

## IOTC-2017-CoC14-04a [E]

### REPORT ON ESTABLISHING A PROGRAMME FOR TRANSHIPMENT BY LARGE-SCALE FISHING VESSELS

Prepared by IOTC Secretariat, 15 April 2017

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Resolution 14/06 *On Establishing a Programme for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels* calls for all transshipment operations of tuna and tuna like species and sharks species in the IOTC Area to take place in port, except under special conditions. In accordance with this resolution, at sea transshipments will be monitored by IOTC observers. This applies initially to large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels and to carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments from these vessels at sea.

Paragraph 3. The Commission hereby establishes a programme to monitor transshipment at sea which applies initially to large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels (hereafter referred to as the “LSTLVs”) and to carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments from these vessels at sea.

#### Executing the at-sea Transshipment Programme

The Consortium of Marine Resource Assessment Group and Capricorn Fisheries is responsible for executing work under the IOTC at-sea transshipment programme. The responsibilities of the Consortium include the training and provision of qualified observers, managing the logistics for the deployment of observers and their repatriation at the end of the deployment and maintaining the IOTC at-sea transshipment programme database. The Consortium is also tasked with providing the IOTC Secretariat with five day reports, which summarise the activities undertaken by the programme every five days. A report for each deployment is also submitted to the Secretariat at the end of each deployment. In line with the agreed confidentiality rules, these reports are subsequently edited by the Secretariat and forwarded to the concerned fleets whose vessels have transhipped under the deployment for which the report covers. Additionally, the reports for deployments where Southern Bluefin tuna (SBF) have been transhipped are also forwarded to the Secretariat of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the IOTC and CCSBT. This arrangement has the benefit of minimising costs to the fleets that catches and tranships SBF in the IOTC Area.

#### Fleets currently participating in the at-sea Transshipment Programme

The following fleets have participated in the at-sea Transshipment Programme in 2016: China, Taiwan China, Korea (Republic of), Japan, Malaysia, Oman, Seychelles and Tanzania.

Paragraph 4. The CPCs that flag LSTLVs shall determine whether or not to authorise their LSTLVs to tranship at sea.

Table 1 list the fleets with number of Large Scale Longline Fishing Vessels (LSTLVs) currently authorised to operate in the IOTC Area and indicates which fleets have participated in the Programme in 2016.

**Table 1. Numbers of Large Scale Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels (LSTLVs) authorised to operate in the IOTC Area, and remarks on participation in the Transshipment Programme.**

Fleets	No LSTLVs.	Remarks
Australia	4	Not transshipping at sea.
China	101	Participated in the at-sea Transshipment Programme.
Taiwan, China	311	Participated in the at-sea Transshipment Programme.
Comoros		n/a
European Union	149	Not transshipping at sea.
Eritrea		n/a
France (O. T.)		n/a
Guinea		n/a
India	12	Not transshipping at sea
Indonesia	62	Participated in the at-sea Transshipment Programme.
Iran	5	Not transshipping at sea
Japan	210	Participated in the at-sea Transshipment Programme.
Kenya	1	Not transshipping at sea.
Korea, Republic of	95	Participated in the at-sea Transshipment Programme.
Madagascar		Not transshipping at sea.
Malaysia	10	Participated in the at-sea Transshipment Programme.
Maldives	8	Not transshipping at sea.
Mauritius		n/a
Mozambique	1	Not transshipping at sea.
Oman	1	Participated in the at-sea Transshipment Programme.
Pakistan		n/a
Philippines	7	Participated in the at-sea Transshipment Programme
Seychelles	49	Participated in the at-sea Transshipment Programme.
Sierra Leone		n/a
South Africa	11	Not transshipping at sea.
Sri Lanka		n/a
Sudan		n/a
Tanzania	3	Participated in the at-sea Transshipment Programme.
Thailand		n/a.
UK (I. O. Territories)		n/a
Senegal		n/a

**Submission of carrier vessels list**

Paragraph 6. Each CPC shall submit, electronically where possible, to the IOTC Secretary by 1 July 2008 the list of carrier vessels that are authorised to receive at-sea transhipments from its LSTLVs in the IOTC Area.

All fleets which participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme during 2016 have submitted information on carrier vessels which they have authorised to receive at-sea transhipments from their LSTLVs. This represents a total of 82 carrier vessels that have been expressly authorised to receive at-sea transhipments from the fleets which participated in the programme; it should be noted that a carrier vessel may be authorised by one or more participating fleet.

