

**REPORT OF THE INTERSESSIONAL MEETING OF THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT
MEASURES COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE (COC)**

(Madrid, 4-5 March 2016)

1 Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by the Chair of the Compliance Committee, Mr. Derek Campbell (United States).

2 Adoption of the agenda and meeting arrangements

At the beginning of the session, the Chair proposed some minor changes to the revised agenda. The delegation of the European Union proposed that issues relating to implementation of International Maritime Organization number requirements of Rec. 13-13 be discussed under item 8 (Other matters). The revised agenda was adopted and is attached as **Appendix 1**. The annotated agenda is attached as **Appendix 2**.

After welcoming the delegations and outlining the meeting arrangements, the ICCAT Executive Secretary presented the list of delegations present or having expressed their intention to participate. The List of Participants is contained in **Appendix 3**.

3 Nomination of Rapporteur

The ICCAT Secretariat was requested to serve as Rapporteur.

4 Introductory discussion and presentation of documents

The Chair opened discussion on issues of a general nature. The Contracting Parties that took the floor highlighted improvements in recent years of the ability of the Compliance Committee to complete its work, thanks to improved reporting by CPCs of the data and information required by ICCAT. However, taking into account the recurring problems of lack of compliance by some CPCs, a number of CPCs called on the Committee to initiate the development of concrete proposals to address compliance with ICCAT requirements. Some CPCs also recommended against a significant COC focus on what some considered largely administrative matters such as fulfilment of certain reporting deadlines so that the time available to the COC could be spent on more significant non-compliance. A number of CPCs also noted the constraints faced by the Secretariat given the huge quantities of information to be managed on one hand, and the difficulties of CPCs in completing a multitude of forms on the other. The difficulty in verifying the accuracy of the masses of information reported was also raised. It was suggested by some CPCs that progress in addressing these issues would be facilitated by the implementation of online reporting.

The Chair drew attention to two meeting documents that addressed multiple issues under the meeting's agenda items: a submission by Japan entitled "Suggestions to Improve the Operation of the Compliance Committee", attached as **Appendix 4** and a letter from the ICCAT Chairman on Compliance Issues, attached as **Appendix 5**. The Chair recommended that, to the extent possible, the substantive recommendations of these papers should be discussed individually under the respective agenda items that they address.

5 Review of procedures of the Compliance Committee

5a) Identification of priority subject matter areas for COC review in a given year

There was a general consensus that prioritization of issues was important in order to enable the COC to effectively and efficiently carry out its work in reviewing compliance on a CPC-by-CPC basis while also undertaking broader review of compliance with requirements within a given subject matter area. A variety of ways to prioritize were discussed. The Committee discussed alternative options presented in

Japan's paper. Of all of the options presented, a number of CPCs expressed support in principle for Option 1, under which the COC would focus on specific species, fisheries, or topics each year. However, for some CPCs it was important that such an approach was not in lieu of a cross-cutting CPC by CPC review nor would it prevent CPCs from raising time sensitive issues on topics not the focus of that year, if the situation required immediate action or review. One CPC suggested the importance of having criteria to identify priority areas for COC review. The Chair noted that to some extent, the COC has already been conducting a hybrid approach with general review of CPC implementation of ICCAT measures along with a more detailed review of specific measures or requirements related to a particular species, identified by the Commission or COC for priority review. This hybrid approach was seen in recent years by the focused review on implementation of shark measures, undertaken along with CPC-by-CPC review of implementation of all ICCAT requirements. The Chair suggested that this approach could continue and be expanded, using Japan's proposed shark reporting format (attached as **Addendum 1 to Appendix 6**) as a model that could be considered for application to other measures identified by the Commission for more detailed COC review.

The COC also discussed ways to prioritize specific compliance issues that may be identified through the review of reports provided to the Commission to aid its review of compliance, such as CPC Annual Reports. A number of CPCs noted the importance of identifying key compliance issues arising from these reports as early as possible in advance of the annual meeting in order to ensure that CPCs are prepared to fully discuss them at the annual meeting rather than defer discussion. Some CPCs and the Chair noted that identification of these types of priority issues was already happening to some extent through the Secretariat's preparation of the Compliance Summary Tables and CPC input during early meetings of the COC at the annual meeting, but that availability of COC documents earlier and advance meetings of COC participants could help to identify priority issues in a more timely manner.

5b) Process for individual CPC reviews at the annual meeting

ICCAT Chair Dr Martin Tsamenyi, referring to his letter to the Commission that addressed compliance issues (attached as **Appendix 5**), recalled that an effective compliance review system is critical for this organization. Challenges to effectively reviewing CPC compliance include the large number of conservation and management measures and the vast amount of information presented to the COC as a basis for its review. He believed that the two day meeting being held was critical, as it was necessary to take stock of how the COC carries out its work in order to improve the overall functioning of the Commission and on the basis of this to implement concrete changes in terms of practice. He called for concrete and constructive proposals on ways to improve compliance with implementation of ICCAT recommendations, and also recommended that work to this end should continue between now and the annual meeting of the Commission (November 2016) to further develop recommendations for improving the work of the COC.

There was general agreement among participants that from a practical point of view, CPC review on the basis of the Compliance Summary Tables should take place earlier in the annual meeting, with some CPCs recommending that such initial COC review even take place before the ICCAT annual meeting. There was also broad recognition that the submission of Annual Reports by the deadline was critical to enable the COC's effective review, and a number of CPCs supported consideration of making the Annual Report deadline earlier in order to facilitate earlier compilation of the Compliance Summary Tables and review of Annual Reports by the Commission. There was a general view that if sufficient preparatory work was done, a single CPC-by-CPC reading would be sufficient to clarify the facts so as to move on to consideration of the measures to be taken to address non-compliance without further CPC-by-CPC review later in the meeting. Some CPCs felt that recommendations on actions to be taken could be developed by the Chair (in consultation with the Friends of the Chair) and presented to the COC, which would adopt them without discussion unless there was an objection or other specific reason for a CPC to request the floor.

5c) Friends of Chair process, e.g. scope of work, transparency, allotted meeting time

In conjunction with its discussion of the CPC-by-CPC review reflected above, the COC also discussed various aspects of the Friends of the Chair process. While the COC appeared to generally support this mechanism, a number of improvements were recommended. It was also noted that the Friends of the Chair does not have a formal mandate. The ICCAT Chair stressed the importance of steps to ensure transparency and consistency in this process, including through appointment of a rapporteur to develop a

record of the group's work in order to illustrate how the group developed its recommendations, which would help to ensure transparency and maintain coherence over time. The ICCAT Chair and a number of CPCs also recommended that the Friends of the Chair group, or in the view of some CPCs the COC itself, be constituted in advance of the annual meeting, with a number of CPCs supporting that such a meeting take place the day prior to the commencement of the annual meeting. Some CPCs expressed support for allowing any CPC to take part in such process, not just the regional representatives constituting the Friends of the Chair.

5d) Allocation of time to COC at the annual meeting and in intersessional period

While a number of CPCs considered that the time allocated to the COC to carry out its tasks during the annual meeting has been reduced over recent years and is insufficient, it was also recognised that the workload of the Commission poses a challenge to allocating additional time. The ICCAT Chair indicated a willingness to explore the possibility of additional time for the COC as needed, but made it clear that this could only be done if the COC took concrete steps to improve its efficient operation.

The possibility of intersessional meetings of the COC was discussed, but it was recognised that this may not be feasible as an annual event, but could be considered in certain years to discuss specific issues. There was a general consensus, however, that a meeting of the Friends of the Chair or other representative COC group just in advance of the annual meeting would be useful, and some were of the view that this should be extended to include the Chairs of the Panels. One CPC suggested that a full review of all CPCs could be held every two years instead of annually, however this was not supported by some other CPCs that expressed a concern that this approach might prevent important issues from being addressed in a timely manner

5e) Actions to address non-compliance – criteria and potential actions

The Chair presented and asked for CPC views on the draft “Guidelines for an ICCAT Schedule of Actions to Improve Compliance and Cooperation with ICCAT Measures”, which had been proposed some years ago by the former COC Chair. The guidelines were intended to provide the COC with a consistent method for considering appropriate actions to improve compliance and cooperation with ICCAT measures. The draft guidelines were circulated in advance of subsequent annual COC meetings to serve as provisional guidance to the COC as it developed recommended actions to address compliance issues; however no further action on the guidelines themselves, such as formal endorsement by the COC or adoption by the Commission, had been taken. With a view towards contributing to transparent, fair, and consistent actions by the COC, the Chair encouraged CPCs to express their views both on the substance of the guidelines and whether the COC would benefit from formal endorsement of them, which would facilitate their future application. The Chair also presented a brief summary of previous actions taken presented in the document “History of Actions Taken by the Commission Following Review by the Compliance Committee since 2009” to facilitate discussion on the way in which the COC assesses and addresses recurring issues of non-compliance.

There was general support for the development of criteria for various COC responsive actions, but some CPCs noted that it is important to maintain discretion and questioned some other CPCs' assertions that strictly following a set of criteria would be the fairest approach for determining consequences. One CPC noted that some of the consequences proposed in the guidelines' schedule of actions are actually not actions that the COC can require of a CPC as they relate to requirements that fall under a specific recommendation or Panel. CPCs were requested to reflect further on this document and to provide feedback in advance of or at the annual meeting.

5f) COC review of compliance with shark conservation and management measures

The Chair noted that in pursuit of the objectives of Rec. 12-05, the COC attempted to carry out a targeted review, in 2014 and 2015, of implementation by CPCs of the ICCAT measures on sharks. However, this review was limited by the absence of reporting by some CPCs and incomplete reporting by others, specifically the use of “not applicable” in the Annual Report to refer to certain obligations without the CPC stating the precise reason for non-applicability. A document entitled “Suggestion to improve compliance review of shark conservation and management measures”, presented by Japan, attached as **Appendix 6**, proposed ways to improve review by the COC of compliance with recommendations on sharks.

In total, there are ten ICCAT recommendations on sharks, but a number of CPCs have not reported fully on their implementation. Japan therefore proposed a reporting form (attached as **Addendum 1 to Appendix 6**) to streamline and make consistent the reporting process followed by CPCs. To address the issue of N/A, the form would ask CPCs to explain why a particular measure is not applicable, and the form would also prompt CPCs to provide details of implementation of certain requirements where appropriate.

Under this approach, the Secretariat would then translate the responses into the three official languages so that they serve as a reference for CPCs during COC meetings. The following scheduling was suggested for implementation:

- November 2016: Finalisation of reporting form; and,
- November 2017: Review of implementation of measures on sharks through the review of the submitted reporting forms.

Given the status of shark species under the ICCAT Convention, one CPC questioned whether reporting requirements for sharks should be increased before the Commission had been given the formal mandate to regulate these species. Another CPC, while not questioning that for some areas within the ICCAT Convention area sharks could be an important issue, recalled that the last annual meeting discussed that reporting requirements should be simplified and the reporting burden minimized. Therefore it came as a disappointment to this CPC that the new form tabled for reporting on sharks actually increased the reporting burden. The CPC also mentioned that requiring CPCs to report extensively each year on species that do not occur anywhere remotely near the geographical area of their fishing activities hardly provides any additional information of use to ICCAT and questioned the appropriateness of requiring such CPCs to report the same information every year (e.g. N/A), even if they had already reported on the implementation of shark measures as required by Rec. 12-05. The Chair noted that this might be addressed by designing the form in a way to allow a CPC to indicate no change from previous years in a particular form field.

