

IOTC-2018-CoC15-04a [E]

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

Prepared by IOTC Secretariat, 12 April 2018

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Resolution 17/06 *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 IOTC 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 2017: China, Taiwan China, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Malaysia, Oman and Seychelles.

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

Table 1, below, list the fleets with number of Large Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) currently authorised to operate in the IOTC Area and indicates which fleets have participated in the Programme in 2017.

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

Fleets	No LSTLVs.	Remarks
Australia	4	Not transhipping at sea.
China	111	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Taiwan, China	310	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Comoros		n/a
European Union	149	Not transhipping at sea.
Eritrea		n/a
France (O. T.)		n/a
Guinea		n/a
India	4	Not transhipping at sea
Indonesia	127	The Commission agreed in 2017 for Indonesia to operate a national transhipment programme.
Iran	5	Not transhipping at sea
Japan	197	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Kenya	1	Not transhipping at sea.
Korea, Republic of	87	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Madagascar		Not transhipping at sea.
Malaysia	18	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Maldives	3	Not transhipping at sea.
Mauritius		n/a
Mozambique	1	Not transhipping at sea.
Oman	1	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Pakistan		n/a
Philippines	7	Not transhipping at sea.
Seychelles	53	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Sierra Leone		n/a
South Africa	12	Not transhipping at sea.
Sri Lanka	4	Not transhipping at sea.
Sudan		n/a
Tanzania		n/a
Thailand		n/a.
UK (OT)		n/a
Bangladesh		n/a
Liberia		n/a
Senegal		n/a

Submission of carrier vessels list

Paragraph 6. Each CPC shall submit, electronically where possible, to the IOTC Executive Secretary the list of carrier vessels that are authorised to receive at-sea transhipments from its LSTLVs in the IOTC area of competence. [...]

All fleets which participated in the at-sea Transshipment Programme during 2017 have submitted information on carrier vessels which they have authorised to receive at-sea transshipments from their LSTLVs. This represents a total of 88 carrier vessels that have been expressly authorised to receive at-sea transshipments from the fleets which participated in the programme; it should be noted that a carrier vessel may be authorised by one or more participating fleets.

From the 88 carrier vessels listed in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels (as of 24 April 2018), 19 carrier vessels have been used by the participating fleets in 2017 (Table 2) following submission of request of deployments by the participating fleets, and subsequent approval of the deployments by the IOTC Secretariat.

Table 2: Active carrier vessels in 2017.

Fleet	Name of carrier vessel active in 2017
Japan	Taisei Maru No. 24
Korea, Republic of	Seiho
	Seibu
	Sei Shin
	Seiyu
Liberia	Tenho Maru
	Victoria II
Malaysia	Kha Yang 333
Seychelles	Kaiho Maru
Panama	Tai Fu No.3
	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 2017 and calculation of contributions for the participants in the Programme

Paragraph 13, 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 years (2009 – 2017) of the transshipment programme, a budget of €834,758 was proposed for the programme in 2017. This resulted in a total budget of €7,226,189 allocated for the nine 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 2017 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 project 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.

Transhipments observed

For 2017, a total of 61 observer deployments were approved. One of the approved deployment was subsequently cancelled by the fleet requesting the deployment. Information on transhipments observed from the 1st January to 31st December, 2017, are presented in Table 3, and Figures 2 and 3. A total of 1,259 transhipment operations have been observed, in which 59,709 metric tons of fish were transhipped. 2017 registered the highest level of activities in the at-sea Transhipment Programme (Figure 1).

