
SUMMARY REPORT ON THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

PREPARED BY: IOTC SECRETARIAT, 26 APRIL, 2014

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 16th April, 2014, except where indicated otherwise.

1. Record of Authorised Vessels (IOTC Resolution 13/02)

As of the 16th April, 2014, the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels had a total of 6,787 fishing vessels and 44 carrier vessels. The total number of fishing vessels comprised of 2,270 (34%) vessels of length overall (LOA) of 24m or above, 3,934 (58%) vessels of length overall of less than 24m and 583 (8%) of unknown length overall. Twenty-two CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of 24m or above and fifteen CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of less than 24m. Two CPCs have not provided information on the length overall for their vessels. Some CPCs are still failing to provide the full complement of mandatory information for their vessels; these are mainly length overall, 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. Figure 1 in Annex 2 provides information on the level of compliance with the Record of Authorised Vessels from 2010 to 2013 (2013 compliance level is preliminary – assessment ongoing).

The Secretariat has continued to work inter-sessionally with CPCs, with regards to missing mandatory data for their vessels. While we continue to make progress in addressing the issue of completeness of information for vessels listed on the Record of Authorised Vessels, there remains room for improvements.

With regards to the newly introduced provision for CPCs to provide a template of their official authorisation to fish outside National Jurisdictions, only 16 CPCs out of 24 CPCs with vessels in the Record of Authorised Vessels, have provided their template. Work for placing these templates and associated information in the IOTC website is ongoing.

2. Record of Active Vessels

Resolution 10/08, required CPCs with vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels to provide to the Executive Secretary a list of their vessels which were active in the IOTC Area in the preceding year. By the deadline for submission of the information on active vessels, 15th February 2014, fourteen CPCs had reported information on their fleets. A further three have CPCs submitted their active vessels list just the deadline. Six CPCs have not reported their list of active vessels at the time of preparation of this document. Compared to the past year, there is a slight increase in reporting the active vessels list, which may be result of the Secretariat actively following up with reminders to individual CPCs, as per the recommendation of CoC09.

The quality of the information reported has increased considerably for this reporting period. This may be the result of the Secretariat encouraging CPCs to make use of the reporting template developed for this purpose. The majority of reporting CPCs continue to 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.

Figure 2 in Annex 2 provides information on the level of compliance with the Record of Active Vessels from 2010 to 2013 (2013 compliance level is preliminary – assessment ongoing).

3. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Programme

For the year 2012, five CPCs have reported imports of Bigeye tuna. A number of CPCs also filed a nil report, indicating that they did not import Bigeye tuna during that year. During the whole of 2012 a total of 40,009 Mt of Bigeye tuna were imported by CPCs reporting under the programme; just over twice the amount that was reported in 2011. The 2011 figure has been readjusted downwards over the figure that was reported last year, following consultations between two CPCs due to discrepancies found between the export and import figures.

There are currently twenty-four CPCs that have reported information on 140 institutions and 598 individuals who have been authorised to validate IOTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Documents and IOTC Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate. In line with paragraph 11 of Resolution 01/06, a request was received at the beginning of this year from the Government of El Salvador, a non-CPC, to include an institution and three individuals on the list of institutions and individuals authorised to validate IOTC Bigeye tuna Statistical Documents and Re-export Certificates.

During the inter-sessional period two CPCs collaborated to refine their import and export figures, as required by Resolution 01/06.

Figure 3 in Annex 2 provides information on the level of compliance with the Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Programme from 2010 to 2013 (2013 compliance level is preliminary – assessment ongoing).

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

Since 1st July 2008, twelve fleets have submitted information on carrier vessels authorised to receive at-sea transshipments from their LSTLVs. There are currently 44 carrier vessels that have been expressly authorised to receive at-sea transshipments from participating fleets in the Programme.

Details of activities under the ROP is further provided in document IOTC-2014-CoC11-04a[E], which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, and document IOTC-2014-CoC11-04b[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-2014-CoC11-08c[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 per the instructions of the 10th Session of the Compliance Committee, document IOTC-2014-CoC11-08c Add_1[E] also provides information repeated cases of possible infringements by vessels participating in the ROP.

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 2013. The Secretariat, with the support of the FAO, will in the second semester of 2014 make a new call for expressions of interest for awarding the ROP contract for the next two years, i.e. 2015 and 2016.