CPCs were invited to provide any additional input to Japan over the intersessional period and Japan was invited to revise the check sheet based on CPC input and present it to the COC for consideration at its 2016 meeting. The Chair also suggested that the COC might consider extending this approach in the future to other recommendations, as appropriate, and that this approach might also be considered for integration into the online annual report system discussed under agenda item 7a. Japan noted that once the reporting form had been completed for the first time, it would become easier in subsequent years to report any changes.

6 Compliance Tables – process for review and approval, formatting and other issues

The Chair presented a document that he had tabled on Compliance Tables and other issues, attached as **Appendix 7**, and noted the recurring difficulties encountered on examination of the Compliance Tables, despite the improvement generally noted in responses to requirements within the framework of Rec. 11-11. Late submissions of Compliance Tables, often after the 15 September deadline, continue to cause serious problems, both for the Secretariat, when summarising them, and for the Compliance Committee, when reviewing them. Lack of necessary resources is often cited by CPCs as a justification for non-compliance in relation to reporting, both generally and with respect to the Compliance Tables.

The Chair recalled the scope of Rec. 11-11, as set out in paragraph 1, and then asked for views on three issues:

1. If a CPC does not have vessels fishing for ICCAT species and does not catch ICCAT species, is submission of a Compliance Table required, or is it sufficient to respond to the Secretariat that this requirement is not applicable for the above reasons?

There was general agreement that in these cases, Compliance Tables would not be required. The Secretariat confirmed that, where CPCs had confirmed no fisheries/no catch, failure to submit a Compliance Table would not be flagged as an issue of potential non-compliance on the Compliance Summary Tables.

2. If a CPC does not have a quota, catch limit, or landing limit in the relevant recommendation, but harvests the species (e.g. under minor harvester provisions), should this be considered to be an “applicable fishery” within the meaning of paragraph 1 such that a compliance reporting table is required for that CPC?

There was general agreement that only CPCs with allocations of (e.g., quotas; catch/landings limits; fishery caps, including those based on reference years) that could be quantified needed to submit Compliance Tables.

3. If catches taken under minor harvester provisions are not included on the CPC’s compliance reporting table or the resulting consolidated compliance table prepared by the Secretariat, could the incomplete picture of catches reflected on the Compliance Tables impede the COC or relevant Panel from effectively carrying out its work?

The Committee was of the view that the aim of the Compliance Tables is not to know the amounts but rather, as stipulated in paragraph 1 of Rec. 11-11, to demonstrate the way in which the individual quotas or adjusted catch limits were being met, taking into account the ICCAT rules on underage and overage. One CPC suggested that another column be added to the right of each of the nine tables for reporting the adjusted quotas for future years.

CPCs also sought to find ways to render the submission of Compliance Tables more rigorous. The deadline, the current format of the tables, the difficulties in completing the forms, and the need to synchronize the Compliance Tables with other reporting obligations were cited as areas where solutions should be found.

Regarding deadlines, it was suggested that Compliance Tables and Tasks I and II be submitted at the same time, i.e. 31 July. Although this would facilitate reporting for some CPCs, others indicated that they may have difficulty meeting a 31 July deadline. It was agreed that, for the time being, the 15 September deadline for submission of Compliance Tables should be maintained but that the Secretariat could send an initial request for voluntary submission in July if this would facilitate reporting.

With regard to format, CPCs considered it useful to simplify the Compliance Tables, which often contain errors that are likely to be due in part to the table format. The United States presented a proposed new form for the Compliance Tables, using white and blue marlin species as examples. Unlike the current formats, the proposed new tables limited presentation of information to a single year instead of several years; they would relate to: landing limits, transfers/adjustments, adjusted landing limits, current landings, balances, payback date(s), and finally, landings reported to the SCRS. CPCs with white marlin and/or blue marlin quotas, under Rec. 12-04, either in weight or in number (specific case of the United States), would be listed on the Table.

In light of the discussions that followed this proposal, it became apparent that the new format proposed by the United States could be useful but concerns remained. One issue identified was the inability to see historic information or to present anticipated future adjusted limits. Additionally, some CPCs pointed out that the concept of “landing limit” reflected in the table would be inconsistent with domestic law providing for a landing obligation. Another CPC noted that “landing limit” was taken from the pre-existing billfish recommendation. The Chair invited delegations to continue the discussions on this subject with the United States intersessionally by submitting comments to the United States, so that a revised format covering all species could be proposed for consideration at the annual meeting.

One CPC requested that the tables include an automatic calculation system, and that the submission of Compliance Tables be given consideration in the context of any future web-reporting system. The Secretariat noted that multiple options for which year a quota may be adjusted make it difficult to use automatic Excel calculation formulae. Some CPCs encouraged further consideration of this innovation.

The Chair enquired whether there would be any merit in having the Compliance Tables first reviewed by the Panels for consistency with existing rules, but CPCs agreed that the COC is the only body authorised to approve the Compliance Tables. Some CPCs suggested it may be difficult for the relevant Panels to be required to perform a prior review, in view of the workload of their respective agendas. In recognition of these limitations, it was suggested that the Panels could be provided the COC tables for review, and that the Panels at their discretion could identify and address issues in the Compliance Tables and refer any issues that they identify to the COC.

7 Consideration of reporting formats and deadlines

7a) Annual Reports

Many CPCs agreed that an earlier submission date of the Annual Reports would afford a more thorough review and also allow more time for the Secretariat to compile information for the Committee. It was recalled that the deadlines in this case are decided by the Commission, but that this could be changed by the Commission if required. The Chair submitted a “List of ICCAT reporting deadlines within one month prior to Annual Report deadline (16 October) that would be affected or may need to be changed if Annual Report deadline is moved up to 1 month earlier (16 September)”. While an eventual unification of deadlines to 15 September was supported by many CPCs, it was noted that implications for other reporting obligations should be taken into account, as well as possible difficulties for some CPCs in meeting a deadline earlier than one week before the SCRS meeting. It was agreed that this would be further discussed at the annual meeting, and CPCs were requested to consider this issue over the intersessional period including the implications it may have for their domestic processes. It was also noted by the Secretariat that CPCs may provide required materials prior to the deadlines whenever possible.

The Chair noted that, as illustrated in the Secretariat’s 2015 Report to the Compliance Committee at the annual meeting, there are a number of ICCAT recommendations or requirements that do not specifically require reporting on implementation in the Annual Report and for which information on CPC implementation is not readily available in other reports submitted to ICCAT. A few CPCs report on measures to implement these requirements in Part 4 of the Annual Report, however there is not a consistent practice or format in this regard. CPCs considered that it was important to reach a common understanding what should be reported in Section 4 and that additional guidelines could be useful for this purpose.

The COC resumed discussions that took place at the 2015 annual meeting that resulted in the COC’s decision to further consider the development of an online reporting system for the submission of Annual Reports, which is intended to streamline this task and also make the information in reports more usable by because it would be available in a relational database. The Secretariat presented a document on “Information received to date on Online Reporting Systems from other Tuna RFMOs”, summarising the information received from other tuna RFMOs (CCSBT, IATTAC, IOTC and WCPFC). The most relevant of the four models of interest to ICCAT appeared to be that of the WCPFC, which already has an online reporting system for annual reports. For information purpose, the annual budget allocated by the WCPFC to its system is in the order of US\$100,000. In the case of ICCAT, the Secretariat indicated that work to develop such a system would need to be outsourced should it be decided to be done because the Secretariat does not have the human resources available for this task, given the current workload. One CPC suggested that the Compliance Tables, initially, then the Annual Reports at a later date could be the first to be reported through the online system, but that the parameters for this would need to be very clearly defined beforehand. It was noted that such a system should also be sufficiently interactive so as to facilitate prior guidance on reporting; e.g. an entry of “not applicable” by a CPC could be followed automatically by the request for justification. It was agreed that further reflection on this should continue intersessionally for further discussion at the annual meeting.

7b) Translation of COC-related documents

A number of CPCs were strongly of the view that all sections of the Annual Reports, not just the short summary in Section 1, should be translated into all Commission languages in order to better enable the full and transparent review by the COC. While such translation would be very useful in contributing to transparency, this entails additional work for the Secretariat. Therefore, CPCs endorsed the Secretariat’s suggestion that the Secretariat solicit input from CPCs on which other COC-related documents are important for its work and should be translated. On the basis of CPC input in response to this request, the COC will develop recommendations at the annual meeting regarding which documents are of less priority and either are no longer needed (which in some cases may require a change to an ICCAT recommendation in order to eliminate them) or no longer need to be fully translated. The Secretariat also confirmed the possibility of outsourcing more translation work, which could be done through the Working Capital Fund, but noted the difficulty and expense in finding translators with the appropriate subject matter expertise.

8 Other matters

Proposed resolution for guidelines on ICCAT's compliance review process

The COC reviewed the proposal by the United States entitled “Draft Resolution by ICCAT on guidelines to facilitate an efficient and effective compliance review process”, attached as **Appendix 8**, which sets forth a process for the COC to conduct its compliance review and was prepared taking into account discussions under previous agenda items. The participants thanked the United States for bringing forward the proposal and were generally supportive of advancing a document of this type in order to improve the COC's work. Some CPCs regarded it as largely formalising the current practice of the COC, and felt that additional elements to improve current functioning should be added to reflect other ideas expressed during this intersessional meeting of the COC. Others suggested that this proposal be merged with the draft Schedule of Actions discussed under 5 e). CPCs were invited to submit any additional views to the United States over the intersessional period and the United States was invited to revise its proposal to take into account CPC input and present it for consideration by the COC at the 2016 annual meeting.

Format and content of reports and other COC documents considered at the annual meeting

A question was raised regarding the format for reporting data from national observers (by-catch) reports. A CPC considered some of the data to be overly burdensome and unnecessary. The Secretariat responded that these documents had been developed by the Statistics Department in accordance with the guidance of the Sub-committee on Statistics. The Secretariat undertook to investigate whether any simplification could be made, or if fields could be automatically filled through the linking of existing information in other databases, e.g. vessel information.

Information on the implementation of measures requiring the reporting of IMO numbers

Within the framework of implementation of Rec. 13-13, paras 5bis and 5tris, some CPCs expressed their difficulty in obtaining International Maritime Organization numbers or numbers following the seven-digit numbering sequence, allocated by IHS-Maritime (referred to in Rec. 13-13 as “LR number” following historic practice), for their vessels measuring 20 meters or over but under 100 gross tonnage.

The Secretariat reported that the proportion of “+20 m” vessels active on the ICCAT Record of Vessels with an International Registry Number (IMO or LRN, according to para. 5bis; or WOD for wooden, according to para. 5tris), exceeded 50%, following the additional information provided in recent months by the Secretariat.

The delegation of the United States stated that they had not encountered any problem in obtaining these numbers from the IMO for their “+20 m” vessels that are under 100 GT, and suggested that others continue to seek to obtain such numbers, although it was recognised that the possibility of failure to obtain IMO/LR numbers had been addressed in Recommendation 13-13. The United States noted that they had obtained these numbers for these small vessels through direct contact with IHS-Maritime, and suggested that CPCs could consider such an approach in an effort to have greater success than through individual vessel owners requesting the numbers.

The Secretariat informed that the new “CP01-VessLsts” form (version 2016a) has been developed to allow CPCs to include codes to indicate that the lack of IRN Number was justified in the case of inability to obtain an IMO/LR number, in accordance with paragraph 5tris of Rec. 13-13. The new version of the form “CP01-VessLsts” for submission of vessel lists can be downloaded from the ICCAT web site, along with the guidelines for transmission of data and information required by ICCAT.

