

REPORT OF THE INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING OF THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE
(Barcelona, Spain - February 21 to 25, 2011)

1. Opening of the meeting

The intersessional meeting of the Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee (the Committee) was opened on Monday, 21st February 2011, in Barcelona, Spain, under the chairmanship of Mr. Chris Rogers (USA).

2. Appointment of the Rapporteur

Mr. Marco D'Ambrosio (European Union) was appointed Rapporteur.

3. Adoption of the Agenda and Meeting Arrangements

As already requested in its letter to CPCs (Circular #436/2011), Algeria requested that the Compliance Committee review the 2011 eastern bluefin tuna TAC allocation key agreed in Paris. After recalling his communication (Circular #488/2011), the Chairman underlined that the Committee had no competence in revising the allocation key but could only assess the correct application of the current measure. Any modification to the bluefin tuna allocation key or to bluefin tuna conservation measures must be deferred to Panel 2. This view was also supported by other CPCs and no specific point was added to the Agenda.

After further discussion, the Tentative Agenda was amended as follows:

- Under point 4, reference is also made to paragraphs 41 to 49 of Rec. 10-04;
- Under point 4 it was agreed to discuss the objections filed by three CPCs to Rec. 10-04 and the commitments of the CPCs for implementation of the measures prior to the start of the fishing season;
- Upon request of the Delegations of Honduras and Japan, under point 7 it was decided to receive an update and discuss the case of the vessel MILLA A (Circular #4973/2010).
- Under point 8, it was decided to consider the requests for clarification about the interpretation of several measures that had been previously circulated by the Secretariat.

With the above modifications, the Agenda was adopted and is attached as **Appendix 1**.

The List of Participants is attached as **Appendix 2**.

The Executive Secretary then informed the delegates of the meeting arrangements. Additionally, he called for the creation of a Selection Committee to evaluate the offers received under the call for tender for the 2011 Regional Observer Program. Contracting Parties were requested to nominate representatives to participate in this Selection Committee.

4. Review and approval of fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans in accordance with paragraphs 9 through 13 and 41 through 49 of Rec. 10-04 (including objections to Rec. 10-04)

Algeria, Turkey and Norway had lodged objections to Rec. 10-04 according to Article 8 of the ICCAT Convention and were requested to provide further explanations on this matter. Specifically, the Chairman requested these three CPCs to indicate any actions that would be taken to manage their respective fisheries for eastern bluefin tuna in recognition of their objections.

Algeria explained that it disagreed with the reduction of its 2011 allocation compared to that used in 2010. It questioned the legal basis on which this decision was taken and therefore objected to the application of the Rec. 10-04. In reply to requests from other CPCs, Algeria explained that, although the Algerian fleet had the physical capacity to fish a quota based on the 2010 share, it still lacked the expertise and technological means to do so. However, even if the concerned quota would have remained un-fished, the objection to the recommendation was a matter of principle. The Chairman recalled once more that the Committee has no competence to amend decisions taken by the Commission and that it would not be appropriate to discuss the specific legal basis for the allocation process contained in Rec. 10-04. The Chairman stated his view that the Compliance Committee should instead assess the impact of the objections on the entry into force of measures and review the various plans presented by Algeria, and the other CPCs.

Algeria further explained that it objected the Recommendation as a whole. Japan advised that it would not be in a position to import any bluefin tuna which would not be in compliance with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures, including Rec. 10-04. Algeria responded that it would not put other importing CPCs in a situation where they had to refuse entry to tuna not caught in conformity with ICCAT rules.

In relation to its objection, Turkey repeated its position stated during the meeting in Paris in November 2010. Namely, that the current quota allocation key does not take into account historical catches of bluefin tuna by Turkey. Therefore, Turkey objected specifically to paragraph 8 (allocation key) of Rec. 10-04. However, Turkey re-affirmed its commitment to the bluefin tuna stock recovery plan and therefore confirmed that it would respect the quota and other monitoring and reporting provisions specified in Rec.10-04.

Regarding the objection from Norway, the Norwegian delegate regretted that the new allocation key adopted in Paris was presented without an open discussion at the plenary meeting. Norway considered the disproportionate reduction of the allocations of some CPCs to be unjustified and noted that the process was not transparent. It was made clear that Norway's objection would not have direct effects on the bluefin tuna stock since Norway prohibits a directed fishery for bluefin tuna and that the Norwegian quota would not be fished.

There was a common view among CPCs that the right to objection is fundamental in organisations such as ICCAT, however, there was also a consensus on the fact that the application of this right should not jeopardize the recovery of eastern bluefin tuna.

The Committee then discussed the early entry into force of Recommendation 10-04, also in light of the objections presented. Following the ICCAT Convention, measures enter into force six months after their notification (in this case, June 14, 2011). As a result of the objections, the provisions of Recommendation 10-04 would not enter into force until August 14, 2011, which is after the end of the 2011 fishing season. Lack of implementation until such date would have a negative impact on the effectiveness of the recommendation. There was consensus among CPCs to make every possible effort to ensure a voluntary early implementation of the recommendation, consistent with the requirements of domestic laws and regulations.

The Committee then reviewed the E-BFT Allocation Scheme for 2011 [COC-006/i2011]. The table provided a summary of the final national quotas after adjusting for previously authorized voluntary reductions from 2009 and for pay back of prior year overharvest. Algeria, Iceland, Morocco and Chinese Taipei had reported carry-overs from the 2009 fishing season which were duly notified within the deadline (March 1) before the beginning of the 2009 season. Syria made its request slightly after the deadline, making its request at the 2009 intersessional Compliance Committee meeting, but still before the beginning of the fishing season, and no objection was raised by any CPC at that time. Taking this into account, the Committee decided to adopt the concerned document without modifications. The adjusted quota table is attached as **Appendix 3**.

However, considering that many of the E-BFT provisions do not normally foresee derogations to the deadlines established for reporting information, it was decided to discuss under point 10 (Other Matters), how the Compliance Committee should address late reports and notifications in the future.

Subsequently, the Committee proceeded to the analysis of the Fishing, Inspection and Capacity plans [COC-004/i2011] containing to be endorsed under Rec. 10-04 (**Appendix 4**).

In the initial discussion of the plans, it was noted that the format and level of detail varied greatly because Rec. 10-04 did not specify a format or the required content. Additionally, it was acknowledged that some plans were received at the Secretariat just prior to the Compliance Committee meeting and revisions were being submitted even during the course of the meeting. This caused delays in translation and distribution of the documents at the meeting, so it was not certain that final documents could be produced for all CPCs before the end of the meeting.

Consequently, it was recognized that further work subsequent to the COC meeting would be required before some of the plans could be endorsed. The Committee therefore agreed that there could be four possible outcomes of its review of the plans:

1. *Endorsement*: If there is no serious fault or other deficiency in the Plan, the COC may endorse it.
2. *Endorsement by Correspondence*: If the Plans do not contain a “serious fault” but are deficient in detail or are incomplete, the COC may send notification to the concerned CPC that additional information is needed before the Compliance Committee can endorse the plan. If the required information is provided before a

specified deadline, and fully addresses the noted deficiencies, the plan could be endorsed. On this matter, the Chair circulated draft letters to be sent to the concerned CPCs which were discussed and adopted by the Committee as annexed (**Appendix 5**) (COC-020A/i2011).

3. *Not Endorsed*: If a CPC's plans are not endorsed by the Committee, the situation would be referred to the Commission, which shall decide on suspension of bluefin tuna fishing by that CPC in 2011 by mail vote.

4. *Not Applicable*: If the CPC lodged an Article 8 Objection or a cooperating fishing entity had indicated it would not fish its quota, the Committee would note that an endorsement is not required under the procedures established in Rec. 10-04, Paragraph 9.

