

## IOTC-2019-CoC16-04a [E]

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

Prepared by IOTC Secretariat, 30 April 2019

The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Resolution 18/06 *On Establishing a Programme for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels* calls for all transhipment 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 transhipments will be monitored by IOTC observers. This applies initially to large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels and to carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments from these vessels at sea.

Paragraph 3. The Commission hereby establishes a programme to monitor transhipment 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 transhipments from these vessels at sea. [...]

#### Executing the at-sea Transhipment Programme

The Consortium of Marine Resource Assessment Group and Capricorn Fisheries is responsible for executing work under the IOTC at-sea transhipment 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 transhipment 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 IOTC 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 (SBT) 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 SBT in the IOTC Area.

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

The following fleets have participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme in 2018: 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 2018.

**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.
Bangladesh		n/a
China	116	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Taiwan, China	241	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Comoros		n/a
European Union	154	Not transhipping at sea.
Eritrea		n/a
France (O. T.)		n/a
Guinea		n/a
India	4	Not transhipping at sea
Indonesia	135	The Commission agreed in 2017 for Indonesia to operate a national transhipment programme.
Iran	5	Not transhipping at sea
Japan	190	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Kenya	3	Not transhipping at sea.
Korea, Republic of	87	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Madagascar		Not transhipping at sea.
Malaysia	16	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Maldives	1	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	55	Participated in the at-sea Transhipment Programme.
Sierra Leone		n/a
South Africa	11	Not transhipping at sea.
Sri Lanka	20	Not transhipping at sea.
Sudan		n/a
Tanzania	1	Not transhipping at sea.
Thailand		n/a.
UK (OT)		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 Transhipment Programme during 2018 have submitted information on carrier vessels which they have authorised to receive at-sea transhipments from their LSTLVs. This represents a total of 80 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 fleets.

From the 80 carrier vessels listed in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels (as of 25 April 2019), 26 carrier vessels have been used by the participating fleets in 2018 (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 2018.

<b>Fleet</b>	<b>Name of carrier vessel active in 2018</b>
<b>Japan</b>	Taisei Maru No. 15
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>	Sei Shin
	Seibu
	Seiho
	Seiyu
<b>Liberia</b>	Chikuma
	Genta Maru
	Meita Maru
	Shota Maru
	Tenho Maru
<b>Malaysia</b>	Kha Yang 333
<b>China</b>	PING TAI RONG LENG 2
<b>Panama</b>	Bao Win
	Harima
	Ibuki
	KURIKOMA
	Oriental Chilan
	Pontos
	Tuna Queen
<b>Singapore</b>	Chitose
<b>Taiwan, China</b>	Chen Yu No 7
	Ho Yuan
	Sheng Hong
	Shun Tian Fa No.168
	Yong Man Shun
	Yuan Tai No. 806

**Costs of implementing the At-sea Transhipment Programme for the year 2018 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 transhipment 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 nine years (2009 – 2017) of the transshipment programme, a budget of €719,250 was proposed for the programme in 2018. This resulted in a total budget of €7,945,439 allocated for the ten years over which the transshipment programme had been implemented.