The Executive Secretary urged ICCAT CPCs that are also members of the IMO to make efforts through the IMO to facilitate the issuance of IMO/LR numbers for all “+20 m” vessels, as it is beneficial for the integrity of the ICCAT Record of Vessels, as stipulated in Rec. 13-13.

Closing remarks

CPCs welcomed this opportunity to hold discussions of this level of detail and quality, which would not have been possible in the annual meeting.

9 Adoption of report and adjournment

It was agreed to adopt the Report by correspondence.

The meeting of the Compliance Committee was adjourned.

Appendix 1

Agenda

- 1 Opening of the meeting
- 2 Adoption of the agenda and meeting arrangements
- 3 Nomination of Rapporteur
- 4 Review of procedures of the Compliance Committee
 - a. Identification of priority subject matter areas for COC review in a given year
 - b. Process for individual CPC reviews at the annual meeting
 - c. Friends of Chair process – e.g. scope of work, transparency, allotted meeting time
 - d. Allocation of time to COC at the annual meeting and in intersessional period
 - e. Actions to address non-compliance – criteria and potential actions
 - f. COC review of compliance with shark conservation and management measures
- 5 Compliance Tables – process for review and approval, formatting, and other issues
- 6 Consideration of reporting formats and deadlines
 - a. Annual Reports
 - i. Deadline
 - ii. Recommendations not specifically addressed in Annual Report format
 - iii. Online reporting system for Annual Reports
 - b. Translation of COC-related documents
 - c. Other reporting format and deadline issues
- 7 Other matters
 - a. Format and content of reports and other COC documents considered at annual meeting
 - b. Information on implementation of measures requiring the reporting of IMO numbers
- 8 Adoption of Report and adjournment

Annotated Revised Agenda

- 1 Opening of the meeting
- 2 Adoption of the agenda and meeting arrangements
Preliminary views sought on whether the COC should seek to approve the meeting report during the intersessional meeting or by correspondence.
- 3 Nomination of Rapporteur
- 4 Review of procedures of the Compliance Committee
 - a. Identification of priority subject matter areas for COC review in a given year
Japan has proposed consideration of such an approach in COC-003.
 - b. Process for individual CPC reviews at the annual meeting
Japan and the ICCAT Chair have addressed this in COC-003 and COC-005 respectively.
 - c. Allocation of time to the COC at the annual meeting and in intersessional period
Japan and the COC Chair have addressed this respectively in COC-003 and COC Chair letter dated October 22, 2015 (ICCAT Circular #07480/2015, excerpted in pertinent part in COC-003).
 - d. Actions to address non-compliance – criteria and potential actions
Views are requested on substance and status of guidelines developed by former COC Chair in COC-009; see also thoughts of ICCAT Chair on transparency, consistency, and consequences in COC-005, and a brief summary of COC actions since 2009 in COC-007 that is intended to aid discussion how the COC assesses and addresses recurring issues of non-compliance.
 - e. Friends of Chair process – e.g. scope of work, transparency, allotted meeting time
Suggestions of the ICCAT Chair for this process are contained in COC-005; see also provisional record of 2015 ICCAT proceedings, which reflects COC recommendation that the COC Chair, Secretariat, and Friends of the Chair group collaborate during the intersessional period to refer compliance-related issues for discussion by other subsidiary bodies under a dedicated compliance agenda item at the 2016 annual meeting.
 - f. COC review of compliance with shark conservation and management measures
In furtherance of the objectives of Rec. 12-05, the COC has attempted to undertake a focused review of CPC implementation of shark measures in 2014 and 2015. However, this review has been limited by lack of reporting by some CPCs, CPC use in Annual Report of “not applicable or “NA” without further information as to the reason for non-applicability, and other issues. Japan’s submission COC-004 proposes ways to improve the COC’s review of compliance with shark recommendations.
- 5 Compliance tables – process for review and approval, formatting, and other issues
Views are requested on issues raised in COC Chair document COC-011; see also [Recommendation by ICCAT to Clarify the Application of Compliance Recommendations and for Developing the Compliance Annex \[11-11\]](#).
- 6 Consideration of reporting formats and deadlines
 - a. Annual Reports

i. Deadline

Views are requested on moving the deadline of the Annual Report earlier in order to allow for more thorough review of Annual Reports in advance of the annual meeting and the earlier circulation of compliance summary tables that form the basis of the COC's individual CPC review. See COC-010, which list reporting requirements with deadline within one month of Annual Reports in order to illustrate what reporting obligations may be affected by an earlier Annual Report deadline. See also discussion of deadline in Japan's submission COC-003, as well as ICCAT Chair Letter COC-005 section entitled "Review process", for which an earlier deadline may be relevant to the review process envisaged by the Chair.

ii. Recommendations not specifically addressed in Annual Report format

As illustrated in the Secretariat's 2015 Report to the Compliance Committee at the annual meeting, there are a number of ICCAT recommendations that do not specifically require reporting on implementation in the Annual Report and for which information on CPC implementation is not readily available in other reports submitted to ICCAT. Some CPCs report on measures to implement these recommendations in Part 4 of the Annual Report, however there is not a consistent practice or format in this regard.

iii. Online reporting system for Annual Reports

This item will include an overview from the Secretariat of COC-002, which contains information the Secretariat has obtained from other tuna RFMOs on their online reporting activities. See also COC-006 from the United States, which requests views on how an online reporting tool would be developed and implemented in the ICCAT context.

b. Translation of COC-related documents

Views are requested on COC documents that should be prioritized for translation. See also Japan's suggestions on translation in COC-003.

c. Other reporting format and deadline issues

Views are requested on other reporting format or deadline issues that the COC should consider in order to improve the function of the COC. A list of 2016 reporting requirements can be accessed at: <http://www.iccat.int/en/submitCOMPreq.htm>.

7 Other matters

a) Format and content of reports and other COC documents considered at annual meeting

See COC-005, in which the ICCAT Chair notes: "Receipt of information in advance is key to reviewing compliance performance. In addition, the structure of the information received from the Secretariat is important to enable delegates to have a clear and comprehensive picture of performance. I would encourage CPCs to discuss the presentation of information by the Secretariat at the forthcoming intersessional meeting." Views are requested on how information is presented to the COC for its review prior to and at the annual meeting. For reference, 2015 COC meetings documents can be accessed at: <https://www.iccat.int/com2015/index.htm#COC>.

8 Adoption of Report and adjournment

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Suggestions to improve the operation of the Compliance Committee
(Submitted by Japan)

1 Introduction

Compliance is one of the fundamental elements for the operation of the Commission. Securing compliance is essential to maintain fairness among CPCs and ensure that conservation and management measures are as effective as possible. In the last several years ICCAT has greatly improved compliance (of CPCs) with conservation and management measures, however, there is still room for improvement. Japan would like to hereby make suggestions to facilitate discussions at the Intersessional Meeting of the Compliance Committee (hereinafter referred to as COC).

2 Possible areas for improvement

(1) Fisheries subject to compliance review

The COC has been working well, particularly in assessing and improving compliance for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fisheries. On the other hand, not so much attention has been given to the compliance with conservation and management measures for other fisheries. Although the conservation and management measures for other fisheries are not as complex as those for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fisheries, these fisheries are also important and the COC should pay more attention to them.

(2) CPC-by-CPC review

Current time limitations hinder the COC from reviewing the compliance of each CPC thoroughly since there are many CPCs as well as numerous conservation and management measures in ICCAT. Allocating more time for the COC may solve this problem, however it would be an extra burden. Therefore, better usage of time should be considered and in any event, time allocated to the COC should not be further reduced.

(3) Compliance report

In our understanding, currently the Secretariat reviews reports and data concerning each CPC and compiles possible cases of non-compliance into the “Draft Compliance Summary Tables”, with some input from the COC Chairman where possible. Based on this document and review by the Friends of the Chair Group, COC produces the “List of compliance actions recommended by Compliance Committee Chair Friends Group for approval by COC”. However, the Draft Compliance Summary Tables do not necessarily cover all possible issues of non-compliance for various reasons, which makes it difficult for the COC to make comprehensive CPC-by-CPC reviews. In order to implement more in-depth and inclusive review, to provide additional information as well as to set an earlier deadline for submission of certain parts of the Annual Report should be means for improvement.

3 Chairman’s suggestions

- (1) The Chairman suggested several ways to improve the operation of the COC in his letter dated October 22, 2015 (ICCAT Circular #07480/2015). These are:
 - (a) modifying the Annual Report format to add specific fields for reporting on implementation of requirements not otherwise reflected specifically in the current report format;

- (b) holding intersessional meetings of the COC in association with IMM or another appropriate subsidiary body where there are important technical matters in need of advancement by the COC; and
 - (c) a return to holding a special session of the Compliance Committee in advance of the annual meeting on a biennial or triennial basis.
- (2) While we support the principle of (1)(a) mentioned above, what is more necessary is that every CPC completes and submits the Annual Report format (Section 3 of Annual Report) within deadline and the Section should be translated into the three official languages of the Commission. Regarding (1)(b), the decision should be made on a case-by-case basis, and we have no particular comment at this point. Regarding (1)(c), it could be certainly an option, however, it may prolong the total duration of the annual meeting every two or three years.

4. Japan's suggestions

Taking these circumstances into consideration, we would like to make the following suggestions:

- (1) Section 3 of the Annual Report of each CPC should be translated into the three official languages and distributed at least one week in advance of the annual meeting.
- (2) The process of COC could be improved in the following way:
 - (a) The Secretariat and the Chairman should continue the current practice, i.e., preparation of the Draft Compliance Summary Tables.
 - (b) The CPC-by-CPC review based on the Summary Tables should be implemented during the early stage of the annual meeting so that the Chairman and the Friends Group is able to have enough time to review each CPC's compliance situation.
 - (c) During the CPC-by-CPC review, the Chairman will not read all potential non-compliances for each CPC as he does currently. Instead, the Chairman will simply call the name of CPCs one by one to see if he should take time. If any CPC does not understand the information presented concerning its compliance or the compliance of other CPCs or the CPC has additional information to provide, the COC should discuss the issue.
 - (d) After the initial CPC-by-CPC review, which is expected to take a relatively short time, the Chairman and the Friends Group will produce a List of compliance actions for all the CPCs and present it to the Compliance Committee for comments. If any CPC does not agree with the recommended action, the COC should discuss the issue and decide on what kind of action to be recommended to the Commission. If there is no comment on the compliance information presented by the Chairman, including the recommended action, the recommended action should be agreed by the COC and presented to the Commission for adoption.
- (3) As an alternative to (2) above, the following options could be considered in order to conduct more in-depth review:

Option 1: CPC-by-CPC reviews will be conducted, with focusing on a specific species, fishery or topic each year:

Example 1 (Species basis):

2016	Sharks
2017	Bluefin tuna
2018	Tropical tunas
2019	Swordfish and albacore
2020	Marlins and bycatch species (seabirds and turtles)

or

2016	Shark and bycatch species
2017	Bluefin tuna
2018	Tropical tunas
2019	Swordfish, marlins and albacore

Example 2 (Fishery basis)

2016	Longline
2017	Purse seine
2018	Other gears

Example 3 (Topic basis)

2016	Observer programs
2017	Port State measures
2018	Trade measures
2019	Other measures such as VMS, vessel listing, chartering

Option 2: The COC will review a group of CPCs instead of all CPCs each year. CPCs will be divided into 4 groups in alphabetical order and the COC will review compliance of a group, that is, about 10 CPCs will be reviewed each year.

