
SUMMARY REPORT ON THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

PREPARED BY: IOTC SECRETARIAT, 02 APRIL, 2013

This document summarises the level of compliance by IOTC Members and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties (CPCs) to some of the more prominent IOTC resolutions adopted in past sessions. The report is based on information available to the Secretariat as of 12th March, 2013, except where indicated otherwise.

1. Record of Authorised Vessels (IOTC Resolution 07/02)

As of the 4th April, 2013, the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels had a total of 8,425 fishing vessels and 53 carrier vessels. The total number of fishing vessels comprised of 2,205 (26%) vessels of length overall (LOA) of 24m or above, 5,578 (66%) vessels of length overall of less than 24m and 642 (8%) of unknown length overall. Twenty-three CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of 24m or above and fifteen CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of less than 24m. One CPC has not provided information on the length overall for 50% of its vessels. Some CPCs are still failing to provide the full complement of mandatory information for their vessels; these are mainly Gross Tonnage, operating ports and valid period of authorisation. Tables 1 and 2, in Annex 1, provide additional information on numbers and types of vessels and a summary of completeness of information for vessels that CPCs have requested be placed in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.

In line with the recommendation of the 7th Session of the Compliance Committee, which was endorsed by the Commission, the Secretariat has continued to work inter-sessionally with CPCs, with regards to missing mandatory data for their vessels. Of the mandatory information required under IOTC Resolution 07/02, some CPCs continue to express concerns over the absence of a definition for the term "Operating Port". As the case has been in the past, some CPCs have opted to provide information on the port of registration for their vessels, while other CPCs have provided the names of multiple ports from which their vessels operate, as an alternative. While there have been marked improvements on the completeness of information for vessels listed on the Record of Authorised Vessels, there remains room for improvements.

2. Record of Active Vessels

Resolution 10/08, places the onus on flag States to report on whether their authorised vessels were active in the IOTC Area in the preceding year. As was the case for last year, by the deadline for submission of the information on active vessels, only twelve CPCs have reported information on their fleets. By the time of preparing this paper, a further nine CPCs had submitted their list of vessels which were active in the IOTC Area during 2012. Compared to the past year, the Secretariat has actively followed-up with reminders to individual CPCs to submit their list of active vessels, as per the recommendation of CoC09.

The quality of the information reported remains relatively poor as the majority of reporting CPCs do not report all the mandatory information required under Resolution 10/08. In some cases, CPCs do not fully appreciate the difference in the list of active vessels and the record of authorised vessels; some CPCs continue to submit their authorised vessels list as their active vessels list. The majority of reporting CPCs also fail to disclose the target species for their active vessels, which makes it difficult to follow trends in changes of capacity for vessels targeting the two species groups; tropical tuna and Swordfish & Albacore.

3. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Programme

For the year 2011, five CPCs have reported imports and/or re-exports of Bigeye tuna. A number of CPCs also filed a blank report, indicating that they did not import Bigeye tuna during that year. During the whole of 2011 a total of 20,481 Mt of Bigeye tuna were imported by CPCs reporting under the programme, whilst in 2010 only a total of 5,982 Mt were reported to have been imported by the same five CPCs. The total amount of Bigeye tuna reported to have been imported under the statistical document programme for 2011 is almost three and half times more than what was reported for 2010.

There are currently twenty-three CPCs that have reported information on 144 institutions and 552 individuals who have been authorised to validate IOTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Documents and IOTC Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate.

During the inter-sessional period two CPCs collaborated to refine their import and export figures, following the publication of 2011 import statistics by the Secretariat.

4. IOTC Regional Observer Programme (ROP) to monitor transhipments at sea.

Since 1st July 2008, twelve fleets have submitted information on carrier vessels authorised to receive at-sea transhipments from their LSTLVs. This represents a total of 53 carrier vessels that have been expressly authorised to receive at-sea transhipments from participating fleets in the Programme. Two CPCs whose LSTLVs have transhipped under the ROP in previous years have not informed the Secretary that their fleets will participate in the ROP, as required by Resolution 12/05.