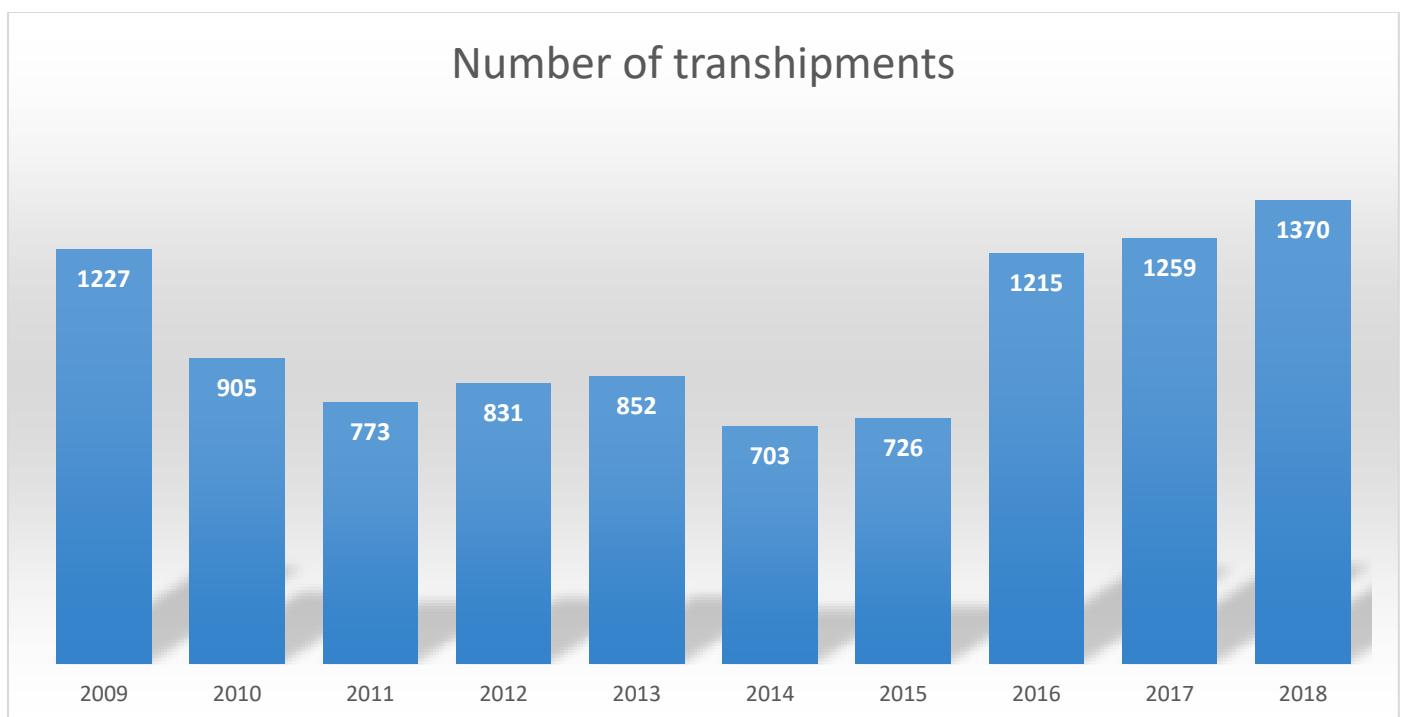
The principle applied to recover the cost for the programme was discussed and agreed upon by the representatives of the different fleets participating in the at-sea Transshipment Programme. Unlike the initial cost recovery method, which was adopted in the first year of the programme (2009), the cost recovery method for the last eight years have been based on actual figures from the preceding year. Therefore, the cost for 2018 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.

Following a new call for tender for the delivery of this service, a new contract for the at-sea Transshipment Programme was signed by the FAO, on behalf of the IOTC, with the service provider who has been delivering this service since its inception. The present contract with the consortium of MRAG Ltd/CapFish cc was issued to MRAG Ltd in May 2018 for an initial period of one year with the possibility of annual renewals up to a total of five years, subject to satisfactory performance and funding.

**Transshipments observed**

For 2018, a total of 63 observer deployments were approved. Three of the approved deployment 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, 2018, are presented in Table 3, and Figures 2 and 3. A total of 1,370 transshipment operations have been observed (In addition two transshipments operations between CVs were also observed), in which 63,837 metric tons of fish were transhipped. 2018 registered the highest level of activities in the at-sea Transshipment Programme (Figure 1).



**Figure 1: Evolution of IOTC at –sea transshipments activity from 2009 to 2018**

Albacore tuna was the main species transhipped; accounting for 26.33% of all fish transhipped, this is the second consecutive year since the start of the programme that albacore tuna is the most important species transhipped under the programme. This was followed by yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna, which accounted for 22.09% and 18.23%,

respectively. Oilfish (*Revuttus spp.*), which is a non-IOTC species, accounted for the fourth most important species transhipped in 2018, accounting for 12.88% of the quantity of fish transhipped. Overall, tuna and billfishes accounted for 72.55% of all species transhipped. In comparison to 2017, the quantity of fish transhipped during 2018 had slightly increased. Figures 4 and 5 provide a graphical illustration of the changes in the transhipment programme over 2017 and 2018.

Table 3: Details of the transshipments undertaken by fleets, during the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 – 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018.

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	2,744.16	2,338.25	2,431.48	227.47	1,173.38	3.39	494.63	865.70	10,278.46
Taiwan, China	11223.06	4,953.65	3,815.90	6,956.76	1,988.29	526.68	980.205	2734.911	33,179.45
Japan	1,151.39	762.13	1,739.03	125.01	133.05	346.10	140.26	154.59	4,551.57
Republic of Korea	178.45	162.00	895.67	10.04	34.82	581.05	41.95	139.88	2,043.86
Malaysia	1,370.45	38.47	110.46	24.44	22.49	0.55	17.81	82.62	1,667.29
Omand									
Seychelles	141.913	3,335.43	4,926.70	879.54	1,284.06	1.24	628.282	688.577	11,885.74
<b>Total (Mt)</b>	<b>16,809.43</b>	<b>11,637.84</b>	<b>14,102.01</b>	<b>8,223.26</b>	<b>4,636.08</b>	<b>1,459.02</b>	<b>2,303.14</b>	<b>4,666.28</b>	<b>63,837.05</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>26.33%</b>	<b>18.23%</b>	<b>22.09%</b>	<b>12.88%</b>	<b>7.26%</b>	<b>2.29%</b>	<b>3.61%</b>	<b>7.31%</b>	