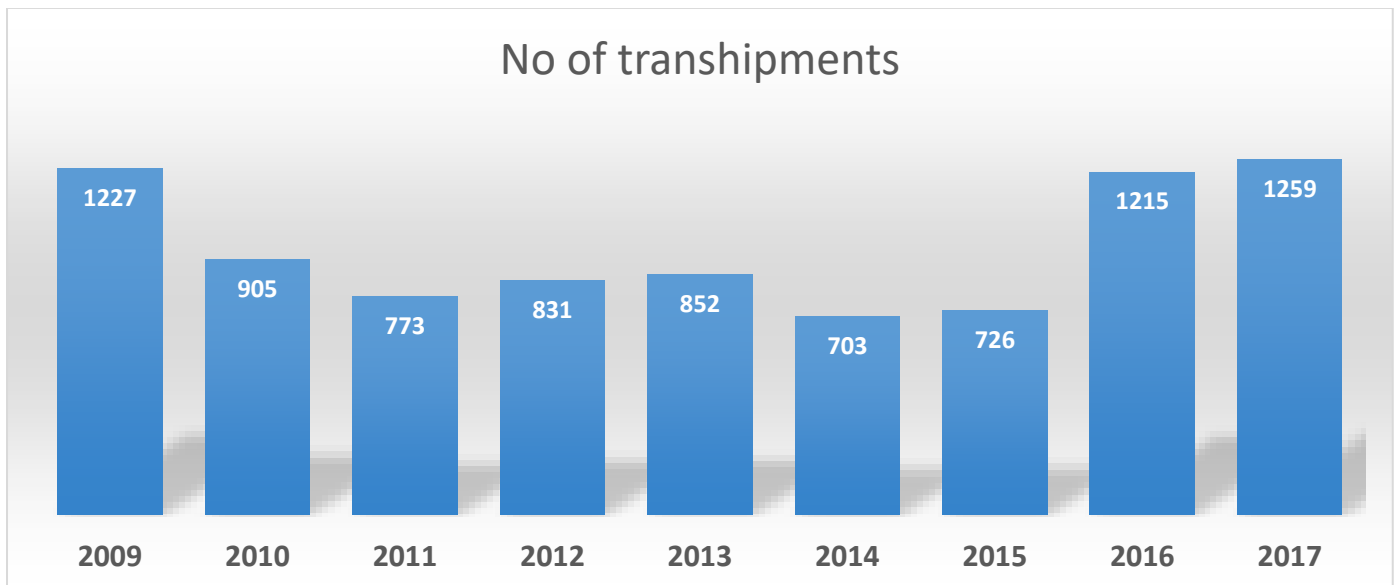


Figure 1: Evolution of IOTC at-sea transhipments activity from 2009 to 2017

Albacore tuna was the main species transhipped; accounting for 23.79% of all fish transhipped, this is the first year since the start of the programme that albacore tuna is the first species transhipped under the programme. This was followed by bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna, which accounted for 20.47% and 16.95%, respectively. Oilfish (*Revuttus spp.*), which is a non-IOTC species, accounted for the third most important species transhipped in 2017, accounting for 18.89% of the quantity of fish transhipped. Overall, tuna and billfishes accounted for 73.71% of all species transhipped. In comparison to 2016, the quantity of fish transhipped during 2017 had slightly decreased. Figures 4 and 5 provide a graphical illustration of the changes in the transhipment programme over 2016 and 2017.

Table 3: Details of the transshipments undertaken by fleets, during the period 1st January 2017 – 31st December, 2017.

Fleets	Albacore	Bigeye tuna	Yellowfin tuna	Oilfish	Swordfish	OTH_Tunas ^a	Oth_Billfish ^b	Others ^c	Total (Mt)
China	1,546.97	2,433.72	1,798.10	11.62	803.48	0.00	595.65	321.24	7,510.77
Taiwan, China	9,999.84	6,246.10	3,918.91	9,998.13	1,932.48	563.54	1,332.99	3,246.67	37,238.67
Japan	1,005.86	647.51	1,927.41	88.85	146.13	310.24	133.17	201.20	4,460.39
Republic of Korea	66.20	255.71	798.58	2.96	62.59	207.43	68.65	99.66	1,561.79
Malaysia	998.65	43.49	44.24	0.00	13.56	11.97	14.30	93.77	1,219.97
Oman	59.55	41.51	42.98	71.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	215.31
Seychelles	526.72	2,557.27	1,591.00	1,105.41	748.06	0.00	516.70	457.75	7,502.91
Total (Mt)	14,203.79	12,225.32	10,121.22	11,278.25	3,706.31	1,093.19	2,661.44	4,420.29	59,709.80
Percentage	23.79 %	20.47 %	16.95 %	18.89 %	6.21 %	1.83 %	4.46 %	7.40 %	

a: Tuna nei, Southern bluefin tuna, Skipjack tuna, Mixed Tunas.