Details of activities under the ROP is further provided in document IOTC-2013-CoC10-04a[E], which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, and document IOTC-2013-CoC10-04b[E], which has been prepared by the Consortium executing the Programme. In line with the revisions made to the resolution concerning the ROP, at the 2011 Session of the Commission, the Secretariat has also prepared document IOTC-2013-CoC10-08c[E] which specifically highlights possible infractions observed under the ROP. This document also provides the results of the investigations of the concerned fleets into these possible infractions. As has been the case since the Programme started, the Consortium MRAG Ltd and CapFish cc was responsible for executed the ROP work, under the supervision of the Secretariat, during 2012.

5. Reporting of mandatory statistics

The levels of reporting of mandatory statistics improved in 2012, although they remain relatively poor amongst the CPCs. For 2011, 21 CPCs provided complete or partial datasets as per the requirements in resolution 10/02 (i.e. nominal catch, catch-and-effort, and size frequency data for IOTC species and major shark species for the previous year to be reported before the deadline of 30th June). Late reporting compromises the quality of the nominal catches for the most recent year, making them more uncertain, as non-reported catches have to be estimated by the IOTC Secretariat using various sources. In terms of catch, the statistics reported before the deadline represented 62% of the nominal catch (41% for 2010 at the same time), 48% of the catch-and-effort (41% for 2010), and 44% of the size frequency data (36% for 2010). The amount of statistics reported usually improves by the end of the year: for 2011, 70%, 56%, and 50% of the nominal catches, catch-and-effort, and size frequency statistics were available at the time of the IOTC Scientific Committee, respectively. However, some CPCs continue to report partial datasets, or data that falls short of the standards in IOTC Resolution 10/02. Nine CPCs did not comply at all with resolution 10/02, for 2011. Out of those ten, seven CPCs have not reported any statistics for over 3 years.

Levels of reporting of bycatch data for seabirds and marine turtles for 2011 remain very low, and, where available, they are normally incomplete and highly aggregated by species.

6. On a Regional Observer Scheme

Since the adoption of the Resolution on a Regional Observer Scheme (Resolution 11/04, which superseded Resolution 10/04), the IOTC Secretariat has conducted work to facilitate the implementation of the observer scheme at national level. This included coordination of work on minima data collection and reporting requirements for observers and preparation of the observer manuals, as requested by the Commission. In addition, the Secretariat keeps a list of accredited observers, as reported by CPCs..

At present twelve CPCs have provided lists of accredited observers, including Australia, China, Comoros, EU, France (OT), Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles and South Africa. Overall 222 observers have been accredited to date.

In addition, to date, only seven CPCs have submitted observer reports to the IOTC Secretariat, including Australia (2010-12), China (2010), EU (2011-12), France (OT) (2011-12), Japan (2010-11), Republic of Korea (2010; 2012), and South Africa (2011-12). Overall 89 observer reports have been submitted to date (44 for 2011). However, in general, the level of implementation of the regional observer scheme by most CPCs whose vessels operate in the IOTC Area of competence is not reaching the 5% coverage set out in Resolution 11/04 for vessel having length overall 24m or greater.

7. Limitation of fishing capacity and fleet development plans

Since the 16th Session of the Commission, two CPCs have confirmed the reference capacity of their active fleets targeting tropical tunas in 2006. No new information has been received which confirms the capacity for fleets which targeted swordfish and albacore during 2007.

Since the 16th Session of the Commission, the Secretariat has received one new Fleet Development Plan. Three CPCs have also provided updates and additional information on their Fleet Development Plans. More detailed information on the reference capacity and the implementation of the fleet development plans is available in document IOTC-2013-CoC10-05[E], which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat. Actual fleet development plans are presented in document IOTC-2013-CoC10-05 Add1[E], which has been compiled by the Secretariat.