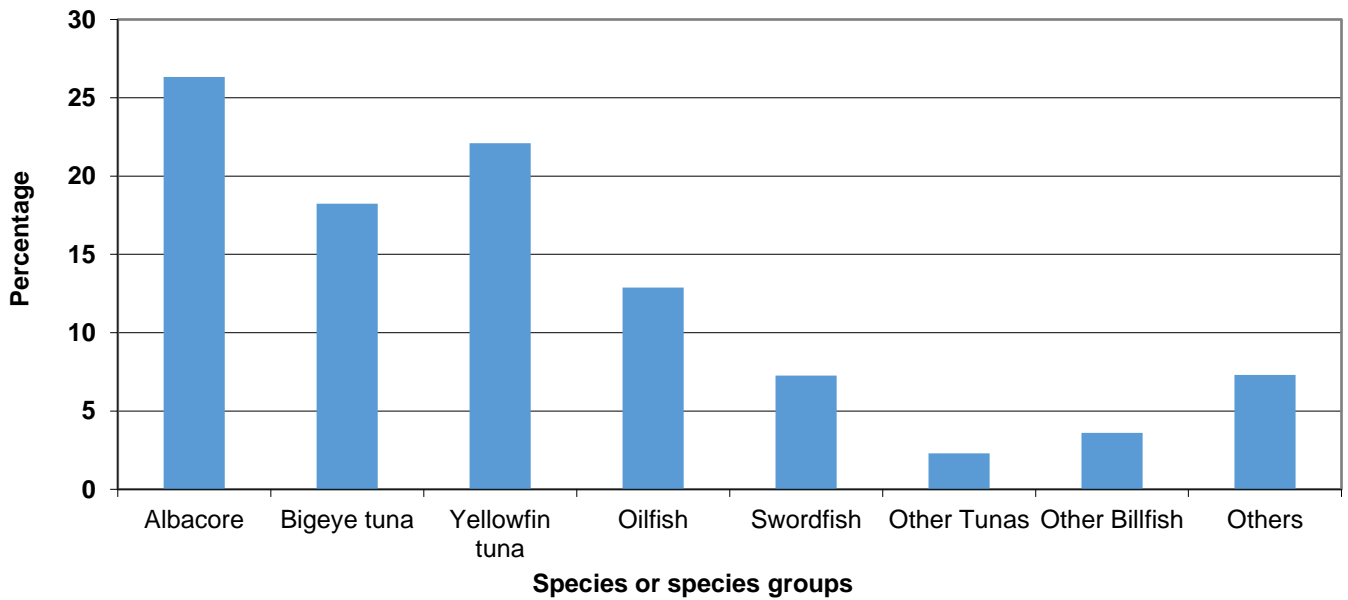
a: Mixed Tunas, Skipjack tuna, Southern bluefin tuna, Tunas nei.

b: Atlantic white marlin, Black marlin, Indo-Pacific sailfish, Longbill spearfish, Marlins, sailfishes, etc\_ nei, Striped marlin, Indo-Pacific blue marlin, Atlantic blue marlin, Atlantic sailfish.

c: Blacktip shark, Blue shark, Butterfly kingfish, Dogfish nei, Dorado/Mahi Mahi, Escolar, Longfin mako, Mako sharks, Mixed Fish Species, Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel, Oceanic Sunfish, Opah, Other fish Unclassified, Pelagic Sharks nei, Pomfret, Seerfishes nei, Shortbill spearfish, Shortfin mako, Silky shark, Various sharks nei, Wahoo, Atlantic Spanish mackerel.

d: The quantities transhipped by the one Omani vessel is not displayed due to confidentiality rule.

