
SUMMARY REPORT ON THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

Prepared by: IOTC Secretariat, 28 March, 12 April, 2012 & 16 April, 2012

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 22nd March, 2012.

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

As of the 28th March, 2012, the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels had a total of 7,999 fishing vessels and 63 carrier vessels. The total number of fishing vessels comprised of 2,199 (27%) vessels of length overall (LOA) of 24m or above, 5,331 (67%) vessels of length overall of less than 24m and 469 (6%) of unknown length overall. Twenty-five CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of 24m or above and fourteen CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of less than 24m. One CPC has not provided information on the length overall for 39% of its vessels. Some CPCs have failed to provide the full complement of mandatory information for their vessels; these are mainly Gross Tonnage, international radio call sign, 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 continues to expressed 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 from, as an alternative. While there have been improvements on the completeness of information for vessels listed on the Record of Authorised Vessels, there remains room for improvement.

2. Record of Active Vessels (IOTC Resolution 10/08).

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. By March 22nd, more than a month after the deadline for submission of the information on active vessels, only twelve CPCs have reported information on their fleets. This compares to half of the CPCs that reported information on their fleets that were active in the IOTC Area during 2010. Due to this current low reporting rate it is not possible to do a complete assessment of the change in capacity of vessels that were active in the area for the past year.

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 again 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 (IOTC Resolutions 01/06 & 03/03).

For the year 2010, four CPCs have reported imports of bigeye tuna, and for the first semester of 2011, five CPCs have reported information on bigeye tuna that they have imported into their territories. During the whole of 2010 a total of 5,305 Mt of bigeye tuna were imported by CPCs reporting under the programme, whilst in the first semester of 2011 a total of 9,764 Mt have been reported to have been imported by the five CPCs. The total amount of bigeye tuna reported to have been imported under the statistical document programme for 2010 is almost 80% lower than that reported for 2009.

There are currently seventeen CPCs that have reported information on 134 institutions and 534 individuals who have been authorised to validate IOTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Documents and IOTC Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate.

Since the programme started in July 2002, none of the exporting CPCs have reported on the results of their examination of export data to the Commission.

4. IOTC Regional Observer Programme (ROP) to monitor transshipments at sea (IOTC Resolution 10/11).

Since 1st July 2008, nine fleets have submitted information on carrier vessels authorised to receive at-sea transshipments from their LSTLVs. This represents a total of 56 carrier vessels that have been expressly authorised to receive at-sea transshipments 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 and they have also not made any contributions to the budget of the Programme.

Details of activities under the ROP is further provided in document IOTC-2012-CoC09-04a[E] Report on Transshipment Res11-05, which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, and document IOTC-2012-CoC09-04b, 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 a document (IOTC-2012-CoC09-08b) 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. During 2011, the Secretariat, at the request of the FAO, placed a new call for tender for interested parties to execute the work foreseen under the ROP. Two valid bids were received and assessed against the technical and financial criteria laid out in the call for tender. Once again, the Consortium MRAG Ltd and CapFish cc, was the successful bidder.

5. Reporting of mandatory statistics (IOTC Resolution 10/02).

The reporting of mandatory statistics remains relatively poor amongst the CPCs. For 2010, 19 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 41% of the nominal catch and catch-and-effort, and 36% of the size frequency data. The amount of statistics reported usually improves by the end of the year: for 2010, 64%, 42%, and 47% 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. Ten CPCs did not comply at all with resolution 10/02, for 2010. Out of those ten, six CPCs have not reported any statistics for over 3 years.

Levels of reporting of bycatch data for seabirds and marine turtles for 2010 remain very low, and, where available, they are normally incomplete and highly aggregated by species.

6. On a Regional Observer Scheme (IOTC Resolution 11/04).

Since the adoption of the Resolution on a Regional Observer Scheme, the IOTC Secretariat has conducted work to facilitate the implementation of the observer scheme at national level. This included the organization of a workshop in May 2010 which proposed to the Working Party on Data Collection and Statistics and to the Scientific Committee, minimum data requirements to be recorded and reported by observers. The Secretariat also develop an observer manual and a sets of forms, as well as template for observer trip reports. Some CPCs have reported, through their Report of Implementation, that they have been implementing in 2011 an observer programme or making the necessary preparations for the implementation of the programme. Some CPCs have also reported that due to the increased incidence of piracy in the IOTC Area, the implementation of their observer programme was disrupted, but is resumed at the moment. Finally, other CPCs have also informed the Secretariat that they currently lack the financial capacity and human resources to implement an observer scheme or to train scientific observers to be deployed onboard their fleet.

Since the last Session of the Commission, several CPCs have submitted observer reports to the IOTC Secretariat, as well as their list of accredited observers participating to their national programme. 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 of or over 24m in length overall.