8. Implementation of the IOTC port State measures Resolution

Resolution 10/11 on port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the IOTC Area came into effect on 1st March, 2011. Not all IOTC CPCs with ports situated in the IOTC Area have provided information on their designated ports, competent authorities and notification period required by foreign vessels to request entry into the CPC's port(s).

To date only four CPCs are providing information on inspections conducted on foreign vessels, in line with the requirement of the resolution. The Secretariat has identified some critical work that is required to be carried out to facilitate the exchange of information between the concerned CPCs, the Secretariat and other interested parties. The expected work that was identified to be conducted during the last inter-sessional period, has been proposed as an activity to be undertaken under the Global Partnership for Oceans project, of the World Bank.

Annex 1Table 1. Number of fishing vessels, by vessel types, in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels on 4th April, 2013.

| CPC | Number of Ships | Purse seine | Line | Longline | Gill net | Trawl | Multi-purpose | Supply vessel | Unknown |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|------|----------|----------|-------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| Australia | 80 | 10 | 59 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belize | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| China | 83 | 0 | 3 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Comoros | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| EU | 495 | 79 | 77 | 316 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| France (Territories) | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guinea | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| India | 45 | 0 | 6 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Indonesia | 1271 | 16 | 0 | 1215 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Iran | 1331 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1320 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan | 283 | 11 | 2 | 266 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Kenya | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Korea_Republic of | 175 | 14 | 0 | 161 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madagascar | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malaysia | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maldives | 832 | 0 | 574 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 258 |
| Mauritius | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mozambique | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oman | 40 | 2 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Philippines | 69 | 46 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senegal | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | 44 | 7 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Sierra Leone | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 21 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | 3566 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3557 | 0 | 0 |
| Sudan | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thailand | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| UK (Territories) | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Vanuatu | 32 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yemen | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 8425 | 198 | 726 | 2276 | 1328 | 11 | 3564 | 10 | 313 |

Table 2. Summary of completeness of information for fishing vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels on 4th April, 2013.

| CPC | Number of vessels | >=24m | <24m | Unkn | IMO ¹ | Registration No. | Radio Call Sign | Authorised Period | Type of Vessel | Type of Gear | LOA | GT | GRT | Operating Port | Owner Name | Owner Address |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------|------|------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Australia | 80 | 17 | 63 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Belize | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 33 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| China | 83 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 58 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 99 | 100 | 35 |
| Comoros | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EU | 495 | 271 | 224 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 88 | 3 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 79 | 7 | 100 | 97 |
| France (Territories) | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Guinea | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | 45 | 19 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 96 | 0 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 20 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 9 |
| Indonesia | 1271 | 338 | 291 | 642 | 0 | 97 | 85 | 97 | 99 | 97 | 49 | 100 | 52 | 51 | 100 | 29 |
| Iran | 1331 | 497 | 834 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 2 |
| Japan | 283 | 283 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 |
| Kenya | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Korea_ Republic of | 175 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 1 |
| Madagascar | 10 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 20 | 80 | 80 | 100 | 100 |
| Malaysia | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 63 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 25 |
| Maldives | 832 | 311 | 521 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 2 | 69 | 98 | 98 | 8 | 96 | 100 | 0 |
| Mauritius | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mozambique | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Oman | 40 | 23 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 45 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 3 | 35 | 98 | 15 |
| Pakistan | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| Philippines | 69 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4 | 97 | 0 | 100 | 3 |
| Senegal | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | 44 | 43 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 100 | 23 |
| Sierra Leone | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 21 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Sri Lanka | 3566 | 1 | 3565 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Sudan | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | 8 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Thailand | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 67 | 100 | 89 |
| UK (Territories) | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vanuatu | 32 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 6 | 100 | 6 |
| Yemen | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8425 | 2205 | 5578 | 642 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Please note that the values of the last twelve columns are expressed as percentages.