Example

2016	Group 1
2017	Group 2
2018	Group 3
2019	Group 4

Option 3: The COC will allocate a fixed time for comprehensive CPC-by-CPC reviews, e.g., three sessions. The review will be conducted for as many CPCs as possible. For example, if 20 CPCs are reviewed in 2016, the remaining CPCs will be reviewed in 2017.

Letter from ICCAT Chairman on compliance issues

19 February 2016

Dear ICCAT Colleagues,

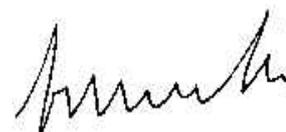
I would like to thank you all again for the confidence you have placed in me by electing me as ICCAT Chairperson at the 24th Regular meeting of the Commission. I wish to assure you that I will make every effort to work to make our Commission even more effective and to maintain the prestige which it has regained, thanks to the efforts of my predecessors and all of you.

As you are all aware, we do have a lot to accomplish in 2016. We have agreed to carry out a second Performance Review in 2016, a process which I believe will help us identify priority issues for the future. My sincere hope is that in this 50th Anniversary year of ICCAT, we can conclude discussions on amendments to the ICCAT Convention, finalise our electronic catch document scheme for bluefin tuna, and make good progress on the use of harvest control rules to improve the management of the stocks for which ICCAT is responsible.

Compliance with our various Recommendations is another area I believe improvements can be made. From discussions at past Commission meetings and my consultation with the Secretariat and the Chairperson of the Compliance Committee, it is clear that many CPCs face several reporting challenges, which I believe should be discussed during the forthcoming intersessional meeting of the Compliance Committee. I have identified some of these issues in the Attachment and wish to encourage active participation in the meeting.

During the year, I hope to establish closer contact with all of you individually and at the regional level in order to gain better understanding of specific issues of significance to you.

I look forward to working with you all during the coming biennial period.



Martin Tsamenyi
ICCAT Chairman

Addendum 1 to Appendix 5**Some issues for consideration in compliance reviews****Formats**

To ensure the completeness of information and assist the Committee in its work, the Commission has approved standard forms designed by the Secretariat. Where difficulties are being encountered or where no standard forms exist, I would encourage discussion of improvement of formats and content of reports at the forthcoming intersessional.

Deadlines

I have noticed in recent years that, while overall submission of information is improving, many CPCs are not able to meet the deadlines established by the Commission. Respecting the deadlines agreed is of the utmost importance in order for the information to be compiled in time for review by the Compliance Committee. In the past, the submission of reports during the Annual meeting significantly delayed the work of the Compliance Committee and also made it difficult for all Commissioners to keep abreast of updates. I would urge all CPCs to respect the deadlines, particularly for basic reports such as statistics, compliance tables and Annual Reports. Review by the Compliance Committee should be based only on the information submitted in advance of the Commission meetings and compiled and distributed to delegates by the Secretariat in its reports. Any challenges being faced with deadlines should be fully discussed and addressed at forthcoming intersessional meeting of the Compliance Committee.

Information dissemination

Receipt of information in advance is key to reviewing compliance performance. In addition, the structure of the information received from the Secretariat is important to enable delegates to have a clear and comprehensive picture of performance. I would encourage CPCs to discuss the presentation of information by the Secretariat at the forthcoming intersessional meeting.

Transparency and consistency

The large amount of information required to be submitted makes it impossible for such information to be reviewed in depth by the Compliance Committee as a whole. Given the volume of information to be reviewed, I do not think the task should fall on the Chairperson of the Compliance Committee alone. I therefore agree with the recent use of a small “Friends of the Chair” group to assist in this task and make recommendations to the Committee for actions. However, lack of time in recent years has resulted in there being only a record of the decisions, but no record of the discussions which led to such decisions. I would suggest that in future, the “Friends of the Chair” nominate a rapporteur to keep a record and produce a brief report of the findings of the group, and the criteria used for assigning categories (for example: no action, letter requesting information letter expressing concern, identification, sanctions). This would ensure transparency in the process and also help to maintain coherence over time.

Review process

With the increasing number of issues to discuss each year at the Commission meeting, it is true that insufficient time can be allocated to the Compliance Committee to carry out a thorough review and to have full discussion of all cases. For this reason, and in line with my comments on deadlines above, I believe that the “Friends of the Chair” group should be constituted in advance, and the information reviewed by this group be circulated to CPCs as soon as it becomes available, where possible in advance of the meeting. The group could be elected each year, with one representative per region, as in the past. In addition, CPCs with compliance deficiencies such as missing information and late reporting, should explain, *in writing*, the reason for non-submission and actions proposed for improvement in the future. This could then be reviewed by the group the following year to see if the undertakings by each CPC have been fulfilled.

Consequences

A small number of Recommendations allow for certain sanctions in the case of non-compliance. These are: Rec. 11-15, which allows for the prohibition on catching of non-reported species, Rec. 06-13, which allows for the imposition of trade sanctions in cases of IUU activities and Rec. 96-14, which allows for a reduction of 125% as well as trade restrictive measures for these species for over-harvest of BFT/SWO in two consecutive years. I consider trade restrictions to be a last resort for serious cases and hope that our compliance can be improved by encouragement and good-will of CPCs. The Compliance Committee may wish to consider in the future other types of actions/penalties to be applied in cases of continued non-compliance.

Suggestion to improve compliance review of shark conservation and management measures
(Submitted by Japan)

1 Background

- (1) ICCAT has adopted several recommendations for sharks, either in a general or species-specific manner, in accordance with an ecosystem approach. They are:
- Rec. 04-10 (Submission of data and prohibition of finning)
 - Rec. 07-06 (Submission of data and reduction of fishing mortality in fisheries targeting porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks)
 - Rec. 09-07 (Prohibition of retention of bigeye thresher shark and submission of data on another two thresher shark species)
 - Rec. 10-06 (Report of actions to implement past Recommendations and prohibition of retention of shortfin mako if data are not submitted)
 - Rec. 10-07 (Prohibition of retention of oceanic whitetip shark and record of discards through observers)
 - Rec. 10-08 (Prohibition of retention of three hammerhead shark species with an exemption for developing CPCs under certain conditions and record of discards)
 - Rec. 11-08 (Prohibition of retention of silky shark with an exemption for developing coastal CPCs under certain conditions, record of discards through observers)
 - Rec. 11-15 (Prohibition of retention of sharks if the data are not submitted)
 - Rec. 12-05 (Report of implementation of existing shark conservation measures)
 - Rec. 14-06 (Submission of data on shortfin mako)
- (2) Particular attention should be given to Rec. 12-05. This recommendation was adopted based on the concern that not all CPCs implement these shark-related recommendations for various reasons, such as lack of capacity and misunderstanding of recommendations.
- (3) In order to check the compliance of CPCs with the shark conservation measures, CPCs, in accordance with Rec. 12-05, submitted information on their implementation, which was compiled into COC-303/2015 Appendix 4. The COC meeting during the 2015 annual meeting should have reviewed this paper thoroughly. However, only brief discussion was held in the meeting about thematic issues due to time constraints and the CPC-by-CPC review was postponed to the COC meeting during the 2016 annual meeting.
- (4) Nevertheless, COC-303/2015 Appendix 4 not only provided useful information but also revealed several problems. Japan is concerned that any future COC review on shark measures will be much less useful unless the problems are rectified.

2 Identified problems

- (1) No report

Several CPCs did not report anything.

- (2) Use of “Not applicable”

Several CPCs describe “Not applicable” in their report without explaining any reason, but in most cases, the reason is not clear. There could be several reasons for answering “Not applicable”, such as: (i) no shark is found in its waters or there are no shark interactions in the particular fishery; (ii) catch of shark is totally prohibited; and (iii) no shark is utilized. In case of (i), it can be written as a reason for “Not applicable”, however there was some discussion concerning whether the absence of sharks in

a CPC's waters or no shark interaction with a particular fishery can be an appropriate response in most fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species. In this case, it may be appropriate to have further guidance from the SCRS concerning whether "Not applicable" is an acceptable response for a particular fishery/gear type. In case of (ii) and (iii), the CPCs still owe reporting requirement. Therefore, "Not applicable" alone cannot be used and CPCs are supposed to specify why they consider a requirement "Not applicable".

(3) Implementation issues

Some developing CPCs may have difficulties in thoroughly implementing all the conservation measures. It would be helpful if CPCs could provide more details on their difficulties, so that the Commission could possibly consider targeted capacity building programs.

(4) Ambiguity on legal status of domestic regulations

It is sometimes unclear whether CPCs have transposed ICCAT regulations into their domestic regulations in a legally-binding manner. One example is the use of "instruct". This word may sound like the government simply asks fishermen to implement ICCAT measures in a non-legally binding manner. If a CPC implements a measure in a non-legally binding manner, it could be non-compliance or otherwise insufficient to ensure that the measure's requirements are fulfilled.

(5) Partial response

Some CPCs explain only data collection programs or limited species. The report should cover implementation of all the shark conservation measures, including those for specific species and those for conservation of sharks in general.

(6) Lack of monitoring

Implementation of conservation measures in a legally-binding manner is not enough. Equally important is monitoring of actual implementation. The monitoring could include, inter alia, at-sea inspection, placement of observers on board, landing inspection and examination of transaction documents. CPCs should specify what kind of monitoring measures are in place to check the implementation of shark measures.

(7) Misunderstanding of recommendations

Some CPCs apparently misunderstand recommendations. Examples of typical misunderstandings are: (i) recommendations are applicable only to large-scale fishing vessels; (ii) recommendations are applicable only to longline fishing vessels; (iii) recommendations are not applicable to artisanal fisheries; (iv) data reporting is not required if catch of shark is prohibited.

(8) Reference to other documents

Some CPCs simply refer to other documents and this practice is useful in saving time and paper. However, a problem may arise if such a document is written only in one of the three official languages. Therefore, all referred documents should be written in three official languages (or at least in English).

3 Suggestions to improve the process

Taking the above problems into account, the easiest solution would be to introduce a check sheet for the implementation of each important requirement and each CPC fulfills and submits it to the Secretariat. The Secretariat then translates them into the three official languages among CPCs for reference at COC meetings. The attached paper is an example of Check Sheet for further consideration (**Addendum 1 to Appendix 6**).

4 Suggested timeline

November 2016	Finalization of the Check Sheet
November 2017	Review of implementation of shark measures using the Check Sheet

Addendum 1 to Appendix 6**Check Sheet**

(Name of CPC)

Note: Each ICCAT requirement must be transposed into the CPC's domestic legally binding framework. Just requesting fishermen to implement measures should not be regarded as implementation.

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Note
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task I and Task II data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data	Yes or No or N/A (Not applicable)	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
	2	CPCs shall take the necessary measures to require that their fishermen fully utilize their entire catches of sharks. Full utilization is defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark except head, guts and skins, to the point of first landing	Yes or No or N/A	If "Yes", explain the details of the measures, including ways to monitor the compliance. If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
	3	(1) CPCs shall require their vessels to not have onboard fins that total more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard, up to the first point of landing	Yes or No or N/A	If "Yes", explain ways to monitor the compliance. If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.

		(2) CPCs that currently do not require fins and carcasses to be offloaded together at the point of first landing shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the 5% ratio through certification, monitoring by an observer, or other appropriate measures	Yes or No or N/A	If "Yes", explain the details of the measures, including ways to monitor the compliance. If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation	Yes or No or N/A	If "Yes", explain ways to monitor the compliance. If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
07-06	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as CPCs), especially those directing fishing activities for sharks, shall submit Task I and II data for sharks, as required by ICCAT data reporting procedures (including estimates of dead discards and size frequencies) in advance of the next SCRS assessment	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
	2	Until such time as sustainable levels of harvest can be determined through peer reviewed stock assessments by SCRS or other organizations, CPCs shall take appropriate measures to reduce fishing mortality in fisheries targeting porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>)	Yes or No or N/A	If "Yes", explain the details of the measures, including ways to monitor the compliance. If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.