b: Striped marlin, Shortbill spearfish, Marlins,sailfishes,etc_ nei, Longbill spearfish, Indo-Pacific blue marlin, Indo-Pacific sailfish, Black marlin, Atlantic white marlin, Atlantic sailfish, Atlantic blue marlin.

c: Wahoo, Various sharks nei, Smooth hammerhead, Silky shark, Shortfin mako, Pomfret, Pelagic Sharks nei, Other fish Unclassified, Opah, Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel, Mixed Fish Species, Longfin mako, Mako sharks, Leaping bonito, Escolar, Dorado/Mahi Mahi, Dogfish sharks, etc_ nei, Dogfish sharks nei, Butterfly kingfish, Blue shark, Blacktip shark, Atlantic Spanish mackerel.

Figure 2. Distribution of species/species groups transhipped (%) in 2017

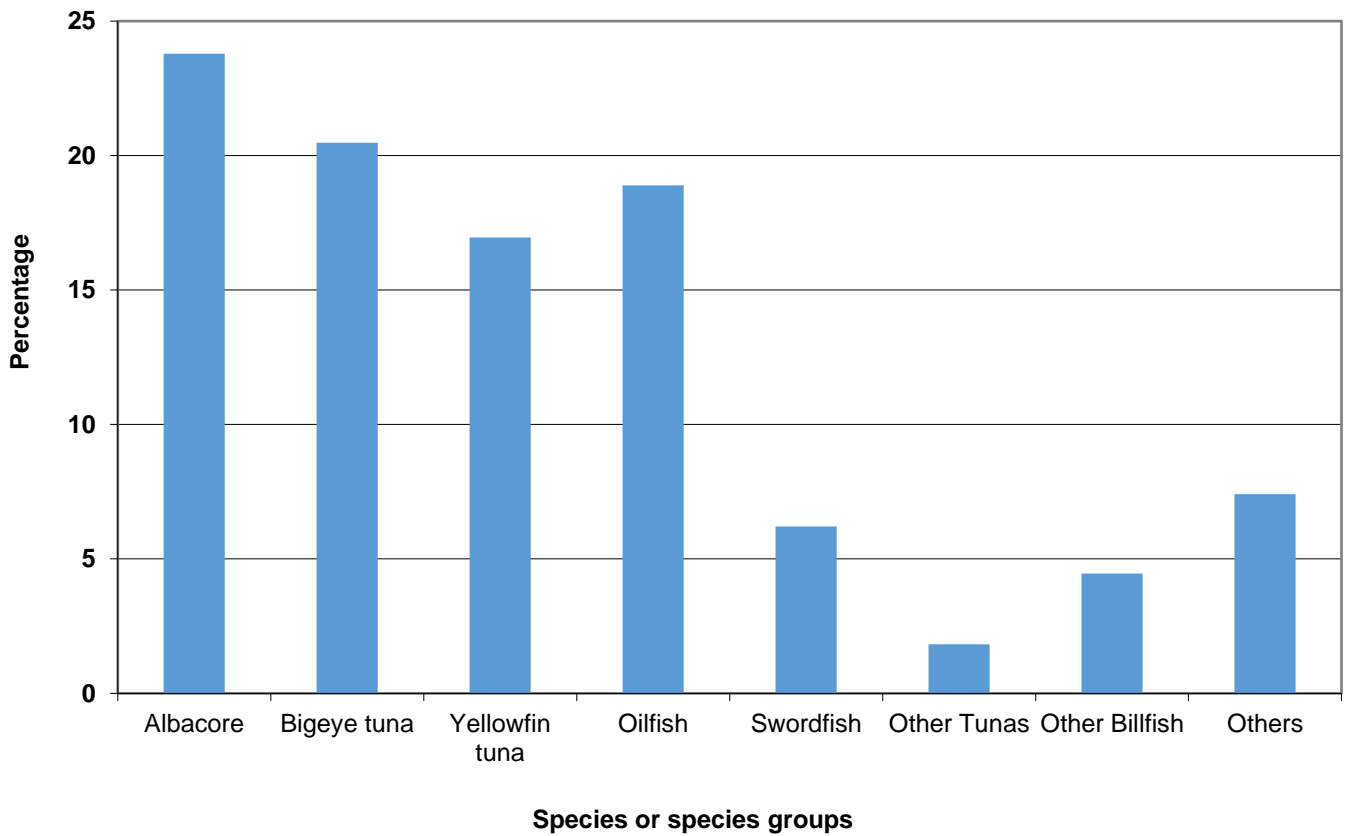


Figure 3. Distribution of transhipments by fleets (2017)

