
Senegal		8	8							
Total	371	142	513	164	26	24	25	43	11	26