09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish	Yes or No or N/A	If "Yes", explain ways to monitor the compliance. If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, bigeye thresher sharks when brought along side for taking on board the vessel	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task I and Task II data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task I and Task II data collection for direct and incidental catches	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.

10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery	Yes or No or N/A	If "Yes", explain ways to monitor the compliance. If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
10-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries	Yes or No or N/A	If "Yes", explain ways to monitor the compliance. If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.

	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task I and, if possible, Task II data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus Sphyrna	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of Sphyrna tiburo) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures	Yes or No or N/A	If "Yes", explain the details of the measures, including ways to monitor the compliance. If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark	Yes or No or N/A	If "Yes", explain ways to monitor the compliance. If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.

	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task I and, if possible, Task II data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures	Yes or No or N/A	If "Yes", explain the details of the measures, including ways to monitor the compliance. If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.

	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries	Applicable or N/A	
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task I and Task II data collection for direct and incidental catches	Yes or No or N/A	If "Yes", explain the details of the actions. If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
14-06	1	CPCs shall improve their catch reporting systems to ensure the reporting of shortfin mako catch and effort data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task I and Task II catch, effort and size data	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.
	2	CPCs shall include in their Annual Reports to ICCAT information on the actions they have taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Yes or No or N/A	If "No" or "N/A", explain the reason.

Compliance Tables – Process for review and approval, formatting, and other issues
(Submission of the Compliance Committee Chair)

1 Scope of application

Rec. 11-11, para. 1, provides:

By 15 September of each year, Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities, and Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall complete and submit the following to ICCAT using Commission-approved tables and forms provided by the Secretariat:

- *an "ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table" covering each of its applicable fisheries, and*
- *a form for each stock or species, as appropriate, showing how adjusted quotas or catch limits were calculated taking into account ICCAT's rules on under and overharvests.*

Questions for clarification:

- If a CPC does not have vessels fishing for ICCAT species and does not catch ICCAT species, is submission of a compliance table required, or is it sufficient to respond to the Secretariat that this requirement is not applicable for the above reasons?
- If a CPC does not have a quota, catch limit, or landing limit in the relevant recommendation, but harvests the species (e.g., under minor harvester provisions), should this be considered to be an "applicable fishery" within the meaning of para. 1 such that a compliance reporting table is required for that CPC?
- If such catches under minor harvester provisions are not included on the CPC's compliance reporting table and the resulting consolidated compliance table prepared by the Secretariat, could the incomplete picture of catches reflected on the compliance tables impede the COC or relevant panel from effectively carrying out its work?

2 Late submissions

Despite the requirement under Rec. 11-11 to submit compliance tables (**Addendum 1 to Appendix 7**) by September 15, every year a large number of CPCs miss this deadline and submissions of tables or corrections during the annual meeting is very common. Communicating with CPCs regarding missing, incomplete, or corrected compliance tables after the September 15 deadline, particularly during the annual meeting, takes a significant amount of time of the Secretariat staff and COC Chair that could be more effectively used to advance the COC's agenda in the face of already limited meeting time.

- Why are late submission and corrections after the deadline such a chronic issue? How can this be improved?
- How should the COC respond to late submissions of required compliance tables?
- Should the COC continue to accept late submissions, particularly after the commencement of the annual meeting? If the COC refuses to accept such submissions, how can the compliance tables be reviewed and adopted?

- Would an earlier deadline for CPC submission of compliance tables help to ensure that correctly completed compliance tables are available for review by the Commission at the start of the annual meeting, by providing more time for the CPC to work with the Secretariat to correct any errors prior to the annual meeting?

3 Process for review

In the past, when the COC was allocated more meeting time during both the annual meeting and intersessional period, the COC spent up to an entire day of meeting time to review COC tables in detail to ensure they accurately reflected catches and correctly applied ICCAT rules on carry forward and underharvest. However, such a detailed review has not been undertaken in more recent years in which the COC has been allocated less meeting time. The difficulty of carrying out a meaningful review is compounded by rules on carry forward and underharvest that differ by fishery, and late, incomplete, or missing CPC tables.

- In light of challenges the COC faces in reviewing all compliance tables effectively and efficiently, and given that primary expertise on ICCAT rules for a particular fishery resides in the panel, would it be appropriate and useful for the panels and panel chairs to play a role in the initial review of the compliance tables for their respective species to determine conformity with the rules on carry forward, overharvest, etc. developed by the panel? Under this approach, the COC could still play a role in developing recommendations to address non-compliance, such as overharvests reflected in the compliance table or failure of CPCs to submit tables for applicable fisheries.

4 Compliance table formatting

With a view to improving the timely and accurate completion of the compliance tables and their utility to the Commission, I recommend that the COC discuss whether there are ways to improve formatting of the compliance tables.

For example, white marlin and blue marlin tables were not adopted at the 2015 meeting in part because of unresolved issue concerning reference to only to “LL + PS” in all “Landings”, “Balance”, and “Adjusted landings” columns even though the most recent Recommendation 12-04 no longer includes language limiting the application of landing limits to only these fisheries. In addition to potentially warranting changes to the column titles to reflect the revised measure, this could raise questions as to whether landings listed by CPCs in 2013 and 2014 columns that are labeled as “LL + PS” reflect landings from all fisheries or only LL + PS. Additionally, a number of CPCs with landing limits allocated under Rec. 12-04 have blanks in the “Adjusted landings” column, which may result in lack of clarity as to the CPCs fishing possibilities under the measure. Does the existence of blanks in this column reflect proper completion of the compliance form?

2015 Compliance Tables
(Compliance in 2014, reported in 2015)

NORTH ALBACORE (All quantities are in metric tons)

YEAR	Initial catch limits					Current catches				Balance				Adjusted quota/catch limit					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TAC	28000.00	28000.00	28000.00	28000.00	28000.00														
BARBADOS	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	4.30	20.30	22.20	12.80	245.70	179.70	177.80	227.20	250.00	200.00	200.00	240.00	240.00	
BELIZE	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	351.00	155.00	230.00	79.20	-101.00	125.00	50.00	120.80	200.00	280.00	280.00	418.00	450.00	
BRAZIL	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	
CANADA	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	28.00	34.00	31.90	47.10	222.00	216.00	218.10	202.90	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	
CHINA	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	101.00	21.00	81.08	34.87	149.00	229.00	168.92	165.13	250.00	250.00	250.00	200.00	250.00	250.00
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	145.87	0.00	0.00	250.00	104.13	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	
EU	21551.30	21551.30	21551.30	21551.30	21551.30	16413.48	21935.47	18607.00	23544.56	11503.32	5003.66	8323.13	2990.40	27916.80	26939.13	26939.13	26534.96	26939.13	24541.70
FRANCE (St. P&M)	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.08	250.00	250.00	249.73	249.92	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	
JAPAN	478.68	638.88	573.68	453.92		285.30	1822.10	266.40	294.90	193.38	-1183.22	307.28	159.02	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
KOREA	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	101.00	191.00	184.40	63.87	149.00	59.00	65.60	186.13	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	215.60	250.00
MAROC	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	199.80	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	
STV & G.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	329.10	304.50	286.00	326.91	20.90	16.40	44.40	-10.51	350.00	320.90	330.40	316.40	303.49	
TR. & TOBAGO	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	23.00	46.80	66.70	71.10	227.00	203.20	183.30	178.90	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	
UK-OT	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.76	0.20	0.30	0.63	249.24	249.80	249.70	249.37	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	
USA	527.00	527.00	527.00	527.00	527.00	422.37	417.70	598.84	459.39	236.38	241.05	59.91	127.52	658.75	658.75	658.75	586.91	654.52	
VANUATU	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	197.41	171.92	257.60	195.32	52.59	78.08	-7.60	54.68	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	
VENEZUELA	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	247.40	312.00	180.70	284.71	-556.90	-680.90	-549.60	-584.31	-309.50	-306.90	-368.90	-299.60	-314.31	
CHINESE TAIPEI	3271.70	3271.70	3271.70	3271.70	3271.70	1367.00	1180.00	2393.63	947.00	2622.60	2609.62	1395.99	2842.62	3989.60	3789.62	3789.62	3789.62	3789.62	
TOTAL CATCH						19871.32	26757.86	23180.98	26362.48										
Recommendation n°	09-05	11-04	11-04	13-05	13-05									07-02	09-05	09-05	11-04	13-05	13-05

BELIZE: payback proposal from 2012 to 2014. Also receiving a transfer of N-ALB from Chinese Taipei: 200 t in 2014, 2015 and 2016 (Rec. 13-05).

EU: shall transfer 20 t from its quota to Venezuela in 2014, Rec. 13-05.

JAPAN is to endeavour to limit North albacore catches to no more than 4% of its total bigeye tuna catch (2.2% in 2008, 3.2% in 2009 and 3.7% in 2010).

JAPAN: all 2014 figures are provisional.

CHINESE TAIPEI: 2015 adjusted quota is 3789.62 t (=3271.7+3271.7*25%-100-200) due to the underage of 2013 exceeding 25% of 2015 catch quota and transfer of 100 t to St. V&G and 200 t to Belize.

VENEZUELA: the European Union transferred 20 t of its quota to Venezuela in 2014 (rec. 13-05, para 2).

COC INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING – MADRID 2016

SOUTH ALBACORE

YEAR	Initial quota /catch limit					Reference years	Current catches				Balance				Adjusted quota (only applicable in case of overharvest)										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		Average 1992-1996	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				
TAC	29900	24000	24000	24000	24000																				
ANGOLA				50.00	50.00		0.00	168.00																	
BRAZIL	TAC share 26336.30	TAC share 21000.00	3500.00	2160.00	2160.00		1269.00	1856.58	1720.30	438.45	21509.00	20330.58	1757.00	1621.55			3500.00	2060.00	2700.00	2700.00					
NAMIBIA			10000.00	3600.00	3600.00		3791.00	2265.00	990.00	1044.00												4329.17	4500.00		
S. AFRICA				4400.00	4400.00		3380.00	3553.00	3526.10	3719.00						681.00									5500.00
URUGUAY				1200.00	440.00	440.00		37.00	12.00	209.00			0.00								70.00				550.00
CH. TAIPEI				13000.00	9400.00	9400.00		13032.00	12812.00	8519.00			6675.00			4481.00	2725.00				9400.00	11506.75	11750.00		
BELIZE	360.00	300.00	300.00	250.00	250.00	327.00	364.00	171.00	87.00	98.36	-4.00	129.00	163.00	226.64			250.00	325.00	325.00	312.50					
CHINA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	80.05	61.02	65.12	33.82	19.95	38.98	34.88	66.18	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	125.00	125.00					
CÔTE D'IVOIRE		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00											100.00				
CURAÇAO				50.00	50.00				0.00	0.00											50.00				
EU	1914.70	1540.00	1540.00	1470.00	1470.00	1740.60	410.16	521.99	455.00	335.36	1129.84	1018.01	1085.00	1502.00					1470.00	1470.00	1837.50				
JAPAN	275.06	415.68	342.28	1355.00	1355.00		1776.40	3550.60	1713.80	1202.40	-1501.34	-3134.92	-1372.12	522.60	n.a	n.a	n.a	1725.00	1355.00	1693.75					
KOREA	100.00	150.00	150.00	140.00	140.00	9.00	29.00	98.00	33.22	3.42	8.00	52.00	116.78	146.58	-24.00	37.00	150.00	150.00	177.50	175.00					
PANAMA	119.90	100.00	100.00	25.00	25.00	109.00	0.00	12.00	3.00	0.30	100.00	88.00	97.00	24.70							25.00				
PHILIPPINES	100.00	150.00	150.00	140.00	140.00	0.00	96.00	293.00	495.00	18.00	4.00	-143.00	-345.00	2.00					20.00	40.00	140.00				
STV & G	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		94.00	92.10	97.40	109.83	6.00	13.90	16.50	6.67	100.00	106.00	113.90	116.50	106.67	100.00					
UK-OT	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	40.00	120.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	-20.00	78.00	98.00	100.00			80.00	100.00	116.00	125.00					
USA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.95	100.00	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a					
VANUATU	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		86.04	35.11	53.11	91.00	13.96	64.89	46.89	9.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00					
TOTAL CATCH							24564.65	25553.40	18003.40																
Rec. number	07-03	11-05	11-05	13-06	13-06										07-03	07-03	07-03	11-05	13-06	13-06					

BELIZE: requested to the Commission in November 2014 to carry forward its unused quota allocation from 2014 of 48 t.