The Chairman noted that plans were not received prior to the start of the meeting from Albania and Egypt. Later in the meeting, a plan was received from Egypt via correspondence.

The plans received from the CPCs were then presented and discussed individually. From the discussions, a common understanding was reached on the fact that Rec. 10-04 does not require CPCs to submit together with their fishing plans information on the actual vessels authorized and the assignments of individual quotas to these vessels. This information must be submitted at the latest 30 days before the start of the fishing season. However, on this same matter it was also noted that there might be a contradiction between paragraphs 11 and 56 of the recommendation on the timeframe for submission of this information. The Committee therefore decided to refer the issue to Panel 2 for further clarification and amendment of Rec. 10-04 as necessary. Regardless, CPCs were encouraged to provide the list of vessels and individual quota assignments at the meeting if possible and several CPCs were able to supply complete information.

Albania

The Chairman noted that no plans were received from Albania and that no endorsement could be envisaged at this stage. It was decided to address a letter (COC-020A, **Appendix 5**) to Albania requesting to submit appropriate information (case 2).

Algeria

As already mentioned, Algeria lodged an objection to Rec. 10-04. As a consequence, there was agreement at the meeting that Algeria was not required to present fishing and inspection plans under the recommendation. However, it was reminded that Algeria was still bound by Rec. 08-05 and should therefore submit plans under its provisions. Nevertheless, the Chair noted that the terms of reference of the Committee would not allow endorsement of any plans submitted under Recommendations other than Rec. 10-04.

Despite its objection, and with the aim to ensure transparency, Algeria presented and discussed plans but clearly explained that it did not seek endorsement from the Committee. Rec. 10-04 was therefore not applicable (case 4).

China

The fishing plan submitted stated that two vessels owned by a single entity would be operating in a group manner during the season and no individual quota would be allocated to them. Although there was no obligation for China to indicate individual quotas assigned to vessels at this stage, Rec. 10-04 requires doing so at the latest 30 days before the start of the season. For this reason, the Committee decided to address a letter to China (COC-020A, **Appendix 5**) asking for a commitment to assign individual quotas (case 2).

Croatia

The Committee reviewed the plans submitted by Croatia. Some CPCs observed that allocation of individual quotas to vessels was done irrespective of their length and capacity and expressed concerns on the viability of such approach, in particular with regards to compliance with such quotas which were considered too small to be economical for those vessels. The Croatian delegate informed the Committee that particular emphasis would be given by the authorities to the monitoring and control of the fleet so to ensure strict adherence with the fixed limits.

On measures foreseen under paragraph 87 of Rec. 10-04, Croatia outlined it intended to make use of a new generation of stereoscopic camera, together with sampling from incidental mortalities during transfers from purse seiners to cages and with pilot scientific studies for counting and weighing specimens. At least one CPC expressed concern on the reliability of these studies and asked Croatia to complete the sampling with some targeted killings as necessary. The Croatian delegate explained that such a practice would be too costly for the fishing industry given the fact that although paragraph 29 of Rec. 10-04, by derogation to paragraph 28, allows catch of bluefin tuna smaller than 30 Kg (but of at least 8 Kg) in the Adriatic Sea, this derogation only applies to live tuna. Taking this into account, fish killed for sampling purposes could not be marketed and this would represent a clear economic loss. The Committee accepted this explanation, encouraged Croatia to pursue its efforts in developing more precise stereoscopic videorecording techniques and decided to endorse its plans (case 1).

Egypt

When reviewing the plans submitted by Egypt, the Committee felt that further information concerning the implementation of the Regional Observer Programme and on the use of VMS were needed. Furthermore, some CPCs wanted to obtain more information on the disposition of catches and, if the purse seine catches were destined to fattening farms, where these farms would be located. Additionally, it was noted that the dates of beginning and end of the fishing season for purse seiners as they were indicated in the plan were not correct. For the mentioned reasons, the CPCs asked the Chair to send a letter to Egypt (COC-020A, **Appendix 5**) seeking clarification on these issues (case 2).

European Union

Further to the presentation of its plans, at the meeting the European Union provided some further clarifications concerning the differences in the individual allocation of quotas to vessels and the implementation of pilot schemes for the counting and weighing of bluefin tuna to be transferred from purse seiners to cages, in addition to the monitoring obligations according to Rec. 10-04. The European Union informed the CPCs that it would make use of stereoscopic cameras during these inspections. In addition, sampling programmes will be implemented using incidental mortalities during the transfers. Should the sampling of these fish be insufficient for a representative sample, additional killing for sampling purposes would be conducted. Following these explanations, the Committee decided to endorse the plans (case 1).

Iceland

The plan submitted by Iceland did not include any information concerning the return to port once the quota assigned to the single vessel authorised to fish bluefin tuna is exhausted. Furthermore, no list of authorised ports for landing was supplied. For these reasons the Committee asked the Chair to send a letter to Iceland (COC-020A, **Appendix 5**) requesting further information on these issues (case 2)

Japan

After discussing the apparent contradiction among paragraphs 11 and 56 of Rec. 10-04 in the timeframe for submission of information on the individual vessels quotas (see above), the CPCs decided to endorse the Japanese plans also considering the commitment made by Japan in submitting the information required under those paragraphs at the latest 30 days before the beginning of the fishing season (case 1).

Korea

When presenting its fishing plan, Korea explained that the purse seiner which fished for bluefin tuna in 2010 had been sold and was in the process of being replaced with the vessel El-Hader 2, currently flying the Libyan flag. The procedure of acquisition was being finalised but came to a stop given the current political unrest in Libya. Still, Korea planned to finalise the registration procedures and to reflag the vessel before the beginning of the season. The CPCs decided to endorse the plans but drew the attention of Korea on the need to complete all the necessary procedures and post the name and details of the vessel on the ICCAT website ahead of the fishing season (case 1). Korea requested further discussion on the procedures for listing of authorized vessels under Agenda Item 10.

Libya

When reviewing the fishing plan presented by Libya, the CPCs noted that no actions for the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 87 of Rec. 10-04 were foreseen. Additionally, it appeared that the sum of quotas allocated to different segments of the fleet was higher than the total quota allocated to Libya. Furthermore, at least one CPC wished to obtain more information on the reactivation of a farm which was not operated since 2006. For these reasons, the CPCs asked the Chairman to send a letter to Libya (COC-020A, **Appendix 5**) to address the noted issues (case 2).

Morocco

The plans presented by Morocco were reviewed by CPCs. Following requests from some CPCs, the Moroccan delegate explained that in order to comply with paragraph 87 of Rec. 10-04, stereoscopic cameras would be used in conjunction with sampling of fish obtained from incidental mortality during transfers. Assurances were given that, if these mortalities would not constitute a representative sample, they would be coupled with the necessary number of targeted killings. Furthermore, the Moroccan delegate informed the Committee that the list of traps will be submitted within the deadline established in paragraph 59 of the Recommendation and that the authorised purse seiners in the 2011 season would be limited to two units. On the basis of these additional clarifications, the Committee decided to endorse the plans of Morocco (case 1).

Norway

In 2007, Norway introduced a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna. Therefore, Norway has not used its national quota since that time. Additionally, as already reported above, Norway objected to Rec. 10-04. For these reasons, the Committee agreed that the requirement to present and endorse fishing and inspection plans was not applicable to Norway (case 4).

Syria

Although Syria transmitted a fishing plan, it did not transmit an inspection plan. Furthermore, the fishing plan did not give information on the destination of the bluefin tuna catches from purse seine operations. CPCs wished to know whether these would be destined for processing and export or to fattening farms and, if so, where these farms would be located. Taking this into consideration, CPCs asked the Chair to address a letter to Syria (COC-020A, **Appendix 5**) in order to obtain the necessary clarification (case 2).