**Figure 2. Distribution of species/species groups transhipped (%) in 2018**



**Figure 3. Distribution of transhipments by fleets (2018)**

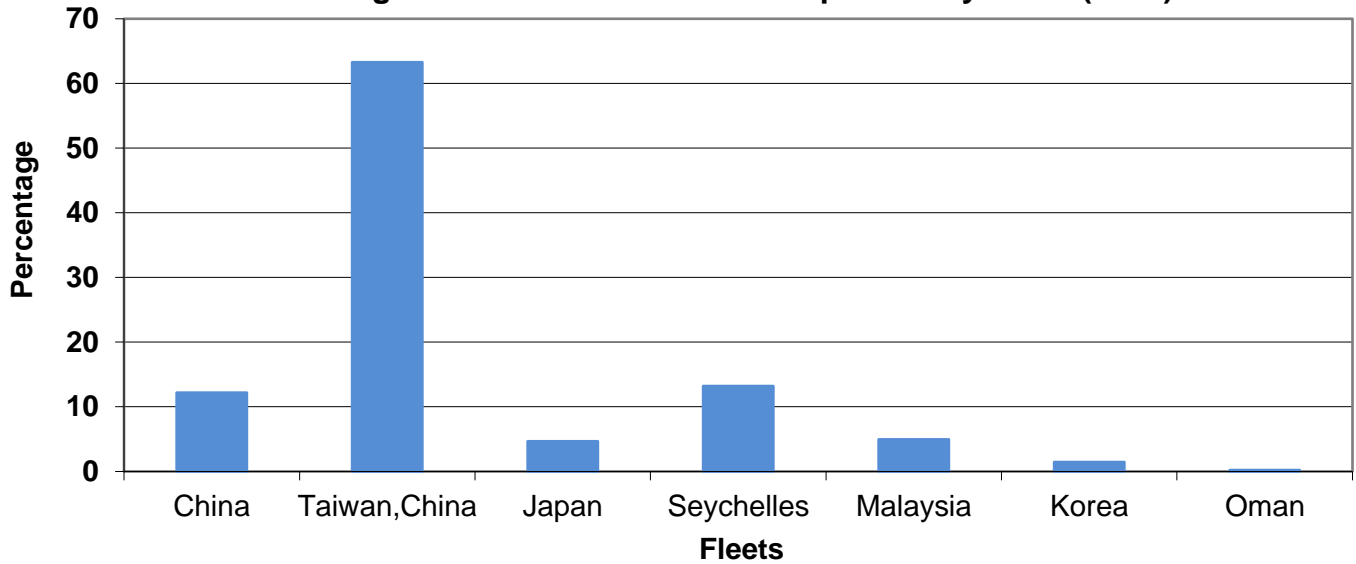


Figure 4. Distribution of species/species groups transhipped

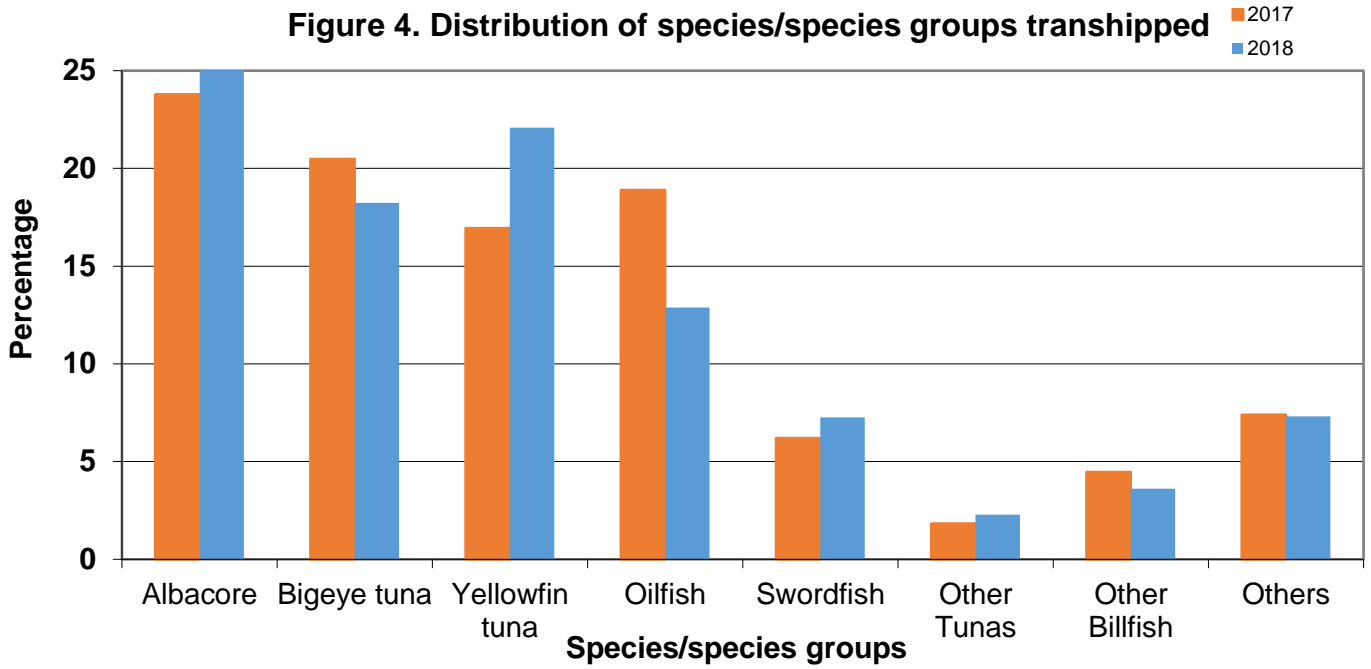


Figure 5. Distribution of transhipments by fleets