BRAZIL: transfer of 100 t to Japan in August 2014.

BRAZIL: notified a transfer in 2015 of 250 t of its 2014 quota to South Africa.

JAPAN: all 2014 figures are provisional.

JAPAN: agreed the transfer of 100 t from Brazil to Japan in 2014; the adjusted quota includes the transfer in 2014 of 50 t from Namibia and of 100 t from Uruguay.

JAPAN: informed in 2015 of an additional transfer in 2014 of 120 t from Uruguay.

JAPAN: according to paragraph 4 b) of Rec. 13-06 for the period 2014 to 2016, Japan expresses its intention to carry over the underage in 2014 to 2016.

The amount of the underage to be used in 2016 is 338.75 t which is 25% of its original quota.

NAMIBIA: Japan has agreed the transfer of 50 t from Namibia to Japan in 2014.

NAMIBIA: in 2014 South Africa shall transfer 250 t to Namibia.

PHILIPPINES: the multi-year payback plan presented at the 2014 Commission meeting was pending the adoption of the Panel 3 and the Commission reports by correspondence.

SOUTH AFRICA: South Africa transfers 250 t of its 2014 southern Atlantic albacore quota to Namibia as a once-off transfer. Rec. 13-06.

SOUTH AFRICA: notified in 2014 the Commission of its request to transfer the 2013 underage of 1250 t to be caught and landed in 2015 [Rec. 13-06].

URUGUAY: notified in 2014 a transfer of 100 t to Japan in 2014. In 2015, Uruguay notified a transfer of 120 t to Japan in 2014.

URUGUAY: notified in 2015 a transfer in 2014 of 150 t of its quota to South Africa.

CHINESE TAIPEI: 2015 adjusted quota is 11506.75 (=9400+2106.75).

COC INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING – MADRID 2016

NORTH SWORDFISH

YEAR	Initial quota					Current catches				Balance				Adjusted quota					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TAC	13700	13700	13700	13700	13700														
BARBADOS	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.60	21.00	16.10	21.10	41.90	46.50	48.30	46.40	67.50	67.50	64.40	64.40	67.50	67.50
BELIZE	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	184.00	141.00	142.00	75.61	11.00	75.00	63.00	54.39	195.00	216.00	205.00	270.00	268.00	
BRAZIL	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
CANADA	1348.00	1348.00	1348.00	1348.00	1348.00	1550.60	1488.50	1505.50	1604.20	153.10	172.40	176.80	278.30	1703.70	1660.90	1682.30	1882.50	2157.70	
CHINA	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	74.70	59.00	95.95	60.29	5.30	46.30	4.05	39.71	80.00	105.30	100.00	100.00	104.05	137.50
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	6.60	1.37	0.00	46.80	68.40	73.63	75.00	46.80	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
EU	6718.00	6718.00	6718.00	6718.00	6718.00	6110.68	6604.08	5567.90	5020.43	2886.22	1793.42	2829.60	2867.07	8996.90	8397.50	8397.50	7887.50	8397.50	7685.70
FRANCE (St. P&M)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	0.60	0.00	17.85	3.02	79.40	100.00	82.15	96.98	80.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
JAPAN	842.00	842.00	842.00	842.00	842.00	669.20	437.50	438.70	748.40	2038.23	2357.73	2676.03	2659.63	2707.43	2795.23	3114.73	3114.73	3408.03	3391.62
KOREA	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	64.40	34.66	-109.50	10.00	-4.40	15.34	-109.50	10.00	60.00	50.00	45.60	65.34
MAROC	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	781.00	770.00	1062.00	1062.50	381.00	492.50	0.50	0.00	1162.00	1262.50	1062.50	1062.50	850.00	
MAURITANIA													100.00						
MEXICO	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	37.00	40.00	32.00	32.00	246.50	260.00	268.00	268.00	283.50	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
PHILIPPINES	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	37.50	25.00	37.50	37.50	37.50	25.00	25.00	
SENEGAL	400.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	43.00	30.10	43.20	48.79	557.00	344.90	387.92	436.21	600.00	375.00	431.12	485.00		
ST V & G.	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	10.70	8.30	4.21	39.80	101.80	104.20	108.29	72.70	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50		
TR. & TOBAGO	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	15.60	14.10	15.90	26.40	171.90	98.40	96.60	86.10	187.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
UK-OT	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	6.55	1.40	14.40	0.98	45.95	51.10	38.10	51.52	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.50
USA	3907.00	3907.00	3907.00	3907.00	3907.00	2773.70	3610.00	2955.00	1954.55	3086.80	1123.75	1778.75	2904.20	5860.50	4733.75	4733.75	4858.75	4468.05	
VANUATU	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	18.49	15.48	1.75	43.67	12.51	15.52	29.25	-12.67	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	
VENEZUELA	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	18.00	24.95	24.10	23.85	109.50	102.55	103.40	103.65	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50
CHINESE TAIPEI	270.00	270.00	270.00	270.00	270.00	192.00	166.00	114.82	78.00	213.00	204.00	255.18	292.00	405.00	370.00	370.00	370.00	370.00	370.00
Recommendation n°	10-02	11-02	11-02	13-02	13-02									10-02	11-02	11-02	11-02	11-02	13-02
DISCARDS																			
CANADA						7.80	111.00												
USA																			
TOTAL DISCARDS																			
TOTAL CATCH																			

BRAZIL: according to Rec. 13-02, for the year 2014, transfer of 25 t to Mauritania.

CANADA: new balances and adjusted quotas for 2011-2013 due to recalculation of historic dead discards as submitted to SCRS.

EU: allowed to count up to 200 t against its uncaught southern SWO.

EU: quota transfer in 2015 from EU-Spain to Canada of 450 t.

JAPAN: all 2014 figures are provisional.

MAURITANIA: Brazil, Japan, Senegal and United States transfer 25 t each for a total of 100 t per year.

SENEGAL: transfer of quota in 2014 of 125 t to Canada and of 25 t to Mauritania.

USA: 2015 adjusted limit includes 25 t transfer from U.S. to Mauritania.

CHINESE TAIPEI: 2015 adjusted quota is 370 t (=270+270*50%-35) due to the underage of 2013 exceeding 50% of 2015 catch limit and a transfer of 35 t to Canada.

COC INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING – MADRID 2016

SOUTH SWORDFISH

YEAR	Initial quota					Current catches				Balance				Adjusted quota					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TAC	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000														
ANGOLA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00														
BELIZE	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	206.00	197.00	136.00	45.29	-56.00	-40.50	-11.00	79.71	150.00	156.50	125.00	205.00	239.00	
BRAZIL	3785.00	3940.00	3940.00	3940.00	3940.00	3033.00	2832.60	1395.11	2892.02	2585.00	2999.90	3726.89	1047.98	5618.00	5832.50	5122.00	5048.00	5122.00	4987.98
CHINA	263.00	263.00	263.00	263.00	263.00	247.51	315.50	195.96	205.89	114.49	61.99	67.04	119.10	362.00	377.49	263.00	324.99	330.04	341.90
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	145.44	81.76	108.98	53.42	3.35	105.74	78.52	134.08	148.79	187.50	187.50			
EU	5082.00	4824.00	4824.00	4824.00	4824.00	4962.50	5061.40	4308.60	4364.64	356.00	317.70	871.40	777.06	5318.50	5379.10	5180.00	5141.70	5695.40	5601.06
GHANA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	60.40	54.00	37.00	26.00	-50.4	-4.14	50.72	23.30	10.00	49.86	87.72	49.30		
JAPAN	901.00	901.00	901.00	901.00	901.00	1276.30	840.70	958.20	385.40	-425.30	447.56	-532.50	913.16	851.00	1288.26	425.70	1298.56	318.50	1651.00
KOREA	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	42.00	47.30	52.63	69.50	8.00	10.70	-2.63	69.50	50.00	58.00	50.00	60.70	47.37
NAMIBIA	1168.00	1168.00	1168.00	1168.00	1168.00	348.10	404.70	421.80	392.80	1027.40	1276.75	1330.20	1359.20	1375.50	1681.45	1752.00	1752.00		
PHILIPPINES	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	51.00	51.00	44.00	71.80	24.00	24.00	31.00	2.20	75.00	75.00	74.00	74.00	50.00	
S.T. & PRINCIPE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	59.90	84.10	60.20		40.10	15.90	39.80							
SENEGAL	401.00	417.00	417.00	417.00	417.00	222.00	161.83	178.40	143.33	395.00	463.67	400.60	357.42	617.00	625.50	579.00	500.75	402.90	
SOUTH AFRICA	962.00	1001.00	1001.00	1001.00	1001.00	96.57	50.20	171.40	152.39	1465.43	1550.80	1429.60	848.61	1562.00	1601.00	1601.00			
UK-OT	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	6.41	37.50	37.50	32.50	31.09	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	
URUGUAY	1204.00	1252.00	1252.00	1252.00	1252.00	179.00	40.00	103.50	0.00	1784.00	2104.00	1774.50	1202.00	1954.00	2144.00	1878.00	1202.00		
USA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	99.75	100.00	99.94	99.94	99.75	100.00	100.00	99.94	99.94	
VANUATU	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.89	2.74	0.10	8.00	28.11	26.26	28.90	17.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00		
CHINESE TAIPEI	459.00	459.00	459.00	459.00	459.00	424.00	379.00	582.10	406.00	119.00	199.00	75.90	128.90	543.00	578.00	658.00	534.90		
TOTAL						11252.71	10514.43	8840.60											
Rec. n°	12-01	12-01	12-01	13-03	13-03									06-03	06-03	12-01	12-01	12-01	13-03

BELIZE: received a 25 t transfer of S-SWO from USA 50 t from Brazil and 50 t from Uruguay. Payback proposal from Belize from 2013 to 2014.

BELIZE: payback proposal from 2014 to 2015 (as presented at COC in 2014: refer to doc. COC-304-2014 Annex).

EU: allowed to count up to 200 t against its uncaught northern SWO.

JAPAN: all 2014 figures are provisional.

USA: adjusted quota for 2015 reflects transfers to Namibia (50 t), Belize (25 t) and Côte d'Ivoire (25 t) under Rec. 12-01.