Regarding the requirement for flag CPCs to submit information on transshipment of their LSTVs in foreign ports in the IOTC area, 10 CPCs have provided information in line with the requirement of the annex 1 of the resolution 12/05, including China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Madagascar, Mozambique, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

Figure 4 in Annex 2 provides information on the level of compliance with the transshipment programme from 2010 to 2013 (2013 compliance level is preliminary – assessment ongoing).

5. Reporting of mandatory statistics (flag State)

Overall, levels of compliance remained stable for 2012, with 39% of the datasets reported by CPCs, and therefore they remain relatively poor amongst the CPCs. For 2012, 18 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). Some CPCs continue to report partial datasets, or data that falls short of the standards in IOTC Resolution 10/02. Five CPCs have not reported statistics to the IOTC at all for a period longer than three years (Sierra Leone; Yemen; Eritrea; Sudan; Guinea). Figure 5a in Annex 2 provides information on the level of compliance with the reporting of mandatory statistics on IOTC Species from 2010 to 2013 (2013 compliance level is preliminary – assessment ongoing).

However, in terms of catch, the levels of reporting of mandatory statistics for the year 2012 worsened when compared to those recorded for 2011.

The statistics reported before the deadline represented 44% of the nominal catch (62% for 2011 at the same time), 43% of the catch-and-effort (48% for 2011), and 31% of the size frequency data (44% for 2011). 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. The amount of statistics reported usually improves by the end of the year: for 2012, 90%, 58%, and 43% of the nominal catches, catch-and-effort, and size frequency statistics were available at the time of the IOTC Scientific Committee, respectively. . .

Levels of reporting of bycatch data for seabirds and marine turtles for 2012 remain very low, and, where available, they are normally incomplete and highly aggregated by species.

Figure 5b in Annex 2 provides information on the level of compliance with the reporting of mandatory statistics on bycatch species from 2010 to 2013 (2013 compliance level is preliminary – assessment ongoing).

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. The IOTC Secretariat has also produced Excel Forms to facilitate reporting of Trip Observer reports from CPCs, and extended the IOTC Guidelines for the reporting of data to the IOTC to incorporate these requirements.

At present twelve CPCs have provided lists of accredited observers, including Australia, China, Comoros, EU (2 flags), France (OT), Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and South Africa. Overall 246 observers have been accredited to date.

In addition, to date, only nine CPCs have submitted observer reports to the IOTC Secretariat, including Australia (2010-12), China (2010; 2012), EU (2011-13), France (OT) (2011-12), Japan (2010-12), Republic of Korea (2010; 2012-13), Mozambique (2012), and South Africa (2011-12). Overall 119 observer reports have been submitted to date (44 for 2012). While Madagascar also provided observer reports for some of its longline vessels, they did not follow the IOTC format and fell short of the requirements. 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, in particular drifting gillnet and pole-and-line (nil coverage), and longline vessels (very low coverage).

Figure 6 in Annex 2 provides information on the level of compliance with the regional observer scheme from 2010 to 2013 (2013 compliance level is preliminary – assessment ongoing).

7. Limitation of fishing capacity and fleet development plans

Since the 17th Session of the Commission, four CPCs have provided revised fleet development plans. These revisions contain additional information on the target species of the vessels to be introduced into the fleets of the concerned CPCs as well as updates on their actual implementation.

More detailed information on the reference capacity and the implementation of the fleet development plans is available in document IOTC-2014-CoC11-05[E], which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat. A compendium

of fleet developments plans is presented in document IOTC-2014-CoC11-05 Add1[E], which has been compiled by the Secretariat.

Figure 7 in Annex 2 provides information on the level of compliance with the limitation of fishing capacity and fleet development plans from 2010 to 2013 (2013 compliance level is preliminary – assessment ongoing).

8. Implementation of IOTC port State measures Resolutions

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. To date 14 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 seven CPCs are providing information on inspections conducted on foreign vessels and only 6 CPCs have provided information indicating that they have inspected at least 5% of landings and transshipments, in line with the requirements of the resolution.

Regarding the resolution 05/03, to date, only 9 CPCs with ports located in the IOTC Area have provided information on landings of foreign fishing vessels into their ports, including the European Union, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Oman, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Thailand.

The Secretariat has identified some critical works that is required to be carried out, to transpose the PSM Resolution 10/11 into domestic legislation (development of a template PSM regulation, under the support of the ABNJ project) and facilitate the exchange of information between the concerned CPCs, the Secretariat and other interested parties (development of an electronic PSM application, under the Global Partnership for Oceans project, of the World Bank).

