A PROGRAMME FOR TRANSHIPMENT BY LARGE-SCALE FISHING VESSELS



IOTC Secretariat

TRFMO2-W2 - June 2010



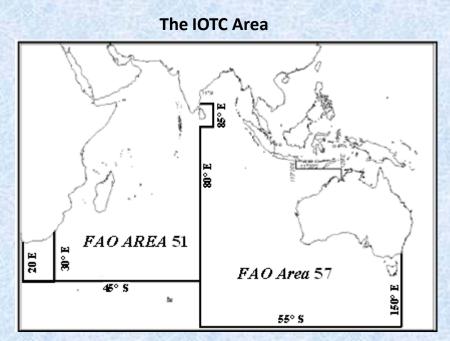


About IOTC

- Established fifteen years ago -1996
- 28 Members and 4 Cooperating parties
- Most of the tuna fishing nations are Members or Cooperating non-Contracting Parties
- Decisions of the Commission are binding on Members







Transhipment in the IOTC Area

Purse seiners

- Operating the Indian Ocean since mid-80's
- Currently 180 authorised , mostly flagged to France, Philippines and Spain
- Operates out of Port Victoria, Seychelles
- Almost all transhipments are done in port
 - Madagascar
 - Mombasa
 - Philippines
 - Seychelles
 - Thailand







Transhipment in the IOTC Area

Large-scale tuna Longline Fishing Vessels

- Operating the Indian Ocean since early-1950's
- Approximately 1560: with just over 80% flagged to Asian countries
- Stays at sea for up to twelve months
- Normally tranship their catch and re-supplied at sea
- Ports frequented by LL operating in the IO
 - Indonesia (Bali)
 - Mauritius
 - Singapore
 - South Africa (Cape Town)







IOTC Resolution 06/02 & 08/02

- First adopted in 2006
 - All transhipment operations of tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC Area must take place in port
 - Exception made for LSTLVs
 - Revised in 2008 to provide for the possibility of observer to inspect documentations of fishing vessels
 - Effective date 1st January 2009

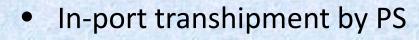






Transhipment in Port

- LSTVs responsibilities
- 48 hrs notice to port State
 - Details of fishing vessel
 - Details of receiving carrier vessel
 - Date, location and tonnage, by product, to be transhipped
 - Area fish was caught
- At the time of transhipment inform the flag State of
 - Tonnage, by product, involved
 - Date and location of transhipment
 - Details of receiving carrier vessel
 - Area fish was caught









Transhipment in Port

- Carrier vessel responsibilities
 - Notice to the port State 24 hrs prior to transhipment and at the end of transhipment
 - Complete and submit to port
 State the transhipment
 declaration within 24 hrs
 - Submit transhipment
 declaration to landing State 48
 hrs prior to landing







Port State/ landing State responsibilities

- Verify the accuracy of information received
- Cooperate with LSTLV flag State to ensure consistency between landings and reported catch
- Ensure that verifications of information do not lead to degradation of fish







- Outsourced to MRAG/CapFish • Consortium - following tender procedure
- Develop curriculum for training and observer manuals
- **Responsible for:** •
 - **Observer** deployment
 - Equip observer
 - Health and safety
 - Insurance coverage
 - Develop and maintain observer database
 - Provide IOTC Secretariat with 5 day reports and deployment reports
- Accreditation of observers by IOTC Secretary
- Approval of deployments by IOTC • Secretariat









- Funded by participants in the Programme
- Contribution for 2009:
 - allocated on historical catch of participants
 - Based on estimated budget
 - Adjusted against actual cost of activities for whole of 2009
 - Contribution scheme reviewed for 2010 budget







- Cost of 2009 ROP -€972,266
- Average cost per deployment - €14,511
- Average cost per transhipment - €806
- Average length of deployments – 6 weeks







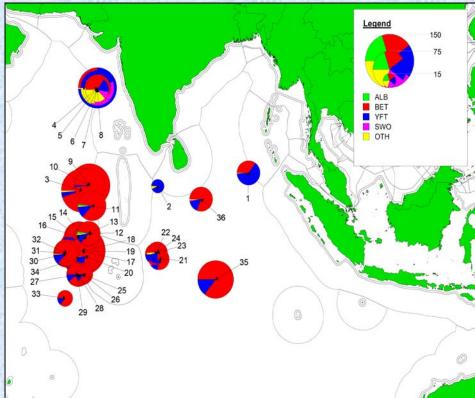
- Responsibilities of observer
 - Conduct pre-sea safety inspection of CV
 - Observe transhipments
 - Inspect LSTLVs authorisation, logbooks, VMS, quantity of catch on board, indication of violations
 - Submit regular reports to the contractor
 - Submit deployment report to the master of the LSTLV and contractor







- 67 deployments in 2009
- 42 from Singapore
- 16 from South Africa
- 2 from Seychelles
- 4 from Mauritius
- 1 from Sri Lanka

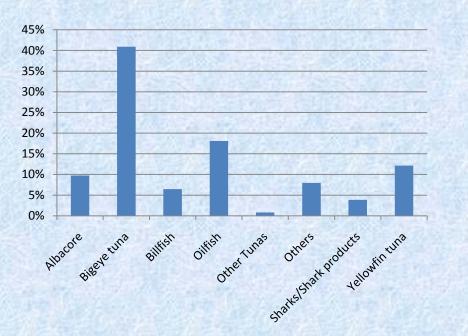


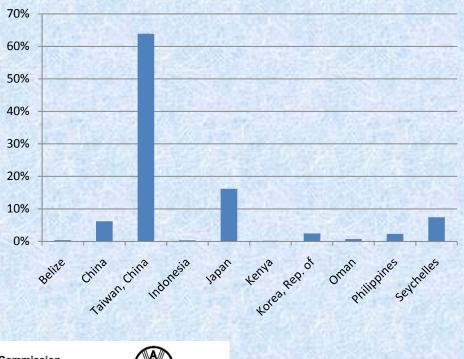


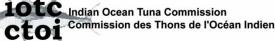


Transhipment at sea – Regional Observer Programme

 Species/groups of species transhipped Transhipment by fleets







- MOU IOTC/ICCAT
- MOU IOTC/CCSBT
- Challenges
 - Inspection of LSTLVs
 - Carrier vessels with substandard conditions
 - Unsafe structures
 - Infested kitchen and galley

- Lack of follow-up on observer reports
- Transhipment by LSTLVs from nonparticipating fleets
- Minimise costs to participants







Thank you for your attention