Tunisia

The plans submitted by Tunisia were reviewed by the Committee. Following the requests of some CPCs, the delegate from Tunisia informed the Committee that the National Observer Program would be fully implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 10-04 and that, taking into account paragraph 87 of the same recommendation, Tunisia would run pilot schemes for the counting and weighing of bluefin tuna during transfers from purse seiners to fattening cages. In this sense, samples from incidental mortalities would be used and, should these not be sufficient, they would be coupled with a strictly necessary number of targeted killings. Given these explanations, the Committee decided to endorse the plans (case 1).

Turkey

Taking into consideration Turkey's objection to Rec. 10-04, the general understanding of the Committee was that Turkey was not required to present plans under this recommendation. However, Turkey decided to submit fishing and inspection plans and to seek endorsement from the Committee. There was a general agreement that nothing in the ICCAT Convention or in Recommendation 10-04 prohibited this approach and the Committee decided to discuss the plans.

Some CPCs indicated that individual quotas allocated to vessels seemed to be too low to be economical. Turkey explained that it had already made tangible efforts in reducing the overcapacity of its bluefin tuna fleet and that these were in line with objectives in the capacity reduction plan. Therefore no further reductions could be made at this stage. Nevertheless, the delegate from Turkey reassured that management and conservation measures, including the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme and the deployment of national observers, would be strictly applied in order to ensure full respect of the assigned quota. Furthermore, upon an explicit request from the European Union, Turkey expressed its willingness to conduct

Joint Inspection Operations with the European Union inspection vessels. Following the discussion and the commitments made by Turkey, the Committee agreed in endorsing the plans (case 1).

Chinese Taipei

Despite the fact that it received a quota of bluefin tuna under Rec. 10-04, Chinese Taipei informed the Committee that it did not intend to fish its quota and, to this extent, since 2009 a prohibition for Chinese Taipei vessels to fish bluefin tuna was in force. For these reasons, Chinese Taipei did not submit any plan. To the question from one CPC on how this fishing ban was implemented, the delegate made reference to the use of VMS and the prohibition for the vessels to enter the fishing area set in paragraph 21 of the Recommendation. There was a common agreement of the Committee that the requirement to submit plans under Rec. 10-04 was therefore not applicable (case 4).

With reference to the letters to be sent to Albania, China, Egypt, Iceland, Libya and Syria, it was agreed to post the replies in the private area of the ICCAT website, as well as to distribute them to all CPCs through circulars. The deadline for replies was set at March 11, 2011. In reviewing the replies, other CPCs would be able to request, through the ICCAT Secretariat, further clarifications from the concerned CPCs. Based on the answers received, and if no objection is raised by any CPC by March 21, 2011 at the latest, the Chair would assume that the Committee granted endorsement to the concerned plans. If by March 21, 2011, an objection is raised to the answers received from any one of the concerned CPCs, the Chair will note that the plans for that CPC could not be endorsed. The matter would then be referred to the Commission Chairman in order to launch the mail vote procedure for suspension of bluefin tuna fishing by that CPC in 2011.

After the presentations of the plans, it was commented that, given the evident difference in the level of detail and content provided by CPCs in their plans, there might be a need to develop a common template for future submission. This would help both in the preparation of the plans and also in their evaluation by the Compliance Committee.

The Chairman also recalled that Rec. 10-04 provides that if the Compliance Committee finds a serious fault in the plans submitted by a CPC and cannot endorse them, the Commission shall decide on suspension of bluefin tuna fishing by that CPC in 2011 by mail vote. Taking this into consideration, he noted that there was a clear need to ensure a fair, transparent and objective assessment of each CPC's plans and, in particular, to define the concept of "serious fault".

In order to promote the debate, the Chairman tabled a document containing a checklist of requirements to be complied with and to submit it to the Committee for consideration. Despite an initial promising discussion, at this stage the Committee was not able to adopt the document but noted that Panel 2 should consider it in establishing a procedure for evaluating plans in the future (COC-016A/i2011), attached for future reference as **(Appendix 6)**.

The Committee reviewed and adopted document COC-014A/i2011 (attached as **Appendix 7**) reporting on CPCs capacity reduction plans as required by Rec. 10-04. Reductions in 2011 had to be at least 75% of the existing overcapacity compared to the baseline. Based on the methodology developed by the SCRS to assign capacity to each type and size class of vessel, the document took the 2008 capacity as a reference point (baseline capacity) against which calculating future reductions.

It was noted that the 2008 baseline information used by some CPCs at the 2010 Compliance Committee Intersessional Meeting was not the same as that used at the 2010 Panel 2 meeting. After some discussion, adjustments to the baselines were made to take into account updated information received from some CPCs. Following the discussion, the Committee was able to endorse the Capacity reduction plans of all CPCs except those of Albania and Algeria.

Albania did not provide a capacity management plan because it joined ICCAT in 2008 and therefore has no reference baseline from which the reduction can be calculated. Regarding Algeria, since it objected to Rec. 10-04, there was no requirement to present a capacity reduction plan consistent with the 2011 quota assigned to Algeria in that recommendation.

5. Consideration and review of other requirements of the multiannual recovery plan for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna.

The Chairman reviewed the other monitoring and reporting requirements for CPCs under Rec.10-04. Following a request for clarification on paragraph 20, the Chairman concluded that there was a common understanding that Joint Fishing Operations are permitted if they involve a CPC with less than five authorised purse seiners. In this case, this same CPC is the one entitled to initiate such a JFO and can do so with any other CPC, even if the other CPC has more than five authorized purse seine vessels. Both CPCs must authorize the JFO and are jointly subject to the prior notification and reporting requirements.

On paragraph 79, it was clarified that the monitoring by video is limited to transfer activities only and it is not required when tuna is harvested from the farm cages for marketing. Furthermore, after discussion, it was acknowledged that videotaping in the case of harvesting from traps cannot practically take place in the water. It was agreed that failing to film in the water in such situations will not be considered as a serious violation by the Committee. It was decided to forward this paragraph to Panel 2 for review, and revision as necessary.

The Chairman reviewed Rec. 06-07 and CPCs with farming activities were reminded of the importance of providing on a regular basis data from harvest sampling to contribute to the scientific evaluation of growth rates.

No issues of interpretation were raised when reviewing Rec. 09-11 on the Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Scheme. It was recalled that extensive discussions on the implementation of the BCD scheme had taken place at the intersessional Compliance Committee meeting in 2009, and this served to achieve a common understanding of the requirements. The Chairman also noted that a report is expected from the working group on the electronic catch document scheme.

6. Determination of procedures for the implementation of the ROP-BFT for the 2011 season.

As a follow-up to discussions held in Paris, the Secretariat made a presentation of the standard formats for the reports and data collection forms for implementation of the Regional Observer Program (ROP) for bluefin tuna [COC-008/i2011]. This document was developed to solve the reporting problems experienced during the 2010 fishing season.

CPCs welcomed the document, however some still raised concerns on the quality of the training of the observers, on their equal treatment with regards to pay, and on the overall costs of the program to the participating CPCs.

Concerning the 2011 ROP call for tender, the three CPCs forming the selection committee completed a technical and financial evaluation of the bids received and made a selection. The Secretariat informed the Committee that it had awarded the contract to the Consortium MRAG/COFREPECHE for the implementation of the 2011 Program.

The Secretariat then reminded the delegates that early submission of vessel lists and deployment requests would greatly facilitate effective and economical implementation of the ROP and could avoid the logistical problems faced in 2010.