Figure 8 in Annex 2 provides information on the level of compliance with the implementation of IOTC PSM resolutions from 2010 to 2013 (2013 compliance level is preliminary – assessment ongoing).

Annex 1Table 1. Number of fishing vessels, by vessel types, in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels on 16th April, 2014.

CPC	Number Ships	Purse seine	Line	Longline	Gill net	Trawl	Multipurpose	Supply vessel	Unknown
Australia	78	10	59	9	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
China	92	0	3	89	0	0	0	0	0
EU	532	80	83	346	3	8	1	1	10
India	45	0	6	38	0	0	0	0	1
Indonesia	1257	27	0	1186	2	0	0	0	42
Iran	1322	8	0	1	1309	2	0	0	2
Japan	277	11	2	260	0	0	3	1	0
Korea_Republic of	176	13	0	163	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Maldives	986	0	930	17	0	0	0	0	39
Mauritius	7	7	0	0	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	68	46	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	48	9	0	34	0	0	0	1	4
South Africa	21	0	5	15	0	0	0	0	1
Sri Lanka	1758	8	0	14	0	0	1736	0	0
Tanzania	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	10	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0
Vanuatu	32	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6787	221	1088	2297	1314	10	1743	3	111

Table 2. Summary of completeness of information for fishing vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels on 16th April, 2014.

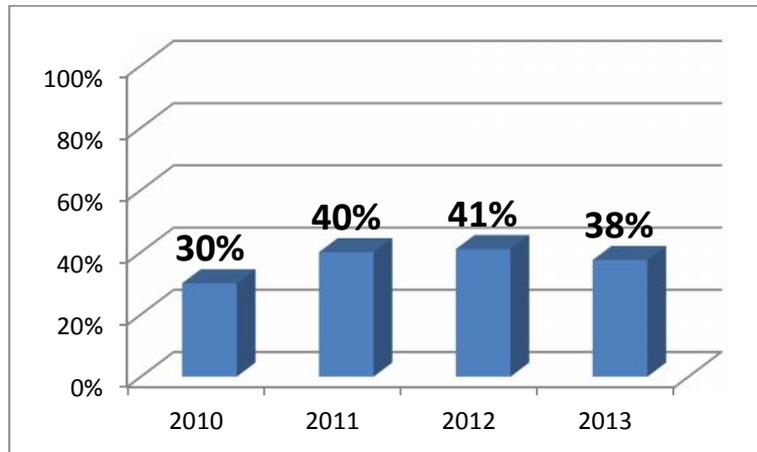
Fleet	No.Ships	>=24m	<24m	Unkn	IMO	Registration	CallSign	AutPeriod	TypeVessel	TypeGear	LOA	GT	GRT	OperPort	OwnerName	OwnerAddress
Australia	78	16	62	0	0	100	90	100	100	100	100	0	97	100	100	100
Belize	4	4	0	0	25	100	100	100	100	50	100	100	0	0	100	100
China	92	92	0	0	0	100	100	63	100	100	100	100	0	99	100	97
EU	532	285	247	0	0	100	89	45	100	98	100	100	51	42	100	100
India	45	19	26	0	0	96	96	0	100	98	100	20	100	0	100	100
Indonesia	1257	345	338	574	0	98	81	98	100	97	54	100	0	63	100	99
Iran	1322	494	828	0	1	100	97	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100
Japan	277	274	3	0	89	100	99	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100
Korea_Republic of	176	176	0	0	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	0	100	100	100
Madagascar	8	0	8	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
Malaysia	5	5	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
Maldives	986	348	629	9	0	100	0	100	3	96	99	99	2	99	100	100
Mauritius	7	7	0	0	29	71	100	71	100	100	100	100	29	71	100	100
Mozambique	1	1	0	0	0	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100
Oman	40	23	17	0	0	100	45	0	100	100	100	100	3	35	98	25
Pakistan	10	0	10	0	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	0	100	100
Philippines	68	68	0	0	0	100	100	0	100	100	100	6	96	0	100	100
Seychelles	48	47	1	0	23	100	100	100	100	92	100	100	0	100	100	100
Sri Lanka	1758	10	1748	0	0	100	6	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100
Tanzania	9	5	4	0	0	100	100	33	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	11
Thailand	10	10	0	0	20	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	0	70	100	100
Vanuatu	32	30	2	0	0	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	0	6	100	94
Senegal	1	1	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	0	100	100
South Africa	21	10	11	0	0	100	100	100	100	95	100	100	0	100	100	100
Total	6787	2270	3934	583												

Table 3. Summary of active vessels in the IOTC Area from 2000 to 2013.

