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**SUMMARY REPORT ON THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE**

**Prepared by IOTC Secretariat**

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*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 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2011.*

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

As of the beginning of mid-February 2011, the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels had a total of 4,232 fishing vessels and 63 carrier vessels. The total number of fishing vessels comprised of 2,142 (50%) vessels of length overall (LOA) of 24m or above, 1,596 (38%) vessels of length overall of less than 24m and 494 (12%) of unknown length overall. Twenty-two CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of 24m or above and ten CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of less than 24m. 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 period of authorisation.

In line with the recommendation of the 7<sup>th</sup> Session of the Compliance Committee, which was endorsed by the Commission, the Secretariat has contacted 23 CPCs with regards to the missing mandatory data for their vessels. However, only a few CPCs responded with the required information. Of the mandatory information required under IOTC Resolution 07/02, some CPCs have expressed concerns over the absence of a definition for the term "Operating Port". They have, therefore, opted to provide information on the port of registration for their vessels as an alternative. During 2010, two CPCs provided information for the first time about their fleets to be included in the Record of Authorised Vessels. Whilst there has been an improvement on the completeness of information for vessels listed on the Record of Authorised Vessels, there remains room for improvement.

**2. Record of Active Vessels**

The 14<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission adopted Resolution 10/08, which superseded Resolution 07/04, to separate the responsibility of flag State from that of coastal State. The new Resolution also provided for a new timeline for reporting information on active vessels. However, this new timeline had created some confusion for CPCs to report on the activities of their vessels for 2009. Notwithstanding the above, almost the same numbers of CPCs reported their active vessels list for 2009 as those that reported for 2008. The general trend in the numbers and capacity of active vessels since 2006 indicate a decrease in capacity.

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.

### **3. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Programme**

For the second semester of 2009 and the first semester of 2010, five CPCs have reported information under the programme. During the whole of 2009 a total of 26,670 Mt of bigeye tuna were imported by CPCs reporting under the programme, whilst in the first semester of 2010 only 223 Mt have been reported to have been imported, by one CPC only. A further 148 Mt were reported to have been imported by three CPCs, but these are products that have been re-exported.

There are currently sixteen CPCs that have reported information on 127 institutions and 535 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.**

Since 1<sup>st</sup> July 2008, nine fleets have submitted information on carrier vessels authorised to receive at-sea transshipments from their LSTLVs. This represents a total of 50 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 during 2010 have not informed the Secretary that their fleet will participate in the ROP.

Details of activities under the ROP is further provided in document IOTC-2011-S15-CoC48[E] Report on Transshipment Res08-02, which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, and document IOTC-2011-S15-CoC48[E]\_Add1 IOTC ROP Review, which has been prepared by the Consortium executing the Programme. Should the Commission recommend that the Programme continue in 2012, the Secretariat has been informed by the FAO that a new call for expressions of interest will have to be issued.

### **5. Reporting of mandatory statistics**

The reporting of mandatory statistics remains relatively poor amongst the CPCs. For 2009, only 26% of CPCs complied fully with the reporting requirement for resolution 10/02. 65% of CPCs reported complete dataset for nominal catch, 41% reported complete catch and effort and 26% reported size frequency data. Some CPCs continue to report partial dataset; 15% for nominal catch, 24% for catch and effort and 27% for size frequency. Seven CPCs did not comply at all with resolution 10/02, for 2009. Most of these CPCs have not reported any statistics for over 3 years

On the reporting of bycatch data for sharks, seabirds and marine turtles for 2009, 62% of the CPCs reported bycatches of sharks, 12% reported incidental bycatches of seabirds and 14% reported interactions with marine turtles. Catch and effort data of shark species are limited, with only 35% of CPCs having reported some information.

### **6. On a Regional Observer Scheme**

Since the adoption of Resolution 10/04, 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 and the development of reporting guidelines and templates. Some CPCs have reported, through their Report of Implementation, that they are implementing 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 is being disrupted. However, it should be noted that so far no observer report has been submitted to the IOTC Secretariat, which would have provided a means of assessing the level of implementation of observer programmes by CPCs.

#### **7. Limitation of fishing capacity and fleet development plans**

Since the 14<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission, none of the CPCs that had not reported the reference capacity of their active fleets targeting tropical tunas in 2006, and swordfish and albacore during 2007 has provided new information. One CPC has provided new information on its active fleet for the years 2006 and 2007, however, no information on target species was provided.

Since the 14<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission, revised Fleet Development Plans have been received from seven CPCs. Two CPCs have submitted new FDPs and two CPCs have informed the Secretary that they intend to submit their fleet development plans as soon as these are finalised. More detailed information on the reference capacity is available in document IOTC-2011-S15-CoC52[E] Fleet Development Plans, which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat. Actual fleet developments plans are presented in document IOTC-2011-S15-CoC52\_Add1[E], which has been compiled by the Secretariat.