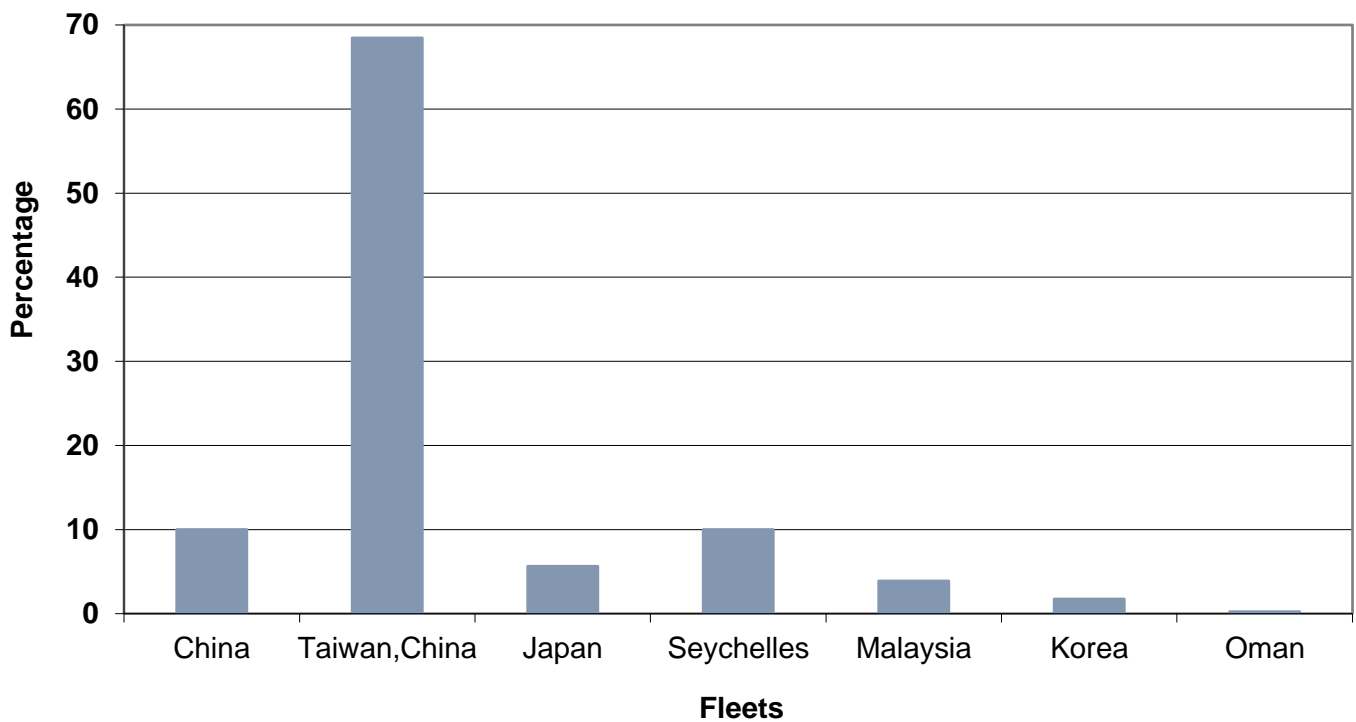


Figure 4. Distribution of species/species groups transhipped