7. Limitation of fishing capacity and fleet development plans (IOTC Resolution 09/02).

Since the 15th Session of the Commission, two CPCs have reported 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. One CPC has provided new information on its active fleet for the year 2006, however, no information on target species was provided.

Since the 15th Session of the Commission, the Secretariat has received updates on the Fleet Development Plans of some CPCs. One CPC has submitted information to the Secretary to indicate that they will submit a fleet development plan when it has the capacity to develop a fleet. Two CPCs have also provided additional information on their Fleet Development Plans, in response to a letter in which the European Union sought clarifications from some CPCs on the limitation of capacity and fleet development plans (IOTC Circular 2011/50). More detailed information on the reference capacity and the implementation of the fleet development plans is available in document IOTC-2012-CoC09-05[E], which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat. Actual fleet developments plans are presented in document IOTC-2012-CoC09-05_Add1[E], which has been compiled by the Secretariat.

8. Implementation of the IOTC port State measures Resolution (IOTC Resolution 10/11).

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 three 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. It is expected that the worked identified will be conducted during this year.

Under a project that the IOTC Secretariat had proposed to the ACP Fish II Programme, a Programme which is funded by the tenth European Development Fund of the European Union, an assessment on the preparedness of five IOTC CPCs to implement the port State measures resolution was conducted in 2011. The assessment concluded that, in most cases, the concerned CPCs lacked the proper legal and administrative framework to effectively implement the measures. The assessment was followed by a training workshop which was aimed at sensitising the participants on the

requirements for having the proper legal and administrative mechanisms to allow their respective countries to effectively implement the resolution. Participants in the training workshop came from the five countries where the assessment had been conducted, as well as other CPCs with ports in the IOTC Area, whose participation were funded by IOTC funds. One CPC participated in the training workshop at its own costs.

Under a joint Seychelles/Mozambique initiative, the Secretariat also provided technical support for the training of a group of port inspectors from the two countries.

Annex 1Table 1. Number of vessels, by vessel types, in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels on 28th March, 2012.

CPC	Number Ships	Purse seine	Line	Longline	Gill net	Trawl	Multi-purpose	Supply vessel	Unknown
Australia	123	8	34	81	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
China	68	0	3	65	0	0	0	0	0
EU	473	77	79	296	7	9	1	4	0
France (Territories)	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	45	0	6	38	0	0	0	0	1
Indonesia	1,201	10	0	1,009	2	0	0	0	180
Iran	1,331	8	0	1	1,320	2	0	0	0
Japan	301	11	2	284	0	0	3	1	0
Kenya	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Korea_Republic of	174	13	0	121	0	0	0	0	40
Madagascar	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Maldives	711	0	710	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mauritius	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	41	2	0	39	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Philippines	72	46	0	26	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	37	8	0	26	0	0	0	2	1
South Africa	12	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	3,307	0	0	0	0	0	3,307	0	0
Tanzania	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	14	4	0	6	0	0	3	1	0
Vanuatu	40	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7,999	192	837	2,071	1,329	11	3,314	8	237

Table 2. Summary of completeness of information for vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.

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	123	23	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	100	0
Belize	6	6	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	33	100	100	0	0	100	100
China	68	68	0	0	0	100	100	29	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	12
EU	473	246	227	0	0	100	87	4	99	100	100	100	86	1	100	98
France (Territories)	5	5	0	0	0	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	0
India	45	19	26	0	0	96	96	0	100	98	100	20	100	0	100	9
Indonesia	1,201	361	371	469	0	97	86	96	100	85	61	51	86	11	100	27
Iran	1,331	497	834	0	0	100	1	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	2
Japan	301	300	1	0	82	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	13
Kenya	2	2	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	100	50	100	50
Korea Republic of	174	174	0	0	13	100	100	99	100	77	100	99	1	100	100	0
Madagascar	2	2	0	0	0	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	100
Malaysia	9	8	1	0	0	100	11	67	100	100	100	0	100	78	100	33
Maldives	711	280	431	0	0	100	0	100	3	100	100	60	12	99	100	0
Mauritius	3	3	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	41	24	17	0	0	100	46	0	100	100	100	98	2	34	98	17
Pakistan	10	0	10	0	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	0	100	100
Philippines	72	72	0	0	1	100	100	0	100	100	100	1	100	0	100	0
Seychelles	37	35	2	0	14	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	0	100	100	35
Sri Lanka	3,307	2	3,305	0	0	100	1	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	0
Tanzania	8	4	4	0	0	100	100	25	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	0
Thailand	14	14	0	0	36	100	100	93	100	100	100	100	0	79	100	93
Vanuatu	40	40	0	0	0	100	100	95	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	0
Senegal	3	3	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	0	100	0
South Africa	12	10	2	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100
Total	7,999	2,199	5,331	469												

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