CPCs	Year Active													
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Australia	78	81	23	21	17	11	10	9	8	13	12	11	11	9
Belize	105	36	24	8	16	12	8	10	9	5	7	7	6	
China	98	92	90	62	62	67	67	67	46	32	20	15	36	36
EU		27	70	41	55	347	358	112	93	82	69	74	71	61
France (Territories)						1	2	2	2		4	5	5	5
Guinea		3	3	6	3	3	3							
India		3	3	2	2	4	70	77	34	50	64	51	20	
Indonesia					754	1171	1201				993	1196	1275	1247
Iran							1016	1109	1206	1307	1270	1251	1233	1230
Japan	500	496	189	170	182	184	227	217	210	140	112	70	72	73
Kenya									2	2	1			
Korea_Republic of	54		155	202	36	28	29	33	24	20	13	7	10	13
Madagascar				1		5	2	1	2		6	4	8	8
Malaysia			13	7	14	18	28	62	58	59	43	8	5	
Maldives												234	249	318
Mauritius			7	7	8	8	8	10	8	1	3	4	5	
Mozambique											1	1	1	1
Oman					4	11	24	29	27				8	
Pakistan												10		
Philippines		17	33	16	25	12	18	17	17	8	7	3	14	9
Seychelles		28	36	80	51	51	43	45	42	50	50	31	39	43
South Africa	6	12	12	16	9	4	13	14	10			15	13	
Sri Lanka							1001	2631	2975	3261	3295	3588	2482	2241
Tanzania								3			4	1	8	5
Thailand	3	2	4	2	2	8	13	11	6	11	10	5	5	5
Uruguay		2	2	1			1							
Vanuatu										4	4		2	
Senegal				1	1	1	3							
Grand Total	844	833	664	643	1241	1946	4145	4459	4779	5045	5988	6591	5578	5319

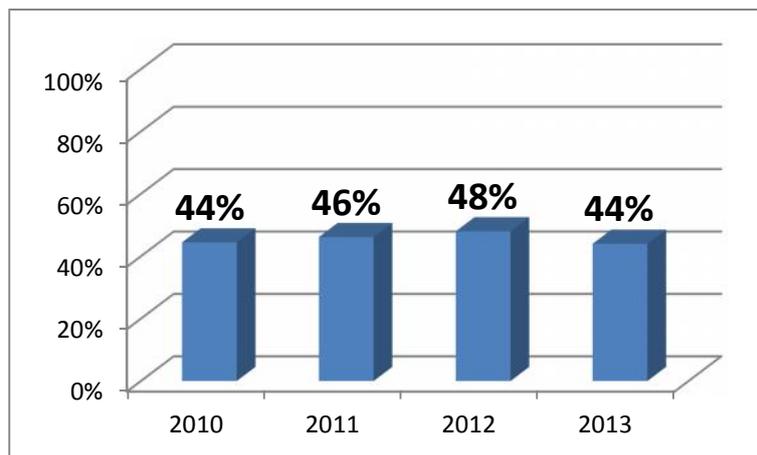
Annex 2

Figure 1: Record of authorised vessels (Res. 13/02) - progress of compliance – 2010 to 2013.



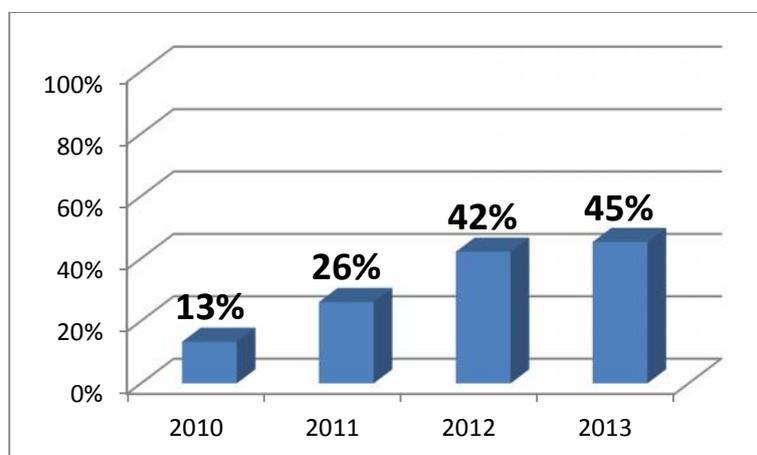
Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the two reporting requirements are applicable.