CHINESE TAIPEI: 2015 adjusted quota includes 128.9 t of 2014 underage.

COC INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING – MADRID 2016

EAST BLUEFIN

YEAR	Initial quota					Current catch				Balance				Adjusted quota				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TAC	12900	12900	13400	13400	16142													
ALBANIA	32.3	32.3	33.58	33.58	39.65	0.15	0.00	8.59	33.55	32.15	0.00	24.99	0.03	32.30	0.00	33.58	33.58	39.65
ALGERIE	138.46	138.46	143.83	143.83	169.81	0.00	69.00	243.80	243.80	138.46	69.46	0.00	0.00	228.46	138.46	243.83	243.83	369.81
CHINA	36.77	36.77	38.19	38.19	45.09	35.93	36.04	38.14	37.62	0.84	0.73	0.05	0.58	36.77	36.77	38.19	38.19	45.09
EGYPT	64.58	64.58	67.08	67.08	79.20	64.58	64.25	77.10	77.08	0.00	0.33	-0.02	0.00	64.58	64.58	77.08	77.08	155.20
EU	7266.41	7266.41	7548.06	7938.65	9372.92	5656.45	5715.60	7841.00	7795.98	99.96	40.81	97.65	#####	5756.41	5756.41	7548.06	7938.65	9372.92
ICELAND	29.82	29.82	30.97	30.97	36.57	2.35	5.07	3.80	30.24	76.46	24.75	27.17	0.73	78.81	29.82	30.97	30.97	36.57
JAPAN	1097.03	1097.03	1139.55	1139.55	1345.44	1088.82	1092.60	1128.97	1134.47	8.21	4.43	10.58	5.08	1097.03	1097.03	1139.55	1139.55	1390.44
KOREA	77.53	77.53	80.53	80.53	95.08	0.00	77.04	80.50	80.52	77.53	0.49	0.03	0.01	77.53	77.53	80.53	80.53	0.08
LIBYA	902.66	902.66	937.65	937.65	1107.06	0.00	761.26	933.20	932.64	902.66	141.40	4.45	5.01	902.66	902.66	937.65	937.65	1157.06
MAROC	1223.07	1223.07	1270.47	1270.47	1500.01	1236.94	1223.00	1269.90	1270.46	1.39	0.07	0.57	0.01	1238.33	1223.07	1270.47	1270.47	1500.01
MAURITANIA					5.00													5.00
NORWAY	29.82	29.82	30.97	30.97	36.57	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.12	29.82	29.82	30.66	30.85	29.82	29.82	30.97	30.97	36.57
SYRIA	32.33	32.33	33.58	33.58	39.65	82.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.58	82.05	0.00	0.00	33.58	39.65
TUNISIE	1017.56	1017.56	1057.00	1057.00	1247.97	851.48	1017.40	1056.60	1056.60	8.70	0.16	0.40	0.40	860.18	1017.56	1057.00	1057.00	1247.97
TURKEY	535.89	535.89	556.66	556.66	657.23	527.53	535.55	551.45	555.08	8.36	0.34	5.21	1.58	535.89	535.89	556.66	556.66	1222.96
CHINESE TAIPEI	39.75	39.75	41.29	41.29	48.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.05	39.75	31.29	31.29	106.05	39.75	31.29	31.29	38.76
TOTAL CATCH						9839.08	10970.60	13233.36										
Rec. number	10-04	10-04	12-03	13-07	14-04									09-06	10-04	12-03	13-07	14-04

JAPAN: all 2014 figures are provisional.

MAURITANIA: may catch up to 5 t for research in each year until the end of 2017 (Rec. 14-04, paragraph 5).

TURKEY: Turkey has lodged a formal objection to Rec. 14-04 and, consistent with Res. 12-11, has submitted measures to be taken.

TURKEY: the adjusted quota for 2015 indicating 1222.96 metric tons is the independent catch limit announced for 2015 by Turkey in its objection to Rec. 14-04.

KOREA: transfers in 2015 50 t of its quota to Egypt and 45 t of its quota to Japan.

CHINESE TAIPEI: 2015 adjusted quota is 38.76 t (=48.76-10) due to the transfer of 10 t to Egypt in 2015.

COC INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING – MADRID 2016

WEST BLUEFIN

YEAR	Initial quota					Current catches				Balance				Adjusted quota/limit					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TAC	1750	1750	1750	1750	2000														
CANADA	396.66	396.66	396.66	396.66	437.47	483.30	487.40	480.40	462.90	5.60	1.40	4.10	24.40	488.90	488.80	484.50	487.30	476.90	
FRANCE (St. P & M)	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.51	0.40	0.00	0.31	0.17	7.60	8.00	7.69	7.83	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.51	
JAPAN	301.64	301.64	301.64	301.64	345.74	303.95	303.60	306.26	302.63	4.42	2.48	1.86	0.87	308.37	306.06	304.12	303.50	346.61	
MEXICO	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	108.98	14.00	50.60	22.00	51.00	36.50	80.90	67.40	24.90	50.50	131.50	89.40	75.90	133.88	
UK-OT	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.51	0.26	0.40	0.80	0.01	47.27	7.60	7.20	7.99	47.53	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.51	
USA	948.70	948.70	948.70	948.70	1058.79	904.70	919.00	658.90	810.29	138.87	124.57	384.67	233.28	1043.57	1043.57	1043.57	1043.57	1178.66	
TOTAL LANDING						1706.61	1761.00	1468.67											
Discards																			
CANADA																			
JAPAN	n.a													n.a					
USA																			
TOTAL DISCARDS																			
TOTAL REMOVAL																			
Rec. number	10-03	10-03	12-02	13-09	14-05									08-04	10-03	10-03	12-02	13-09	14-05

CANADA: Mexico's transfer to Canada for 2015 not included/to be determined.

JAPAN: all 2014 figures are provisional.

MEXICO: requests to transfer to Canada 86.5 t (para 19, Rec. 12-02).

MEXICO: the 2014 balance is explained by the 2014 adjusted quota after 86.5 t transfer to Canada (for 2014) - (Rec. 13-09) and, for the 2015 adjusted quota: the 2015 catch is unknown.

MEXICO: 2015 catch unknown, transfer to Canada to be determined.

COC INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING – MADRID 2016

BIGEYE

YEAR	Initial catch limit					1999 (SCRS 2000)	Current catches				Balance				Adjusted catch limits					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TAC	85000	85000	85000	85000	85000															
ANGOLA						0.00	320.00	4069.00												
BARBADOS						0.00	7.10	14.80	11.10	25.70										
BELIZE						0.00	1218.00	1242.00	1336.00	1501.60										
BRAZIL						2024.00	1799.20	1399.70	1134.99	3475.12										
CANADA						263.00	136.90	166.40	197.30	185.90										
CABO VERDE						1.00	1037.00	713.00	1333.00	2271.00										
CHINA	5572	5572	5572	5572	5572.00	7347.00	3720.78	3231.00	2371.30	2231.75	4851.22	6942.00	6130.70	7941.85	8572.00	10342.00	8502.00	10173.60	10173.60	
CÔTE D'IVOIRE						0.00	47.10	506.58	635.40	440.90										
EU	22667.00	22667.00	22667.00	22667.00	16989.00	21970.00	23526.39	20798.23	18652.00	18152.90	6340.61	9068.77	10815.10	11314.20	29867.00	29867.00	29467.10	29467.10	29467.10	29467.10
FRANCE (SP&M)						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.10										
GABON						184.00														
GHANA	4722.00	4722.00	4722.00	4722.00	4722.00	11460.00	4440.00	2913.80	2786.00	4369.00	-13074.00	1983.20	3637.20	583.00	-8634.00	4897.00	6423.20	4952.00		
GUATEMALA						0.00	281.90	261.70	163.10	651.80										
JAPAN	23611.00	23611.00	23611.00	23611.00	23611.00	23690.00	11930.00	15971.90	14342.00	11348.05	14964.30	11652.40	13282.30	16276.25	26894.30	27624.30	27624.30	27624.30	27624.30	
KOREA	1983.00	1983.00	1983.00	1983.00	1983.00	124.00	2762.00	1908.00	1150.90	1038.83	21.00	76.00	881.10	1319.07	2783.00	1984.00	2039.00	2357.90	2557.90	
MAROC						700.00	300.00	300.00	308.00	300.00										
MEXICO						6.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
NAMIBIA						423.00	207.70	918.40	129.59	224.09										
PANAMA	3306.00	3306.00	3306.00	3306.00	3306.00	26.00	3461.55	1994.00	2774.00	2315.00	-155.55	2206.45	532.00	991.00	3306.00	4200.45	3306.00	3306.00	4297.00	
PHILIPPINES	1983.00	1983.00	1983.00	1983.00	1983.00	943.00	1266.00	531.00	1323.00	1963.00	717.00	1452.00	660.00	615.00				2578.00	1983.00	
RUSSIA						8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
S. TOME & PRIN						0.00	100.10	103.30	106.60											
SENEGAL						0.00	239.00	225.00	639.00	361.00										
SOUTH AFRICA						41.00	152.50	47.20	293.80	331.50	n.a	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
St. V. & GR.							37.00	24.70	15.03	29.70										
TRIN & TOBAGO						19.00	33.50	33.30	36.60	58.90										
UK-OT						8.00	189.05	51.30	25.70	17.70										
URUGUAY						59.00	15.00	2.00	29.90	0.00										
USA						1261.00	722.11	867.50	880.40	866.10										
VANUATU						0.00	35.16	22.84	8.82	4.00										
VENEZUELA						128.00	263.80	97.70	93.70	169.10										
CURACAO						0.00	3441.40	2890.00	1964.00	2315.00										
CH. TAIPEI	15583.00	15583.00	15583.00	15583.00	15583.00	16837.00	13732.00	10805.00	10315.55	13272.00	6525.90	9382.90	9872.35	6915.90	20257.90	20187.90	20187.90	20187.90	20187.90	
GUYANA																				
TOTAL CATCH							75323.14	72007.05	62126.60											
Rec. number	10-01	11-01	11-01	11-01	14-01										08-01	10-01	11-01	11-01	14-01	14-01

GHANA: in 2012-2015, annual transfers of China (70 t), Korea (20 t), Chinese Taipei (70 t) and Japan (70 t) have been authorised, Rec. 11-01.

GHANA: committed to payback the overharvest of 2006 to 2010 from 2012 until 2021 with 337 t per year.

JAPAN: all 2014 figures are provisional.

SAO TOME E PRINCIPE: catches are artisanal.

CHINESE TAIPEI: 2015 adjusted quota is 20187.9 t (=15583+15583*30%-70) due to the underage of 2013 exceeding 30% of 2015 catch limit and a transfer of 70 t to Ghana.