7. Consideration and review of requirements established by other conservation and management measures, in particular those requirements which formed the basis of letters of concern and identification approved during the 2010 annual meeting

It was recalled that at the 2010 ICCAT Meeting in Paris, several CPCs noted that all aspects of compliance should be addressed during this meeting of the Compliance Committee and not solely those relating to bluefin tuna. In particular, it was noted that other areas of compliance such as provision of Task I and Task II data, respect of reporting deadlines, information relating to possible IUU activities, and port inspection reports, amongst others, should also be examined.

Letters of concern or identification were sent by the Chairman to some CPCs as a result of the Committee deliberations at the 2010 meeting. Although responses are only required at the latest 30 days before the upcoming annual meeting, CPCs were encouraged in those letters to provide responses in advance of the intersessional meeting of the Compliance Committee.

Some CPCs noted that some claims made in these letters were too vague to be properly addressed and rectified. It was recommended that in the future more precision is provided on the deficiencies or violations so to ensure an adequate response.

The United States noted that its Letter of Concern indicated late transmission of the compliance tables and recalled that the issue of the deadline for this report had been raised several times. While the Compliance Committee had agreed at the 2008 meeting that compliance tables should be submitted along with Task 1 data by July 31 each year, Rec. 98-14 is still binding, and this recommendation specifies a deadline coinciding with the submission of Annual Reports in October. The United States also questioned the reference in its letter to reconciliation of bluefin tuna trade data that was first raised at the 2009 Compliance Committee intersessional meeting. The United States had previously reported on communications attempted with other CPCs involved with the import and export transactions noting that no replies had been received. In the U.S. view, no further action was possible or required. Additionally, the United States questioned whether imports of swordfish from non-contracting parties that did not post their validating authorities on the ICCAT website was in fact a violation of the recommendation. The United States would follow up on these issues in its formal response to the Letter of Concern to be transmitted at a later date.

Following a request from Japan, Algeria provided an update on the judicial proceedings concerning catches of 820 mt of bluefin tuna made in 2009 without proper authorisation. These fish had been transferred to farms in Tunisia and Malta without catch documents and this situation had been previously discussed by the Compliance Committee. The Algerian delegate informed the Committee that the case is still under consideration in court and that CPCs will be kept informed on the future developments.

The discussion then focussed on the vessel MILLA A already included in the provisional IUU list. Honduras provided the CPCs with its interpretation of the facts and informed that it had never officially received the report of the Joint Inspection of the European Union since it was sent to an "unofficial" mailing address. The European Union delegate commented that the official report was sent a few days after the inspection to the official address which was provided by the local authorities but no answer was received.

More generally, several Parties regretted that Honduras was absent at the 2010 meeting in Paris because this would have allowed for prompt resolution of the issue. It appeared that the vessel authorization on the ICCAT list had not been renewed promptly in 2009 and 2010 as the procedures of Rec. 08-05 require the list of bluefin tuna vessels to be renewed annually in advance of the season. Additionally, although Honduras showed that the vessel had operational VMS, these messages were not being received at the Secretariat. It was noted by the EU, that the MILLA A was inspected by one of its patrol vessels in both 2009 and 2010 under the Joint Inspection Program. In each case, a report was issued regarding the vessel authorization and VMS status.

The Chairman recalled that Rec. 09-10 provides for an intersessional procedure for de-listing of vessels from the adopted IUU vessel list. It was agreed by the CPCs that this de-listing procedure can also be applied to those listed provisionally. He therefore urged Honduras to apply this procedure by sending a letter to ICCAT stating the facts of the case regarding the vessel authorization, the status of its VMS capability and other monitoring measures to be applied in 2011. CPCs would have 30 days to object the delisting. In absence of objections, the vessels would be removed from the list.

8. Review of active ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures and Monitoring and Control Measures to clarify issues of interpretation, to determine priorities for consideration by the Compliance Committee, or to recommend other pertinent actions to the Commission

The Chairman reviewed the Chair's Reporting Requirements Review [COC-012/i2011] (**Appendix 8**) giving a detailed overview on each of the reporting requirements previously adopted by ICCAT and applicable to CPCs. During the course of this review, some requests for clarification were made and some precisions were given. When it was not possible, for clarifications to be made by the Compliance Committee, it was decided to refer the matter to the relevant ICCAT body (Commission, PWG or Panel in charge of the specific measure).

The Committee discussed the apparent conflict between its decision in 2008 to set the deadline for submission of Compliance Tables by 31 July while active Rec. 98-14 establishes submission with Annual Reports at the SCRS meeting. The Chair offered to draft a revised recommendation to address both the deadline and update the reporting formats and review procedure. Such a Chairman's text could be considered at the next annual meeting.

It was agreed that the internal actions reports required under Rec. 09-08 and the report on the LSTLV Management Standard could be submitted as part of each CPC's Annual Report to the Commission.

There was no consensus on how to resolve conflicts with information on carrier vessels posted to the ICCAT list. Currently, flag states of the catching vessels submit information on authorized carrier vessels to the Secretariat. Several flag states may authorize the same carrier vessel but provide different details on the carrier vessel to the Secretariat.

After some discussion on the provision of information on validating authorities for statistical documents, it was decided to refer this matter for consideration by the Permanent Working Group on the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures.

The CPCs discussed the continuing need for size sampling requirements at farms. It was clarified that Rec. 06-07 requires sampling at the time of harvest from cages, while Rec. 10-04 requires size sampling at the time of caging.

It was agreed that new lists of bluefin tuna catching vessels and bluefin tuna other vessels (support vessels, tugs, processing/carrier, etc.) must be provided to the Secretariat each year according to the prescribed deadlines.

9. Consideration of Guidelines for an ICCAT Schedule of Compliance Actions and possible establishment of a Compliance Task Force

The Chairman presented a Draft Resolution on the Creation of a Compliance Task Force [COC-009/i2011] on the establishment of a Compliance Task Force. The task force would assist the Chairman in the preparation of meeting materials, in particular the compliance summary tables and the proposals for actions to address issues of non-compliance. The concept of a task force had already been raised by the Future of ICCAT Working Group in Sapporo and was previously discussed at the 2009 and 2010 Annual Meetings and at the 2010 Compliance Committee intersessional meeting. The Chair also proposed to have an exchange of views on the "Guidelines for an ICCAT Schedule of Compliance Actions" [COC-010/i2011] (**Appendix 9**), a discussion paper prepared by the Compliance Committee Chair. The paper outlined a potential structure for determining actions to address non-compliance.

When discussing the Draft Resolution on the Creation of a Compliance Review Group, some parties noted that it was important to avoid duplication of work with the Committee and that the size of the task force should be limited to the minimum number required to be effective, while ensuring geographical balance, so to maintain a certain level of flexibility. During the discussions it was agreed to refer to the task force as "Compliance Review Group". Some changes were made to the document circulated by the Chair [COC-009C/i2011] (**Appendix 10** to this report), for which there was some support. However, the Committee had no mandate to endorse such documents at this meeting and decided to keep them open for further discussions until the next Commission meeting where they could possibly be adopted.

10. Other matters

During the meeting some matters of interpretation of some ICCAT Recommendations were raised.

A discussion took place on the need to strictly enforce deadlines set in ICCAT Recommendations and circulars. The Committee acknowledged that deadlines need to be respected. However, it was observed that the Committee should allow some flexibility when circumstances so require and, therefore, that some tolerance can be applied on a case by case basis. However, this would not be interpreted in any way as a manner to accept and endorse repeated deficiencies of a given CPC in meeting deadlines. Repeated failures to meet deadlines in the past should be considered in decisions on additional requests for flexibility.

