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

**Prepared by: IOTC Secretariat, 25 April, 2016**

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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.*”

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.

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

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

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, Table 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 2015.

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 19<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission, additional information has been received from Kenya, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka. Kenya has presented its fleet development plan and Sri Lanka has presented a revised fleet development Plan. As per information made available through IOTC Circular 2015-092, the Republic of Korea has revised its baseline reference capacity for tropical tunas.

A compendium of the Fleet Development Plans submitted by CPCs is found in document IOTC-2016-CoC13-05 Add1.

The trends in overall fishing capacity can be assessed by comparing the active capacity in 2015 with the reference active capacity in 2006 or 2007. Capacity in 2015 reflects a decrease in fishing pressure, relative to 2006 or 2007 levels.

Two CPCs have not provided their list of vessels active in 2015. In the case of the CPCs that have not submitted their active vessels list, their capacities for 2015 have been estimated through the capacity of their Record of Authorised Vessels, available on 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2016.

In relation to tropical tunas, the statistics indicate that the active capacity in 2015 (405,255 tons) has decreased relative to the baseline capacity of 2006 (583,891 tons), and it was just under a third of the reference limit capacity of 1,278,740 tons, that was expected for 2015. The lower than expected value is the results of reductions in capacity of most fleets, and also the failure of the majority of CPCs with a fleet development plan, to implement the plan.

Contrary to the year 2014, the level of activities in the swordfish and albacore fishery has decreased significantly in the last year; dipping to just below 50% of the baseline value of 2007. Seven CPCs that have not recorded a baseline capacity for this fishery have now indicated, in their most recent fleet development plans, that they will introduce vessels in this fishery in the coming years. During 2015, only three CPCs have reported that their vessels have been active in this fishery. Figure 1, below, provides an illustration of the evolution of the capacities in the tropical tuna fishery and the Albacore and Swordfish fishery.

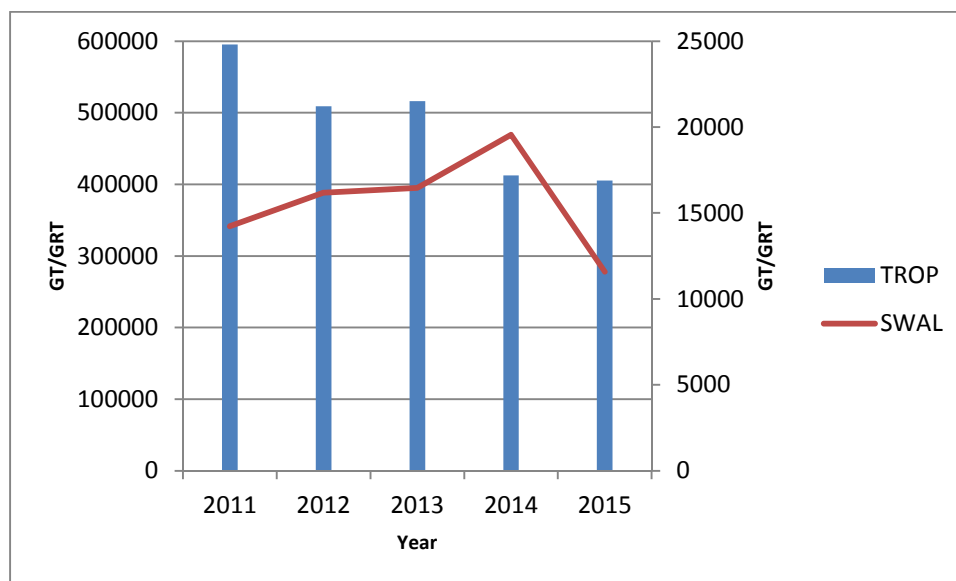


Figure 1. Evolution of the capacities in the tropical tuna (TROP) fishery and the Albacore and Swordfish (SWAL) fishery

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

Due to an error in the interpretation of the fleet development plan of Madagascar, the capacity that Madagascar was to introduce under its FDP has been revised over what was previously reported.

There are nine CPCs (Belize, China, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Thailand) whose fleet development plans have ended by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015. Of these CPCs only one CPC (Malaysia) has a capacity above its baseline reference capacity, but still well within the expected limit that it would have achieved with its FDP. There are ten CPCs (Comoros, European Union, India, Iran, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman and Seychelles) with FDPs extending beyond 2015.

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- 2015	Reference capacity at 2015 (A+B)	Active capacity in 2015	Capacity to be added under Fleet Development Plan					
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	> 2020
Australia	(GT)	3,312		3,312	349						
Belize	(GT)		3,200	3,200							
China	(GT)	27,216	2,059	29,275	22,349						
Comoros	(GT)		110	110				6000	6000	4000	
Eritrea											
European Union	(GT)	101,233	10,824	112,057	78,751						
Guinea	(GRT)	1,439		1,439							
India	(GRT)	32,950	7,800	40,750	(13,082)	1,250	1,250	1,100	600	600	
Indonesia	(GT)	124,011	89,554	213,565	14,114						
Iran	(GT)	83,524	42,353	125,877	98,514	6,650	10,200	10,200	7,850	4,400	
Japan	(GT)	91,076		91,076	37,072						
Kenya	(GT)					3,000	3,340	4,400	1,410	4,400	13,750
Korea, Republic of	(GT)	23,002		23,002	18,841						
Madagascar	(GT)	263	709	972	178						
Malaysia	(GRT)	2,299	15,334	17,633	3885						
Maldives	(GT)		992	992	12,716	68	68	68	45	45	
Mauritius	(GT)	1,931	34,985	36,916	8,589	5,331	5,331				
Mozambique	(GT)		30,000	30,000	1,930	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	3,000	16,800
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	188,240	229,975	47,132	18,556					
Sierra Leone											
Somalia											
South Africa	(GT)	3,013	3,056	6,069	966						
Sri Lanka	(GT)	18,436	154,898	173,334	38,485	71,227					
Sudan											
Tanzania	(GT)				1,535						
Thailand	(GT)	13,771	24,250	38,021	5,194						
U. K. (I.O. Territories)	(GT)										
Vanuatu	(GT)		25,875	25,875							
Yemen											
Djibouti											
Senegal	(GRT)	1,250		1,250							
<b>Total</b>	<b>(GRT + GT)</b>	<b>583,891</b>	<b>694,849</b>	<b>1,278,740</b>	<b>405,255</b>	121,082	35,189	36,768	30,905	16,445	36,280
<b>Difference relative to 2006 Baseline</b>					<b>219%</b>	<b>69%</b>					<b>336%</b>