Figure 2: Record of active vessels - progress of compliance (Res 10/08) – 2010 to 2013.



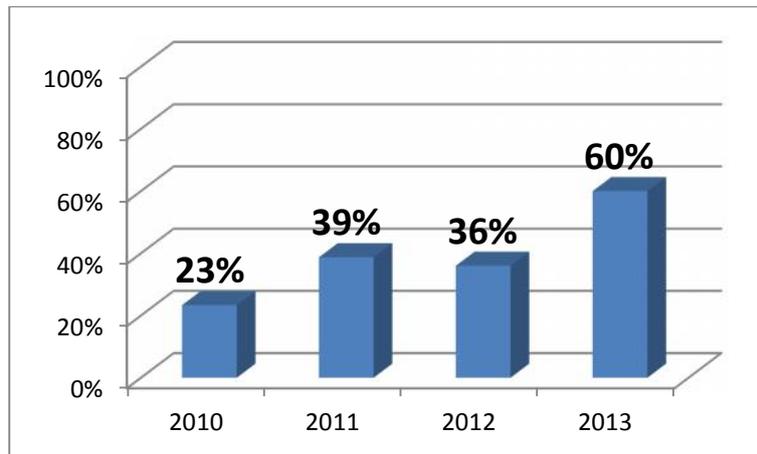
Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the reporting requirement is applicable.

Figure 3: Big eye Tuna Statistical Document Programme (Res 01/06) - progress of compliance – 2010 to 2013.



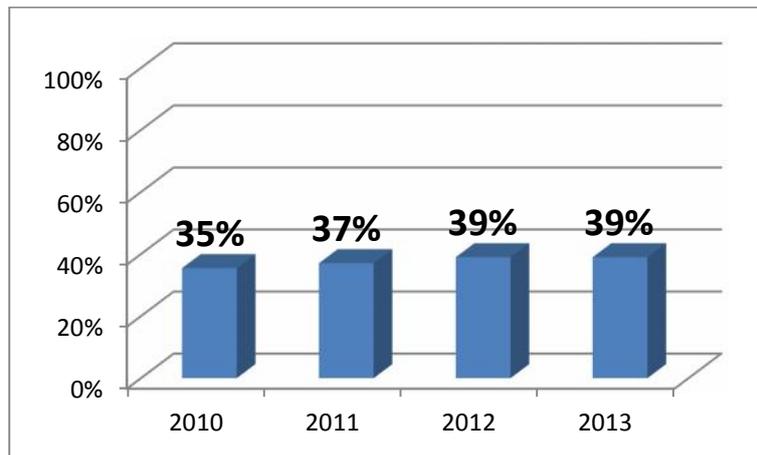
Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the four reporting requirements are applicable.

Figure 4: IOTC Regional Observer Programme (ROP) to monitor transshipments at sea (Res. 12/05)- progress of compliance – 2010 to 2013.



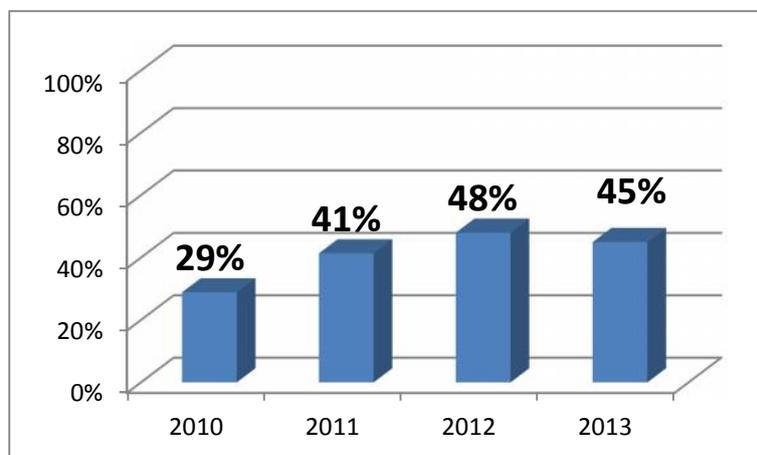
Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 5 reporting requirements are applicable.

Figure 5a: Reporting of mandatory Statistics on IOTC Species (Flag State – Res. 10/02) - progress of compliance – 2010 to 2013.