From the 82 carrier vessels listed in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels (as of 03 April 2017), 27 carrier vessels have been used by the participating fleets in 2016 (Table 2) following submission of request of deployments by the participating fleets, and subsequent approval of the deployments by the Secretariat.

**Table 2 :** Active carrier vessels in 2016.

Fleet	Name of carrier vessel active in 2016
Japan	Gouta Maru
	Taisei Maru No. 24
	Taisei Maru No.15
Korea, Republic of	Sei Shin
	Seiyu
Liberia	Chikuma
	Futagami
	Genta Maru
	Meita Maru
	Shota Maru
	Victoria II
Malaysia	Kha Yang 333
Seychelles	Kaiho Maru
Kiribati	Full Kuo Shin
Panama	Ibuki
	Kurikoma
	Tuna Queen
	Tuna Princess
	Oriental Chilan
Singapore	Chitose
Taiwan, China	Chen Yu No 7
	Fu Jyi
	Ho Yuan
	Sheng Hong
	Shun Tian Fa No.168
	Yong Man Shun
	Yuan Tai No. 806

**Costs of implementing the At-sea Transshipment Programme for the year 2016 and calculation of contributions for the participants in the Programme**

Paragraph 12, Annex 3 - The costs of implementing this program shall be financed by the flag CPCs of LSTLVs wishing to engage in transshipment operations. The fee shall be calculated on the basis of the total costs of the program. This fee shall be paid into a special account of the IOTC Secretariat and the IOTC Secretary shall manage the account for implementing the program.

Based on the level of activities recorded from the eight year (2009 – 2016) of the transshipment programme, a budget of €998,422 was proposed for the programme in 2016. This resulted in a total budget of €6,391,431 allocated for the eight years over which the transshipment programme had been implemented.

The principle applied to recover the cost for the programme was discussed and agreed upon by the representatives of the different fleets participating in the at-sea Transshipment Programme. Unlike the initial cost recovery method, which was adopted in the first year of the programme (2009), the cost recovery method for the last eight years have been based on actual figures from the preceding year. Therefore, the cost for 2016 was apportioned to participating fleets based on the quantity of fish that they actually transhipped during 2016.

The amount apportioned is the equivalent of the estimated total cost for the year plus the 4.5% FAO servicing cost. Difference between the budgeted amount and the actual costs incurred is adjusted to the contributions of the participating fleets in the following year of the Programme.

**Transshipments observed**

For 2016, a total of 70 observer deployments were approved. Two of the approved deployments were subsequently cancelled by the fleet requesting the deployment. Information on transshipments observed from the 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2016, are presented in Table 3, and Figures 1 and 2. “Others” in Figure 2 refer to the fleets of Oman and Tanzania. A total of 1,215 transshipment operations have been observed, in which 62,756 metric tons of fish were transhipped. In comparison to 2015, the numbers of deployments approved in 2016 has almost doubled, and the numbers of transshipments observed as well. The increase in the level of activities in the at-sea Transshipment Programme in 2016 is almost on par with the first year of the Programme in 2009.

Bigeye tuna was the main species transhipped; accounting for 25.53% of all fish transhipped. This was followed by yellowfin tuna and albacore tuna, which accounted for 20% and 18.67%, respectively. Oilfish (*Revolvulus spp.*), which is a non-IOTC species, accounted for the fourth most important species transhipped in 2016, accounting for 15.53% of the quantity of fish transhipped. Overall, tuna and billfishes accounted for 71% of all species transhipped. In comparison to 2015, the quantity of fish transhipped during 2016 had increased; consequent to the increased level of activities in the Programme. Figures 3, 4 and 5 provide a graphical illustration of the changes in the transshipment programme over 2015 and 2016. “Others” in Figure 4 refer to the fleets of Oman and Tanzania.

Table 3: Details of the transhipments undertaken by fleets, during the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 – 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2016.