*N.B. Estimates of capacity, figures in brackets, for CPCs that have not reported their active vessels list for 2015 are based on their list of authorised vessels on 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2016.*

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 2007- 2015	Reference capacity at 2015 (A+B)	Active capacity in 2015	Capacity to be added under Fleet Development Plan					
					2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	>2020
Australia	10		10	2						
Belize		8	8							
China	67		67	46						
Comoros							3	3	2	
Eritrea										
European Union	51	13	64	39						
Guinea	3		3							
India	70	60	130	(52)	7	7	6	5	5	
Indonesia	1,201	746	1,947	584						
Iran	992	326	1,318	1,195	9	14	14	10	4	
Japan	227		227	53						
Kenya					5	5	5	5	5	25
Korea, Republic of	38		38	20						
Madagascar	2	34	36	7						
Malaysia	28	107	135	10						
Maldives		44	44	360	3	3	3	2	2	
Mauritius	8	37	45	7	2	2				
Mozambique		10	10	9	5	5	5	5	5	28
Oman	24	65	89	1						35
Pakistan		150	150	(10)						
Philippines	18		18							
Seychelles	34	115	149	46	11					
Sierra Leone										
Somalia										
South Africa	13	10	23	6						
Sri Lanka	1,001	995	1,996	1,577						
Sudan										
Tanzania				3						
Thailand	9	110	119	9						
U. K. (I.O. Territories)										
Vanuatu		48	48							
Yemen										
Djibouti										
Senegal	3		3							
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>4,036</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>88</b>

**N.B.** Estimates of number of vessels, figures in brackets, for CPCs that have not reported their active vessels list for 2015 are based on their number of authorised vessels on 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2016.

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 2008- 2015	Reference capacity at 2015 (A+B)	Active capacity in 2015	Capacity to be added under Fleet Development Plans						
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	>2020	
Australia	(GRT)											
Belize	(GT)	1,620		1,620								
China	(GT)		3,389	3,389	2,250							
Comoros	(GT)		990	990		660	660	440	440	110		
Eritrea												
European Union	(GT)	21,922	4,832	26,754	9,164					2143		
Guinea	(GRT)											
India	(GRT)											
Indonesia	(GT)											
Iran	(GT)											
Japan	(GT)											
Kenya	(GT)					3,000	1,200	140	1,200	670	3880	
Korea, Republic of	(GT)											
Madagascar	(GT)											
Malaysia	(GRT)											
Maldives	(GT)											
Mauritius	(GRT)		4,400	4,400		1,600	2,000					
Mozambique	(GT)		6,000	6,000		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3000	13200	
Oman	(GT)											
Pakistan	(GT)											
Philippines	(GRT)											
Seychelles	(GT)	536		536								
Sierra Leone												
Somalia												
South Africa	(GT)		4,274	4,274	164							
Sri Lanka	(GT)		10,665	10,665								
Sudan												
Tanzania	(GT)											
Thailand	(GT)											
U. K. (I.O. Territories)	(GT)											
Vanuatu	(GT)											
Yemen												
Djibouti												
Senegal	(GRT)		1,251	1,251		2,085						
<b>Total</b>	<b>(GRT+GT)</b>	<b>24,078</b>	<b>35,801</b>	<b>59,879</b>	<b>11,578</b>	<b>10,345</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>5,923</b>	<b>17,080</b>	
<b>Difference relative to 2007</b>												
<b>Baseline</b>				<b>249%</b>	<b>48%</b>							<b>498%</b>

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- 2015	Reference capacity at 2015 (A+B)	Active capacity in 2015	Capacity to be added under Fleet Development Plans						
					2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	>2020	
Australia											
Belize	10		10								
China		10	10	7							
Comoros		9	9		6	6	4	4	1		
Eritrea											
European Union	72	32	104	41					25		
Guinea											
India											
Indonesia											
Iran											
Japan											
Kenya					5	2	2	2	2	10	
Korea, Republic of											
Madagascar											
Malaysia											
Maldives											
Mauritius		11	11		4	5					
Mozambique		10	10		5	5	5	5	5	22	
Oman											
Pakistan											
Philippines											
Seychelles	1		1								
Sierra Leone											
Somalia											
South Africa		6	6	4							
Sri Lanka		61	61								
Sudan											
Tanzania											
Thailand											
U. K. (OT)											
Vanuatu											
Yemen											
Djibouti											
Senegal		3	3			5					
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	