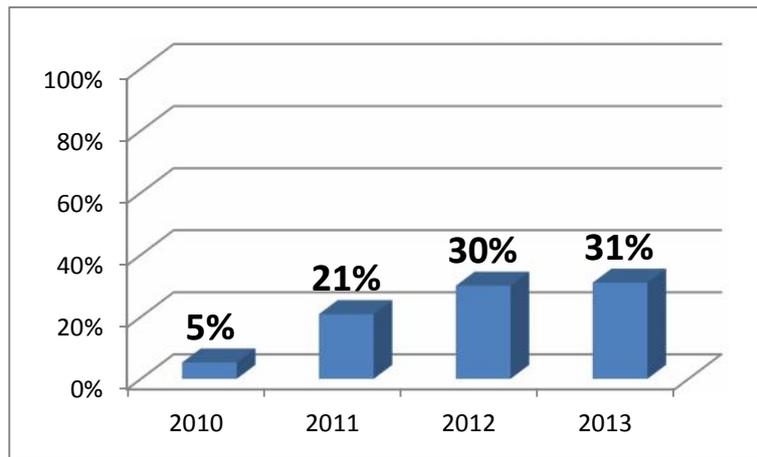
Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 12 reporting requirements are applicable.

Figure 5b: Reporting of mandatory Statistics on Bycatch (Res. 05/05, 10/06, 12/04, 12/09, 13/04, 13/05) - progress of compliance – 2010 to 2013.



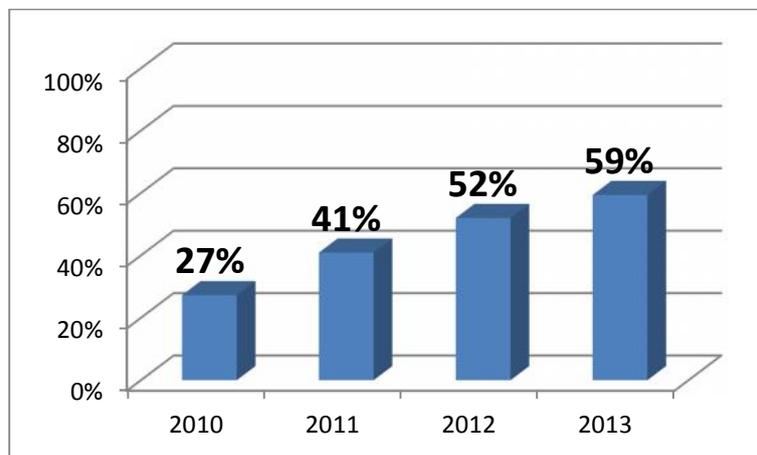
Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 10 reporting requirements are applicable.

Figure 6: Regional Observer Scheme (Res 11/04) - progress of compliance – 2010 to 2013.



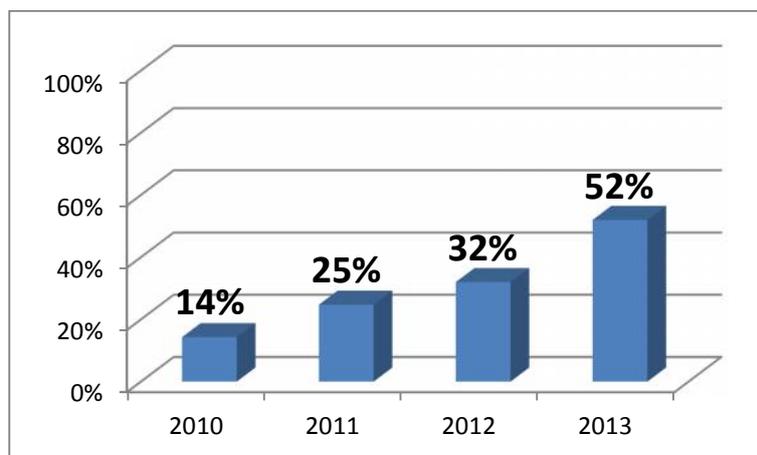
Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 5 reporting requirements are applicable.

Figure 7: Limitation of fishing capacity and fleet development plans (Res. 12/11) - progress of compliance – 2010 to 2013.



Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 3 reporting requirements are applicable.

Figure 8: Implementation of IOTC PSM resolutions (Res. 05/03, 10/11) - progress of compliance – 2010 to 2013.



Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 7 reporting requirements are applicable.