COC INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING – MADRID 2016

BLUE MARLIN

	Landings limit					Reference years		Current landings				Balance				Adjusted landings*		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	1996	1999	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
						(PS+LL)	(PS+LL)	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+P	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS
			2000.00	2000.00	2000.00													
BELIZE									47.00	19.00	8.47		-47.00	-9.00				
BRAZIL	254.40	254.40	190.00	190.00	190.00	308.00	509.00	63.35	48.37	33.16	19.77			156.84	170.23	209.00	209.00	
CHINA	100.50	100.50	45.00	45.00	45.00	62	201	99.50	35.00	44.85	39.66	1.00	65.50	0.15	5.34	45.00		
CÔTE D'IVOIRE			150.00	150.00	150.00			42.08	22.76	26.32	43.84	-42.08	-22.76	123.68	106.16			
EU	103.00	103.00	480.00	480.00	480.00	206.00	200.00	69.70	88.30	357.07	552.37	33.30	14.70	122.93	-72.37	528.00	407.63	
GHANA			250.00	250.00	250.00			332.00	234.00	163.00	235.57			87.00	14.43	264.43		
JAPAN	839.50	839.50	390.00	390.00	390.00	1679.00	790.00	478.00	156.50	231.50	270.30	361.50	683.00	158.50	119.70	429.00		
KOREA	72.00	72.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	144.00	0.00	57.00	34.00	23.77	9.78	15.00	38.00	11.23	25.22	42.00	42.00	
MEXICO	17.50	17.50	70.00	70.00	70.00	13.00	35.00	67.00	105.00	85.00	67.00	-49.50	-87.50	-15.00	3.00			
S. TO ME & PRINCIPE			45.00	45.00	45.00			72.00	59.50	73.10				-41.90				
SENEGAL			60.00	60.00	60.00				10.00	21.84	11.65			38.16	48.35			
SOUTH AFRICA				10.00	10.00			0.20	0.27	0.43	0.05	-0.20	-0.27					
T & TOBAGO	9.90	9.90	20.00	20.00	20.00	13.90	19.70	25.10	45.00	47.60	48.10	-15.20	-35.10	-27.60	-48.10	-50.00	-98.10	
VENEZUELA	30.40	30.40	100.00	100.00	100.00	60.74	29.99	32.98	50.38	47.56	40.77	-2.58	-19.98	52.44	59.23		110.00	
CHINESE TAIPEI	330.00	330.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	660.00	486.00	199.00	133.00	77.84	62.00	131.00	197.00	72.16	88.00	165.00		
TOTAL								1527.71	1009.31	930.35								
USA(# of bum+whm)	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00			106.00	97.00	105.00	98.00	144.00	153.00	145.00	152.00	n.a		
<i>Rec. number</i>	06-09	11-07	11-07	12-04	12-04											12-04	12-04	12-04

* as of entry into force of Rec.12-04.

JAPAN: all 2014 figures are provisional.

CHINESE TAIPEI: 2016 adjusted quota is 165 t=(150+150*10%) due to the underage of 2014 exceeding 10% of 2016 catch limit.

USA: total marlin landings for 2014 include 54 BUM, 42 WHM and 2 RSP.

VENEZUELA: transfer of 10% of the underage of its 2014 catch to its 2016 adjusted quota.

COC INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING – MADRID 2016

WHITE MARLIN

	Landings limit					Reference years		Current landings				Balance				Adjusted landings*		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	1996	1999	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
			400.00	400.00	400.00													
						PS+LL	PS+LL	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS
BARBADOS			10.00	10.00	10.00			2.00	4.00	5.00	5.30			5.00	4.70	12.00	12.00	
BRAZIL	51.81	51.81	50.00	50.00	50.00	70.00	158.00	59.66	70.79	16.30	49.24				0.76	55.00	55.00	
CANADA	2.60	2.60	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	0.80	2.30	2.70	4.60	1.80	0.30	7.30	5.40			
CHINA	9.9	9.9	10	10	10.00	9	30	0.73	0.21	2.12	0.00	9.17	9.69	7.88	10.00	12.00		
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	2.31	2.31	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	7.00	0.52	0.00	0.63	0.91	1.79	2.31	9.37	9.09			
EU	46.50	46.50	50.00	50.00	50.00	148.00	127.00	22.40	58.40	47.50	102.21	24.10	-11.90	2.50	-52.21	52.50	23.89	23.89
JAPAN	37.00	37.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	112.00	40.00	27.90	49.60	16.90	2.60	9.10	-16.00	18.10	32.40	42.00		
KOREA	19.50	19.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	59.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	19.50	19.50	20.00	19.85	24.00	24.00	
MEXICO	3.63	3.63	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	11.00	28.00	36.00	30.00	20.00	-24.37	-32.37	-5.00	5.00			
S. TOME & PRINCIPE			20.00	20.00	20.00			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a							
SOUTH AFRICA				2.00	2.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
TRIN & TOBAGO	4.30	4.30	15.00	15.00	15.00	8.20	13.00	14.50	38.50	32.50	38.30	-10.20	-34.20	-17.50	-38.30	-42.40	-80.70	
VENEZUELA	50.04	50.04	50.00	50.00	50.00	152.00	43.00	40.81	63.52	44.30	73.74	9.23	-13.48	5.70	-23.74		31.26	
CHINESE TAIPEI	186.80	186.80	50.00	50.00	50.00	586.00	465.00	28.00	15.00	6.72	7.00	158.80	171.80	43.28	43.00	55.00		
TOTAL								225.32	338.32	226.47								
USA (# of bum+whm)	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00			106.00	97.00	105.00	98.00	144.00	153.00	145.00	152.00	n.a		
Recommendation numl	06-09	11-07	12-04	12-04	12-04											12-04	12-04	12-04

* as of entry into force of Rec.12-04.

JAPAN: all 2014 figures are provisional.

SAO TOME E PRINCIPE: catch data not available.

USA: total marlin landings for 2014 include 54 BUM, 42 WHM and 2 RSP.

CHINESE TAIPEI: 2016 adjusted quota is 55 t=(50+50*10%) due to the underage of 2014 exceeding 10% of 2016 catch limit.

COC INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING – MADRID 2016

Compliance with size limits in 2014

Species	SWO			BFT						
	AT.N	AT.S	Medi	AT.E	AT.E	Adriatic	Medi	AT.E	Medi	AT.W
Area										
Recommendation Number	13-02 § 9-10	13-02 § 9-10	13-04 § 7-8	14-04 § 27	14-04 Annex I, §2	14-04 § 27	14-04 § 27	14-04 § 28	14-04 § 28	14-05 §9
Gear/fishery	all	all	all	BB, TROL; >17 m*	BB <17 m**	Adriatic catches	coastal artisanal	14-04 all other	all other gears	all gears
Min. weight (kg)	A=25 kg LW or B=	A=25 kg LW or B= 15 kg/	10kg RW or 9 kg GG or	8 kg	6.4 kg	8 kg	8 kg	30 kg	30 kg	30 kg
Min. size (cm)	A=125 cm LJFL/ 63 cm	A=125 cm LJFL/ 63 cm	90 cm LJFL	75 cm FL	70 cm FL	75 cm FL	75 cm FL	115 cm FL	15 cm FL	115 cm FL
Atl-SWO: Option chosen A or B			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicabl	Not applicable
EBFT: Amount allocated. To be	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable					Not applicable	Not applicabl	Not applicable
Max. tolerance	A=15% 25kg/125		5%	0%	100 t**	0%	0%	5% between 8-	5% between	10%
Tolerance calculated as	number of fish per		weight or number of	weight or number of	weight per allocation of	weight or number of	weight or number of	number of fish per	number of fish	weight of the total
PERCENTAGE (% OF TOTAL)										
Albania										
Algeria							0%		0%	
Angola										
Barbados	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Belize										
Brazil										
Canada	1.9% less than 125cm									<1%
Cabo Verde										
China	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	0%	0%								
Curaçao										
Egypt			0%					0%		
El Salvador										
EU	15%	13.40%	3.50%	0	0	0	0	2%	0.80%	n.a.
France (SPM)	0,00%									0,00%
Gabon										
Ghana										
Guatemala										
Guinea Ecuatorial										
Guinée République										
Honduras										
Iceland								0		
Japan	2.1%	1.1%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0%	n.a.	0%
Korea	<1%	<1%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0%	n.a.
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	n.a.	n.a.	8, 279	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	294
Maroc	0%	n.a.	0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0%	0%	n.a.	10%
Mauritania										
Mexico	15.43									0
Namibia										
Nicaragua										
Nigeria										
Norway								0%		
Panama										
Philippines	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome										
Sénégal	1.65%	4.25%								
Sierra Leone										
South Africa										
St. Vincent & G	0%									
Syria										
Trinidad & Tobago	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tunisie			3%				3.50%			10%
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	1.79%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.
UK-OT										
USA	8.2									2.6
Uruguay										
Vanuatu										
Venezuela										
Bolivia										
Chinese Taipei	0.95% (<125cm) 0% (<119cm)	0.28% (<125cm) 0% (<119cm)		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guyana										
Suriname										

**Draft Resolution by ICCAT on guidelines to facilitate
an efficient and effective compliance review process**
(Submitted by the United States)

RECOGNIZING the substantial amount of information that must be reviewed and analyzed to prepare for meetings of the Compliance Committee; and

DESIRING to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of ICCAT's compliance review process in a fair, equitable, and transparent manner;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. Each year, the Secretariat will, in consultation with the Compliance Committee (COC) Chair, compile an inventory of compliance information for each CPC and, as requested by the COC or COC Chair, by species, issue, or topic (i.e., Draft Summary Compliance Tables) using all appropriate sources, including reports submitted under Recommendation 08-09.
2. The Draft Summary Compliance Tables should include information on whether CPCs complied with applicable recommendations of the Commission, including reporting obligations.
3. The Secretariat will circulate the Draft Summary Compliance Tables to all CPCs for their review as far in advance of the ICCAT annual meeting as possible with a target deadline of two weeks before the opening session. CPCs will be invited to give initial feedback in writing to the Secretariat on their compliance status as reflected in the Draft Summary Compliance Tables at the latest before the first session of the Compliance Committee.
4. Prior to the first session of the Compliance Committee, the COC Chair will review any input or comments received from CPCs on the Draft Summary Compliance Tables, revise the tables as appropriate, and recirculate them to the CPCs. To assist with these tasks, the COC Chair may convene an *ad hoc* Friends of the Chair Group. If such a Group is to be convened, all CPCs should be notified that they can provide one representative to participate in its work. Interested CPCs should ensure their representative on the Group has expertise in Commission recommendations. The composition of the Group should reflect the geographical representation of the Commission to the extent possible. Participants will take no active part in discussions of compliance issues pertaining to their CPC during meetings of the Friends of the Chair Group. A CPC's ability to engage in COC discussions will not be affected by participation on the Friends of the Chair Group.
5. The first session of the COC should be held in the early part, or, if so decided by the Commission, the day before the start of the ICCAT annual meeting and should be of a duration to allow an initial CPC-by-CPC review, during which each CPC has the opportunity to provide additional information concerning their compliance, such as any mitigating circumstances or actions they intend to take to ensure future compliance and, as needed, to allow for questions and discussions.
6. After the initial CPC-by-CPC review, the Compliance Committee Chair will consider any additional information provided under paragraph 5, or available from other sources, and revise and finalize the Summary Compliance Tables, with assistance from the Secretariat, and propose actions, if appropriate, for addressing issues of non-compliance, taking into account any guidance that may be adopted by the Commission. The COC Chair may seek assistance from the *ad hoc* Friends of the Chair Group in completing this task. The Chair will ensure that the Group's deliberations and the Chair's rationale underpinning each proposed action to address issues of non-compliance are clearly documented.
7. After completion of the work specified in paragraph 6, the Chair will have the Final Summary Compliance Tables and the Chair's proposed actions to address non-compliance (with documented rationale) circulated to the CPCs for consideration at a subsequent COC session. Provided this transparent, well-documented compliance review process has been followed, neither repeated discussion of compliance issues, nor a detailed presentation of each proposed action, should be necessary. Rather, at this stage of the process, substantive COC discussion should be reserved for those cases where there are differences of view on the Chair's proposed action. Once any such differences have been resolved, the COC will make recommendations to the Commission for addressing issues of non-compliance, as appropriate.