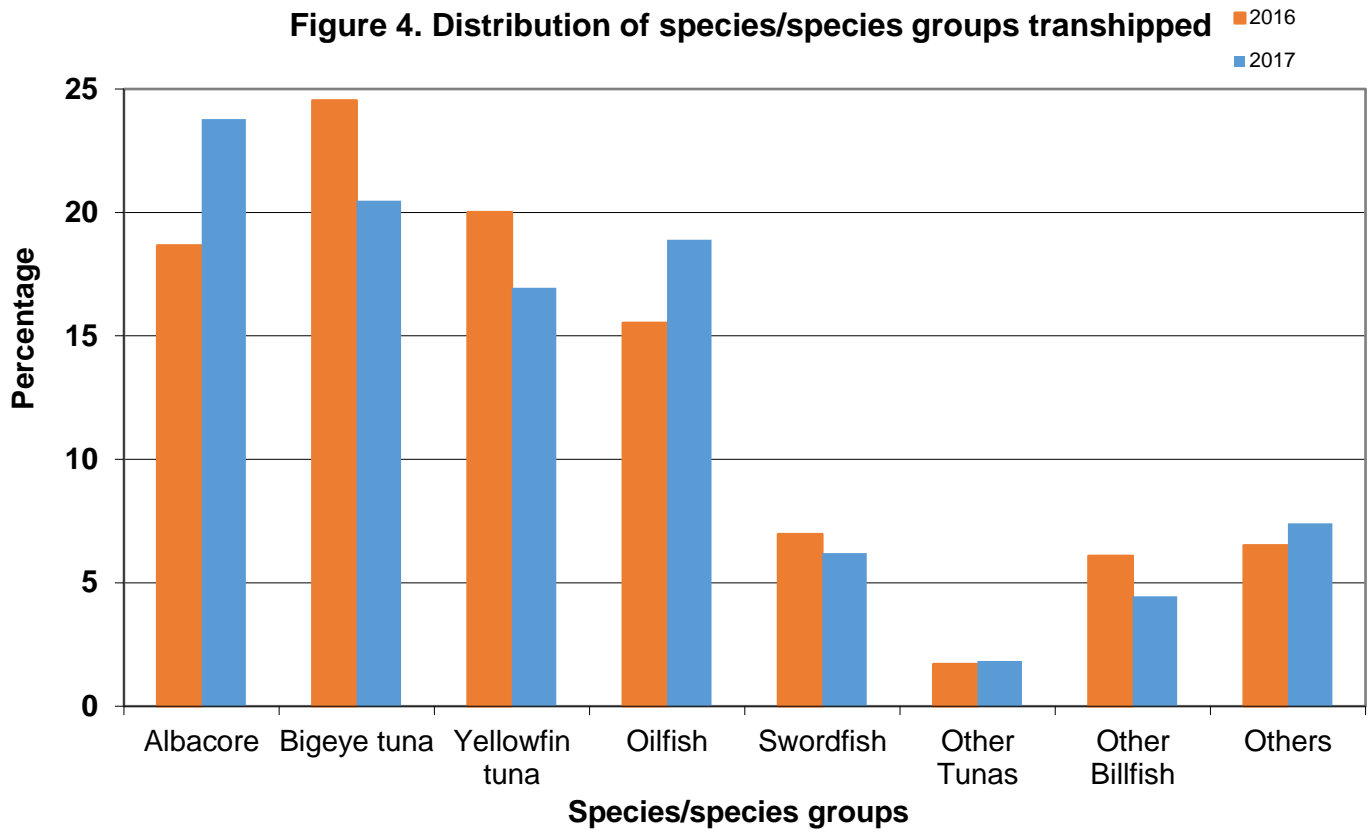


Figure 5. Distribution of transhipments by fleets