Following the objection lodged by Turkey to Rec. 10-04 and its subsequent request to discuss and endorse its fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans, the Chair sought views of CPCs on the compatibility of these two actions. On the one hand, there was agreement that article 8 of the ICCAT Convention allows objecting to a Recommendation in its entirety but not necessarily to specific parts. On the other hand, CPCs appreciated the transparency shown by Turkey and noted that its approach would make compliance of other CPCs with Rec. 10-04 easier when applying market state reviews of Turkish exports of bluefin tuna. Taking this into consideration,

is was agreed to refer the issue of objections relative to the work of the Compliance Committee to the Working Group on the Future of ICCAT for further discussion and decision as necessary.

By making reference to the problematic acquisition of vessel El-Hader 2 from Libya (mentioned under point 4 above), Korea sought clarifications on whether it could ask the Secretariat to remove the currently Libyan flagged vessel from the ICCAT registry and then add it under the Korean flag. The reason for such request was the current political situation in Libya and the fact that Korea did not expect in a short timeframe that Libya could complete the removal of the vessel from its registry. The Committee took note of the current circumstances but agreed on the fact that the request for removal should come from the flag country who included the vessel to the ICCAT registry. Korea then asked whether it could allocate its quota to the Libyan vessel if it could not be reflagged but it was noted that chartering agreements are prohibited by paragraph 19 of Rec. 10-04. Korea sought information on whether the vessel could be still allowed to fish, if its acquisition was finalised before the beginning of the purse seine fishing season but after the deadline to notify the list of vessels to the Secretariat. The Chair drew attention to paragraph 56 of Rec. 10-04 and invited Korea to keep the Committee informed in a transparent manner of further developments. He also informed Korea that the Committee would take this approach into account in its subsequent review of the matter.

For transparency purposes, and following the methodologies adopted by the Committee to deal with irregularities in Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation programme in 2010, the European Union provided details on a case where quantities of bluefin tuna exported to Japan from an European Union trap in 2010 were higher than the quantities reported caught on the original Bluefin Tuna Catch Document. The European Union explained the special particularities of this case and confirmed that the excess quantities (approximately five tonnes) would be counted against the European Union quota. The European Union confirmed that the fish had not been fed while in the trap, but that due to delays in final harvest, some growth had occurred from consumption of forage fish present in the trap. Japan thanked the European Union for its transparency and commitment to resolve the matter and, in the absence of an objection from the Committee, agreed to import the quantities concerned. Japan noted that future discrepancies of this type might result in rejection of the import.

11. Adoption of Report

It was decided that the report will be adopted by correspondence.

12. Adjournment

The Chairman thanked the delegates for their efforts in reviewing compliance information and the Secretariat for the work involved in preparing documents for the meeting. The Chairman also thanked the interpreters for their excellent support and the Rapporteur for his work in preparing the meeting report.

The meeting of the Compliance Committee adjourned on February 25, 2011.

Appendix 1

REVISED TENTATIVE AGENDA

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda and Meeting Arrangements
4. Review and approval of fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans in accordance with paragraphs 9 through 13 and 41 through 49 of Rec. 10-04 (including objections to Rec. 10-04)
5. Consideration and review of other requirements of the multiannual recovery plan for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna.
6. Determination of procedures for the implementation of the ROP-BFT for the 2011 season.
7. Consideration and review of requirements established by other conservation and management measures, in particular those requirements which formed the basis of letters of concern and identification approved during the 2010 annual meeting.
8. Review of active ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures and Monitoring and Control Measures to clarify issues of interpretation, to determine priorities for consideration by the Compliance Committee, or to recommend other pertinent actions to the Commission.
9. Consideration of Guidelines for an ICCAT Schedule of Compliance Actions and possible establishment of a Compliance Task Force.
10. Other matters
11. Adoption of Report
12. Adjournment

Appendix 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CONTRACTING PARTIES

ALGERIA

Haneche, Mohamed*¹

Embajador de Argelia en Madrid, Algeria
Tel: 670 347 543, E-Mail: embargel@tsai.es

Neghli, Kamel

Chargé d'Etudes et de Synthèse, Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques, Rue des Quatre Canons, 1600
Alger, Algeria
Tel: +213 21 43 3939, Fax: +213 21 43 3938, E-Mail: sdvd@mpeche.gov.dz

Sellidj, Rachid

Director de Pesca Marítima y Oceanía, Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques, Rue des Quatre Canons, 1600
Alger, Algeria
Tel: +213 21 43 39 42, Fax: +213 21 43 31 97, E-Mail: dpmo@mpeche.gov.dz

Lounis, Samia

Subdirectora de Ordenación y de Gestión de Recursos Haliéuticos, Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques,
Rue des Quatre Canons, 1600 Alger, Algeria
Tel: +213 21 43 39 42, Fax: +213 21 43 31 97, E-Mail: dpmo@mpeche.gov.dz

BRAZIL

Hazin, Fabio H. V.*

Commission Chairman, Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco - UFRPE / Departamento de Pesca e Aqüicultura -
DEPAQ, Rua Desembargador Célio de Castro Montenegro, 32 - Apto 1702, Monteiro Recife Pernambuco, Brazil
Tel: +55 81 3320 6500, Fax: +55 81 3320 6512, E-Mail: fabio.hazin@depaq.ufrpe.br;fhvhazin@terra.com.br

* Head Delegate to the 2011 COC Meeting.

CANADA

MacLean, Allan*

Director, Conservation & Protection, Fisheries & Oceans Maritimes Region, , P.O. Box 1035, 176 Portland Street,
Dartmouth Nova Scotia B2Y 4T3, Canada
Tel: +1 902 426 2392, Fax: +1 902 426 8003, E-Mail: allan.maclean@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Laquerre, Patrice

Legal Officer, Oceans and Environmental Law Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, 125,
Sussex Drive, Lester B Pearson Tower C, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0G2, CANADA
Tel: +1 613 944 3077, Fax: +1 613 992 6483, E-Mail: patrice.laquerre@international.gc.ca

Lester, Brian

Resource Management Officer, Fisheries and Aquaculture Management, Fisheries & Oceans Canada, 200 Kent Street,
Ottawa K1E 0E6, Canada
Tel: +1 613 990 0090, Fax: +1 613 990 7051, E-Mail: brian.lester@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

McMaster, Andrew

International Fisheries Advisor, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, International Fisheries Management Bureau, 200 Kent Street,
Ottawa Ontario K1A 0E6, Canada
Tel: +1 613 993 1897, Fax: +1 613 993 5995, E-Mail: andrew.mcmaster@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

CROATIA

Markovic, Josip*

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development, Department of Fisheries, Ulica Grada Vukovara, 78 - P.O.
1034, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia
Tel: +385 1 6106 626, Fax: + 385 6106 558, E-Mail: josip.markovic@mps.hr

Mirkovic, Miro

Kali Tuna doo, Put Vele Luke 70, 23272 Kali, Croatia
Tel: +385 23 282802, Fax: +385 23 282810, E-Mail: miro@kali-tuna.hr

Skakelj, Neda

Croatian Director of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development, Directorate of Fisheries, Ulica
Grada Vukovara, 78, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia
Tel: +385 1 610 6577, Fax: +385 1 610 6558, E-Mail: nedica@email.htnet.hr; nedica@mps.hr;

Vidov, Dino

Kali Tuna doo, Put Vele Luke 70, 23272 Kali, Croatia
Tel: +385 23 282 801, Fax: +385 23 282 810, E-Mail: dino@kali-tuna.hr

EUROPEAN UNION

Duarte de Sousa, Eduarda*

Principal Administrator, European Union DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Rue Joseph II, 99/03/78, 1049 Bruxelles,
Belgium
Tel: +322 296 2902, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: eduarda.duarte-de-sousa@ec.europa.eu