Fleets	Albacore	Bigeye tuna	Yellowfin tuna	Oilfish	Swordfish	OTH_Tunas <sup>a</sup>	Oth_Billfish <sup>b</sup>	Others <sup>c</sup>	Total (Mt)
China	381.89	3,050.51	1,652.67	2.95	1,286.35	0.00	1,490.87	800.41	<b>8,665.65</b>
Taiwan, China	8,438.54	7,433.19	5,171.77	7,972.42	1,853.79	531.26	1,469.62	2,845.70	<b>35,716.29</b>
Japan	1,582.21	862.71	2,359.95	49.68	190.34	375.71	257.64	256.82	<b>5,935.06</b>
Republic of Korea	41.78	131.94	1,286.92	36.12	36.49	161.86	106.25	5.91	<b>1,807.26</b>
Malaysia	1,200.07	45.52	71.78	0.00	12.22	0.00	12.21	94.76	<b>1,436.57</b>
Oman	2.93	2.57	1.51	124.00	6.80	0.00	0.00	6.00	<b>143.81</b>
Seychelles	66.34	3,769.43	1,931.19	1,384.40	959.65	0.00	448.46	73.32	<b>8,632.77</b>
Tanzania	0.49	96.86	81.54	175.45	27.12	0.00	36.30	1.16	<b>418.91</b>
<b>Total (Mt)</b>	<b>11,714.24</b>	<b>15,392.73</b>	<b>12,557.32</b>	<b>9,745.01</b>	<b>4,372.77</b>	<b>1,068.84</b>	<b>3,821.34</b>	<b>4,084.08</b>	<b>62,756.32</b>

**a:** Skipjack tuna, Southern bluefin tuna, Young tuna, Tuna nei.

**b:** Atlantic blue marlin; Atlantic white marlin; Black marlin; Indo-Pacific blue marlin; Indo-Pacific sailfish; Marlins,sailfishes; Shortbill spearfish; Striped marlin.

**c:** Atlantic Spanish mackerel; Blacktip shark; Blue shark; Butterfly kingfish; Dorado/Mahi Mahi; Longfin mako; Mako sharks; Mixed Fish Species; Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel; Oceanic whitetip shark; Opah; Other fish Unclassified; Pelagic Sharks nei; Pomfret; Shortfin mako; Silky shark; Various sharks nei; Wahoo.

Figure 1. Distribution of species/species groups transhipped (%) in 2016

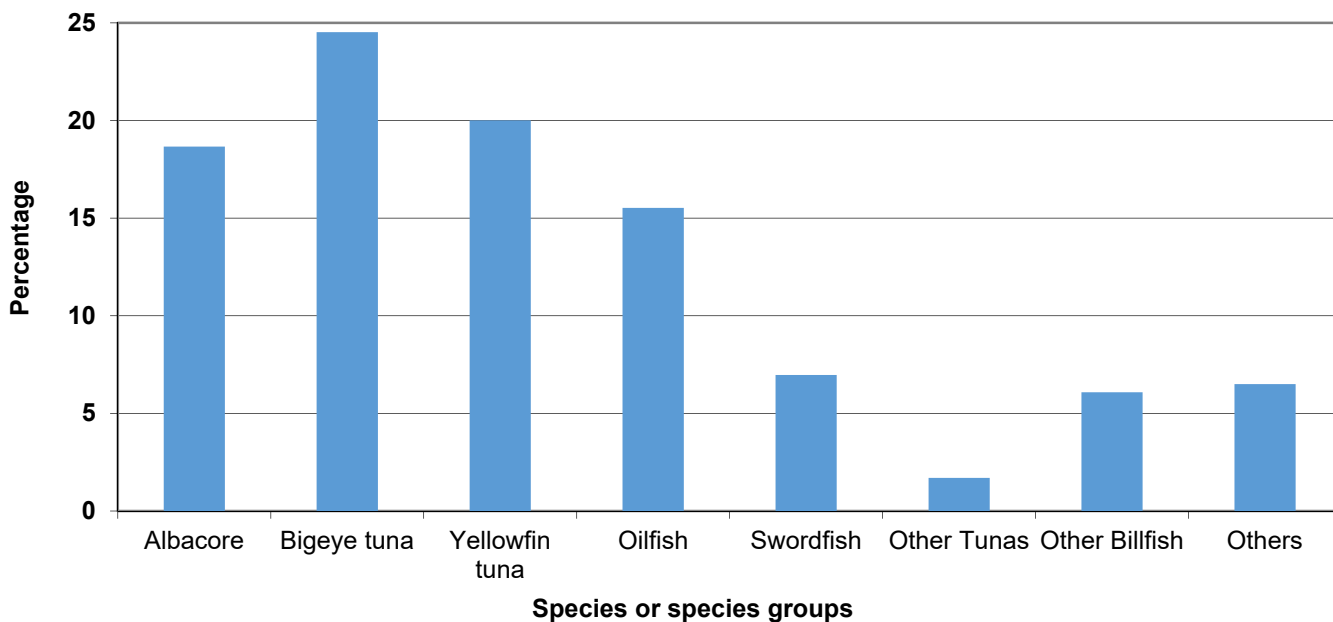


Figure 2. Distribution of transhipments by fleets (2016)

