

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Commission des Thons de l'Ocean Indien

Annex: Compliance issues from CoC18.

CPC: Sri Lanka	Responses/clarifications
• Has not fully implemented the list of authorised vessels below 24 m in LOA, Missing call sign , invalid authorisation period, as required by Resolution 19/04.	• Missing call sign below 24m There is a reformation of issuance of IRCS to the fishing vessels of Sri Lanka by the relevant authorities of issuing IRCSs (Telecommunication Regulatory Commission & Ministry of Defense) This includes re-examination of radio equipment owners and their personal information. This is a priority due to national security reasons, however Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR) closely worked with the relevant authorities to expedite the process resolving the compliance issue of resolution 19/04. Currently DFAR authorize vessels to operate for fishing under pending IRCS, to the reliable fishermen securing their livelihoods.
	 In 2022, 81% of the authorized vessels are with call signs. invalid authorization period,
	 In 2021 the validity period, In 2021 the validity period of authorized vessels extended for further one months up to 2021/01/31 by the formal letter issued by Director General of DFAR due to Covid -19 pandemic prevailed in the country. However DFAR has not updated the authorised vessels list of IOTC accordingly and therefore this issue has occurred. Further, (i) A delay has occurred in the submission of authorized vessels to the secretariat after issuance of licences to the vessels from Sri Lanka side. Steps have taken to correct the situation. (ii) Secretariat also takes some time period to update the vessel list in the Authorized vessel list.

• Has not fully implemented the list of authorised vessels	• Missing call sign above 24m
above 24 m in LOA, Missing call sign , beneficial owner , company, photos , as required by Resolution 19/04	All Sri Lanka authorized vessels above 24m in length have the IRCS since 2019. This comment may be a mistake of compliance officers of the secretariat during the analysis.
	• beneficial owner and company
	This information is fully provided from 2021 onwards. In Sri Lankan majorly of fishing vessels owned and operated by a single owner and he is the beneficial owner as well. (98%).
	About 2% of vessels owned by companies and these vessels are operated by the company and the beneficial owner is the same company. The columns are completed accordingly.
	There is no clear definition for the beneficial owner in the context of IOTC on beneficial owner.
	• photos,
	Sri Lanka submitted the first batch of photographs of the vessels as per 3 (p) of the resolution, in early 2021 and there after several batches of photos were submitted to the Secretariat.
	Secretariat took some time to publish the photos.
	Photos of authorized vessels:-
	Sri Lanka has submitted photos of 772 authorized vessels to the Secretariat. 17% has been uploaded to the IOTC website. 73% of photos not yet uploaded to IOTC website.
	This is being continued extending to the within EEZ vessels in to comply with the point (4) of the resolution.
	Photos of EEZ vessels:-
	Sri Lanka has submitted photos of 2454 vessels to the Secretariat. Those have not been published yet.
	Sri Lanka will be able to comply with point 3(p) and 4 of the resolution in the coming months of 2022.
	The implementation was highly affected by the prevailed covid-19 pandemic situation of the country.

 Has not reported Size Frequency for the coastal fisheries at IOTC Standard, as required by Resolution 15/02. Has not reported Size Frequency for the surface fisheries at IOTC Standard, as required by Resolution 15/02. Has not reported Size Frequency for the longline fisheries at IOTC Standard, as required by Resolution 15/02. 	 Sri Lanka reported size frequencies for all major species. In some cases, the number of fish measured not agreed with the no.of fish as stipulated by resolution 15/02. Coastal data sampling is being improved for coastal fisheries, surface fisheries long line fisheries and shark fisheries to report size frequency data in required proportions for year 2021.
• Has not implemented the 5% Mandatory at sea requirement of the observer scheme, as required by Resolution 11/04.	 Majority of Sri Lankan fishing fleet consists of vessels in the range from 10-15 m in length without the minimum requirements viz: safety, accommodation and space for deploying of the human observers. Though vessels<24m operates outside EEZ, Sri Lanka is not in a position to deploy onboard observers due to safety issues. In the meantime Sri Lanka is implementing the EMS pilot project with the technical team of IOTC on this regard. However as per the point 4. of the resolution small vessels are being monitored by the field samplers where the coverage is >5%. There is no separate template to submit land based sampling data under resolution 11/04. Hence the length data obtained at the landing points submit to IOTC incorporating to the data submit in June under resolution 15/02 each year. Sri Lanka is experimenting on crew based observer scheme as explained in the section under 18/07 of the implementation report of 2019
• Has not implemented the catch limit, Nominal catch of YFT in 2019, as required by Resolution 19/01	
• Has not provided the BET 1 st semester report at IOTC Standard, as required by Resolution 01/02.	 Sri Lanka was not able to submit the BET 1st semester,2nd semester and the annual report due to lack of proper understanding of completion of reporting templates of resolution 01/06. Therefore on the request of Sri Lanka Compliance Manager of secretariat conducted a training on submission on reports relevant to Resolution 01/06 on the date of 25.08.2021. Therefore Sri Lanka will do the future reporting as required by the resolution 01/06.
• Has not provided the BET 2 nd semester report at IOTC Standard, as required by Resolution 01/02.	
• Has not provided the 2019 BET annual report at IOTC Standard, as required by Resolution 01/02	