Donatella, Fabrizio

Head of Unit DG MARE-D2 (Conservation and control - Mediterranean and Black Sea), Directorate General for Maritime
Affairs and Fisheries - Union Européenne, Rue Joseph II, 99, 1000 Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +322 296 8038, Fax: +322 295 1433, E-Mail: fabrizio.donatella@ec.europa.eu

Vázquez Álvarez, Francisco Xavier

European Union DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Rue Joseph II - 99, 1049 Bruxelles, Belgium
E-Mail: francisco-javier.vazquez-alvarez@ec.europa.eu

Spezzani, Aronne

Administrateur principal, Union européenne DG MARE, Rue Joseph II, 99, 1049 Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +322 295 9629, Fax: +322 296 3985, E-Mail: aronne.spezzani@ec.europa.eu

Ansell, Neil

European Union, Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Fisheries conservation and control Mediterranean
and Black Sea and horizontal management of fisheries data, J/99, 6-56 Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +32 2 299 1342, Fax: +32 2 296 2338, E-Mail: neil.ansell@ec.europa.eu

D'Ambrosio, Marco

European Commission, DG MARE, Rue Joseph II - 99; 03/82, 1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 299 3765, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: Marco.DAMBROSIO@ec.europa.eu

Gray, Alan

Senior Administrative Assistant, European Union - DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, J-99 2/63, Rue Joseph II, 99; 03/66, 1049 Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +32 2 299 0077, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: alan.gray@ec.europa.eu

Azkue Mugica, Leandro

Federación de Cofradías de Guipúzcoa, Paseo Miraconcha, 9 Bajo, 20007 Donostia - San Sebastian Gipuzkoa, Spain
Tel: +34 943 451782, Fax: +34 943 455833, E-Mail: leandro@fecopegui.net

Batista, Emilia

Direcção Geral das Pescas e Aquicultura, Av. De Brasilia, 1449-030 Lisbon, Portugal
Tel: +351 21 303 5850, Fax: +351 21 303 5922, E-Mail: ebatista@dgpa.min-agricultura.pt

Brull Cuevas, M^a Carmen

Panchilleta, S.L.U. Pesquerías Elorz, S.L.U., Cala Pepo, 7, 43860 L'Ametlla de Mar, Spain
Tel: +34 977 456 783, E-Mail: bccarmen@panchilleta.e.telefonica.net

Cau, Dario

Italian Fisheries Ministry, Viale dell'Arte 16, 00144 Roma, Italy
Tel: +3906 5908 4527; móvil:+393479549434, Fax: +39 06 5908 4176, E-Mail: dariocau@yahoo.com;
FMC@guardicostiera.it

Chapel, Vincent

Belgium, E-Mail: vincent.chapel@cfca.europa.eu

Conte, Fabio

Dipartimento delle Politiche Europee e Internazionali, Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali, Direzione Generale della Pesca Marittima e dell'Acquacoltura - PEMAC VI, Viale dell'Arte 16, 00144 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 5908 4915, Fax: +39 06 5908 4176, E-Mail: f.conte@politicheagricole.gov.it

Crespo Sevilla, Diego

Organización de Productores Pesqueros de Almadra, c/Luis de Morales 32 - Edificio Forum - Planta 3; mod 31, 41018 Sevilla, Spain
Tel: +34 95 498 7938, Fax: +34 95 498 8692, E-Mail: opp51@atundealmadraba.com

De Leiva Moreno, Juan Ignacio

CFCA - Community Fisheries Control Agency, Edificio Odriozola; Avenida García Barbón 4, 36201 Vigo, Spain
Tel: +34 986 120610, Fax: +34 986 125 236, E-Mail: Ignacio.DELEIVA@cfca.europa.eu

Elices López, Juan

C/ Velázquez, 147, 3^a Planta, 28002 Madrid, Spain
Tel: 91 347 18 82, Fax: 91 347 15 12, E-Mail: jmelices@marm.es

Fenech Farrugia, Andreina

Director Fisheries Control, Ministry for resources and Rural Affairs, Veterinary Regulation Fisheries Conservation and Control, Barriera Wharf, Valletta, Malta
Tel: +356 22031 248, Fax: +356 220 31246, E-Mail: andreina.fenech-farrugia@gov.mt

Fernández Merlo, M^a del Mar

Subdirectora Adjunta de en la Subdirección General de Acuerdos y Organizaciones Regionales de Pesca, Secretaría General del Mar, c/Velázquez, 144, 28006 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 347 6047, Fax: +34 91 347 6042/49, E-Mail: marfmerlo@mapya.es

Gruppetta, Anthony

Director General, Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs, Veterinary Regulation, Fisheries Conservation & Control Division, Barriera WHARF, Valletta, Malta
Tel: +356 259 05169, Fax: +356 259 05182, E-Mail: anthony.s.gruppetta@gov.mt

Insunza Dahlander, Jacinto

Asesor Jurídico, Federación Nacional de Cofradías de Pescadores, c/Barquillo, 7 - 1^o Dcha., 28004 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 531 98 04, Fax: +34 91 531 63 20, E-Mail: fncp@fncp.e.telefonica.net

Martínez Cañabate, David Ángel
ANATUN, Urbanización La Fuensanta 2, 30157 Algeciras, Spain
Tel: +34 968 554141, Fax: +34 91 791 2662, E-Mail: es.anatun@gmail.com

McIntyre, Lesley Ann
Sea Fisheries Protection Authority, Park Road, Clogheen, Clonakilty, Co.Cork, Ireland
Tel: +353 87 692 4142, Fax: +353 23 885 9720, E-Mail: lesley.mcintyre@sfpa.ie

Molina Romero, Jose Antonio
Jefe de Servicio de Inspección de Pesca, Area de Agricultura y Pesca, Subdelegación del Gobierno en Barcelona, C/Bergara, 12 - 2º, Barcelona, Spain
Tel: +34 93 520 96 91, Fax: +34 93 520 96 92, E-Mail: joseantonio.molina@mpt.es

Navarro Cid, Juan José
Grupo Balfegó, Poligono Industrial - Edificio Balfegó, 43860 L'Ametlla de Mar Tarragona, Spain
Tel: +34 977 047700, Fax: +34 977 457 812, E-Mail: juanjo@grupbalfego.com

Praticò, Daniele
Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali, Reparto Pesca Maritime, Viale dell Arte, 16, 00144 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 065 908 4472, Fax: +39 065 908 4176, E-Mail: daniele.pratico@mit.gov.it

Serrano Fernández, Juan
Grupo Balfegó - Asociación de Pesca, Comercio y Consumo responsable del Atún Rojo, Polígono Industrial - Edificio Balfegó, 43860 L'Ametlla de Mar Tarragona, Spain
Tel: +34 977 047708, Fax: +34 977 457812, E-Mail: juanserrano@grupbalfego.com

FRANCE (ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON)

Savouret, Pascal*
Sous-Directeur des Ressources Halieutiques, MAP/DPMA/SDPM, Direction des Pêches, 3, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France
Tel: +33 1 49 55 82 51, Fax: +33 1 49 55 82 00, E-Mail: pascal.savouret@agriculture.gouv.fr

Indjirdjian, Cédric
Ministère de l'agriculture et de la Pêche /DPMA, 3, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France
Tel: +331 4955 8295, Fax: +33 1 49558200, E-Mail: cedric.indjirdjian@agriculture.gouv.fr

HONDURAS

Canales García, Ema Indira*
Dirección General de la Marina Mercante de Honduras, Col. San Carlos, Avenida República de Colombia, 843, Tegucigalpa M.D.C. Honduras
Tel: +504 2221 0721, Fax: +504 2236 8866, E-Mail: 24horas@marinamercante.hn;capitanias@marinamercante.hn;registro@marinamercante.hn;secretaria@marinamercante.hn

JAPAN

Ota, Shingo*
Senior Fisheries Negotiator, International Affairs Division, Resources Management Department, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-8907, Japan
Tel: +81 3 3591 1086, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571, E-Mail: shingo_oota@nm.maff.go.jp

Fukui, Shingo
Assistant Director, Far Seas Fisheries Division, resources Management Department, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-8907, Japan
Tel: +81 3 3502 8204, Fax: +81 3 3595 7332, E-Mail: shingo_fukui@nm.maff.go.jp

Kuwahara, Satoshi
Assistant Director, International Affairs Division, Resources Management Department, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-8907, Japan
Tel: +81 3 3502 8460, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571, E-Mail: satoshi_kuwahara@nm.maff.go.jp

Masuko, Hisao
Director, International Division, Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-operative Association, 2-31-1 COI Eitai Bldg. Eitai Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034, Japan
Tel: +81 3 5646 2382, Fax: +81 3 5646 2652, E-Mail: gyojo@japantuna.or.jp

KOREA

Ha, Jong Soo*

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, International Fisheries Organization Division, Korea
Tel: +82-2-500-2416, Fax: +82-2-503-9174, E-Mail: success1@korea.kr;icdmomaf@chol.com

Jang, Ji Hun

Korea

Tel: +82 2 3277 1654, Fax: +82 2 365 6079, E-Mail: skiff@sajo.co.kr

Seok, Kyu-Jin

National Fisheries Research Development Institute, MIFAFF, 408-1 Sirang-ri, Gijang-eup, Gijang-Kun, 408-1 Busan, Korea

Tel: +82-51-720-2321, Fax: +82-51-720-2337, E-Mail: icdmomaf@chol.com;pisces@mifaff.go.kr

MOROCCO

El Ktiri, Taoufik*

Chef de service de l'Application de la Réglementation et de la Police Administrative - DPRH, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche Maritime, Département de la Pêche Maritime, Nouveau Quartier Administratif, BP 476, Haut Agdal Rabat, Morocco

Tel: +212 5 37 68 81 15, Fax: +212 5 37 68 8089, E-Mail: elktiri@mpm.gov.ma

Fernández Arias, Felipe

Directeur Général de la Société ALMADRABAS DEL NORTE, S.A. (ANSA), Société ALMADRABAS DEL NORTE, S.A. (ANSA), Zone Portuaire, 92000 Larache, Morocco

Tel: +212 539914313, Fax: +212 539 914314, E-Mail: felipe@menara.ma

Hmani, Mohamed Larbi

President, Société Al Madraba del Sur SARL, 66 Av. Mohamed V, Tanger, Morocco

Tel: +212 561 196 615, Fax: +212 539 912555, E-Mail:

NORWAY

Holst, Sigrun M.*

Deputy Director General, Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs, P.O. Box 8118 Dep, 0032 Oslo, Norway

Tel: +47 22 24 65 76; +47 918 98733, Fax: +47 22 24 26 67, E-Mail: sigrun.holst@fkd.dep.no

Ognedal, Hilde

Senior Legal Adviser, Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries, Postboks 185 Sentrum, 5804 Bergen, Norway

Tel: +47 920 89516, Fax: +475 523 8090, E-Mail: hilde.ognedal@fiskeridir.no

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Adra, Anas*

The Syrian embassy in Madrid, Syria

E-Mail: anass.adra@yahoo.com

TUNISIA

Hmani, Mohamed*

Directeur de la Conservation des Ressources Halieutiques, Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche, Direction Général de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, 30 Rue Alain Savary, 1002 Tunis, Tunisia

Tel: +216 71 890 784, Fax: +216 71 892 799, E-Mail: m.hmani09@yahoo.fr

Toumi, Neji

Directeur de la Ste TUNA FARMS of Tunisia, Tunisia

Tel: + 216 22 25 32 83, Fax: + 216 73 251 800, E-Mail: neji.tft@plant.tn

TURKEY

Kürüm, Vahdettin*

Head of Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, General Directorate of Protection and Control, Akay Cad. No: 3 Bakanliklar, 06100 Ankara, Turkey

Tel: +90 312 4198319, Fax: +90 312 418 5834, E-Mail: vahdettink@kkgm.gov.tr

Elekon, Hasan Alper

Engineer, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, General Directorate of Protection and Control, Department of Fisheries, Akay Cad no:3 - Bakanliklar, Ankara, Turkey

Tel: +90 312 417 4176/3013, Fax: +90 312 418 5834, E-Mail: hasanalper@kkgm.gov.tr; hasanalper@gmail.com

Nazli, Emir

Sahil Guvenlik Komutanligi Merasim Sok No. 10, Turkey
Tel: +90 312 416 4826, E-Mail: enazli@sgk.tsk.tr

Özgün, Mehmet Ali

Sagun Group, Osmangazi: mah, Battalgaz: Cad. Sagun Plaza, 34887 Samandira Kartal, Istanbul, Turkey
Tel: +90 216 561 2020, Fax: +90 216 561 0717, E-Mail: sagun@sagun.com

Sengün, Bahadır

Deniz Kuvvetleri K.Ligi Bakanliklar, 06100 Turkey Ankara, Turkey
Tel: +90 312 403 3356, E-Mail: sengun.b7711@dzkk.tsk.tr

Ültanur, Mustafa

Sur Koop, Fisheries Cooperatives Association, Park CAD. Atabilge Sitesi, 36.Blok, D: 28, Cayyolu-Ankara, Turkey
Tel: +90 312 419 2288, Fax: +90 312 419 2289, E-Mail: ultanur@gmail.com

Yelegen, Yener

General Directorate of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Akay Cad. N°: 3; Bakanliklar, Ankara, Turkey
Tel: +90 312 417 41 76, Fax: +90 312 418 5834, E-Mail: yenery@kkgm.gov.tr

UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)

Carroll, Andrew*

Sea Fish Conservation Division - DEFRA, Area 2D Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 207 238 3316, E-Mail: Andy.p.Carroll@defra.gsi.gov.uk

UNITED STATES

Smith, Russell*

Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Fisheries, Office of the Under Secretary, Room 6224, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230, United States
Tel: +1 202-482-6196, Fax: +1 202 482 4307, E-Mail: russell.smith@noaa.gov

Blankenbeker, Kimberly

Foreign Affairs Specialist, Office of International Affairs, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East West Highway, Silver Spring Maryland 20910, United States
Tel: +1 301 713 2276, Fax: +1 301 713 2313, E-Mail: kimberly.blankenbeker@noaa.gov

Carlsen, Erika

Office of International Affairs (F/IA1), National Marine Fisheries Services, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, 1315 East West Hwy, Room12606, Silver Spring, MD 20910, United States
Tel: +1 301 713 2276, Fax: +1 301 713 2313, E-Mail: erika.carlsen@noaa.gov

Díaz, Guillermo

Office of Science and Technology (ST4), National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring Maryland 20910, United States
Tel: +1 301 713 2363, Fax: +1 301 713 1875, E-Mail: guillermo.diaz@noaa.gov

Ricci, Nicole

Foreign Affairs Officer, Department of State, Office of Marine Conservation (OES/OMC), 2201 C Street, NW Rm. 2758 Washington, D.C. 20037, United States
Tel: +1 202 647 1073, Fax: +1 202 736 7350, E-Mail: RicciNM@state.gov;RicciNM@gmail.com

Robinson, Randall

U.S. Department of State, Office of Marine Conservation (OES/OMC), 2201 C Street North West, Room 2758, Washington, DC 20520, United States
Tel: +1 202 647 3228, Fax: +1 202 736 7350, E-Mail: RobinsonR2@state.gov

Rogers, Christopher

Chief, Trade and Marine Stewardship Division, Office of International Affairs, National Marine Fisheries Service/NOAA (F/IA), US Department of Commerce, 1315 East-West Highway- Rm 12657, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, United States
Tel: +1 301 713 9090, Fax: +1 301 713 9106, E-Mail: christopher.rogers@noaa.gov

Thomas, Randi Parks

US Commissioner for Commercial Interests, National Fisheries Institute, 7918 Jones Branch Dr. #700, McLean, Virginia 22102, United States
Tel: +1 703 752 7795, Fax: +1703 752 7583, E-Mail: rthomas@gmail.com

Walline, Megan J.

Office of the General Counsel for Fisheries, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce,
1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, United States
Tel: +301 713 9695, Fax: +1 301 713 0658, E-Mail: megan.walline@noaa.gov

OBSERVERS FROM COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES, FISHING ENTITIES

CHINESE TAIPEI

Tai, Chung-Chun*

Deep Sea Fisheries Division, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, No. 1, Fishing Harbour N. 1st Rd., Chien Cheng District, 80672 Taiwan, R.O.C. Kaohsiung, Chinese Taipei
Tel: +886-7-823-9866, Fax: +886-7-815-8278, E-Mail: jungchun@ms1.f.a.gov.tw

Hsia, Tracy, Tsui-Feng

Specialist, Overseas Fisheries Development Council, No. 19, Lane 113, Sec.4 Roosevelt Road, 106 Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: +886 2 2738 1522; Ext 111, Fax: +886 2 2738 4329, E-Mail: tracy@ofdc.org.tw

OBSERVERS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP)

Recabarren, Pablo

Federation of European Aquaculture Producers - FEAP, Rue de Paris 9, B- 4020 Liège, Belgium
Tel: +336 1005 3176, Fax: +331 74180086, E-Mail: par@atlantis-ltd.com

Federation of Maltese Aquaculture Producers (FMAP)

Caruana, Joseph

Director, Fish & Fish Ltd, Dawret Ghaxaq, Diamantina Triq il-Girna (II-Bidnija), San Pawl II Bahar, Malta
Tel: +356 9949 4581, Fax: +356 21 809462, E-Mail: joseph.caruana@ffmalta.com; joshep@ffmalta.com

Deguara, Simeon

Research and Development Coordinator, Federation of Maltese Aquaculture Producers - FMAP, 54, St. Christopher Str., VLT 1462 Valletta, Malta
Tel: +356 21223515, Fax: +356 2124 1170, E-Mail: sdeguara@ebcon.com.mt

Ellul, Saviour

Managing Director, Malta Fishfarming Ltd., Triq I-Industrija, Kirkop ZRQ 10 Malta, KKP9023 Kirkop, Malta
Tel: +356 7949 3024, Fax: +356 2168 5075, E-Mail: sellul@ebcon.com.mt

GREENPEACE

Losada Figueiras, Sebastián

Oceans Policy Adviser, Greenpeace International, c/San Bernardo, 107, 28015 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 444 1400, Fax: +34 91 447 1598, E-Mail: slosada@greenpeace.org

Mielgo Bregazzi, Roberto

c/ San Sebastian 53, 28212 Navalagamella, Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 650 377698, E-Mail: romi.b.re@hotmail.com

OCEANA

Cornax Atienza, María José

Fundación Oceana Europa, c/ Leganitos, 47 - 6º, 28013 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 911 440880, Fax: +34 911 440 890, E-Mail: mcornax@oceana.org

PEW ENVIRONMENT GROUP

Baske, Adam

Pew Environment Group, 901 E Street, NW 10th Floor, Washington DC 20004, United States
Tel: +1 202 255 5860, Fax: +1 202 482 4307, E-Mail: abaske@pewtrusts.org

Fabra, Adriana

Pew Environment Group, Girona 85, 3, 08009 Barcelona, Spain
Tel: +34 655 770442, E-Mail: afabra@yahoo.es

Marrero, Marta

Pew Environment Group, 60 rue de la Tourelle, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

Tel: +32 4851 52061, Fax: +1 202 552 2299, E-Mail: martamarrerom@gmail.com

Mediterranean World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Tudela Casanovas, Sergi

WWF Mediterranean Programme Office Barcelona, c/ Carrer Canuda, 37 3er, 08002 Barcelona, Spain

Tel: +34 93 305 6252, Fax: +34 93 278 8030, E-Mail: studela@atw-wwf.org

ICCAT Secretariat

C/ Corazón de María, 8 - 6th floor, 28002 Madrid, Spain

Tel: + 34 91 416 5600, Fax: +34 91 415 2612, E-Mail: info@iccat.int

Meski, Driss

Ochoa de Michelena, Carmen

Cheatle, Jenny

Campoy, Rebecca

Fiz, Jesús

García Piña, Cristóbal

García-Orad, María José

Pinet, Dorothée

Peña, Esther

Porto, Gisela

Interpreters

Faillace, Linda

Hof, Michelle

Liberas, Christine

Meinecke, Mónica

Meunier, Isabelle

Sánchez del Villar, Lucia

E-BFT ALLOCATION SCHEME FOR 2011 [COC-006/i2011]

At the request of the Chair of the Compliance Committee, the Secretariat has prepared the table below reflecting the allocation scheme for bluefin tuna in 2011. This table is based on the *Recommendation Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 08-05) (paragraph 15 concerning carry over from 2009 to 2011), and the *Recommendation Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 10-04) (paragraph 8).

<i>CPC</i>	<i>2011 Rec. 10-04</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Adjusted quotas 2011</i>	<i>Notes 2011</i>
Albania	32.3	0.2506266	32.3	
Algeria*	138.46	1.0733333	228.46	+90
China (People's Rep.)	36.77	0.2850125	36.77	
Croatia	376.01	2.9148371	376.01	
Egypt	64.58	0.5006266	64.58	
European Union	7,266.41	56.328772	5,756.41	-1510
Iceland	29.82	0.2311278	78.82	+49
Japan	1,097.03	8.504110	1,097.03	
Korea	77.53	0.6010025	77.53	
Libya	902.66	6.9973935	902.66	
Morocco	1,223.07	9.481153	1,238.33	+15.26
Norway*	29.82	0.231128	29.82	
Syria	32.33	0.250627	82.05	+49.72
Tunisia	1,017.56	7.888070	860.18	-157.38t
Turkey*	535.89	4.154160	535.89	
Chinese Taipei	39.75	0.308170	106.05	+66.3
TOTAL	12,899.99		11,502.89	

*Objection to Rec. 10-04.

Bold = Voluntary reduction from 2009 added to 2011 quota.

**FISHING, INSPECTION AND CAPACITY REDUCTION PLANS
IN COMPLIANCE WITH REC. 10-04 - FEBRUARY 2011 [COC-004/i2011]**

ALGERIA

Fishing, Inspection and Capacity Management Plans for the exploitation of bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) in waters under Algerian jurisdiction for 2011

Legislative and regulatory references

Management and control measures for bluefin tuna fishing in the waters under Algerian jurisdiction originate from the provisions included in the Recommendations adopted by ICCAT and which have been adapted into the following Algerian legislations and regulations:

- Law No. 01-11 regarding fishing and aquaculture of July 3, 2001;
- Executive Decree No. 03-481, dated December 13, 2003, establishing the conditions and types of fishing;
- Ministerial Decree, dated June 12, 2005 regarding fishing licenses and authorizations.

Recently, on the basis of the requirements of Recommendation 08-05, amended by ICCAT Recommendation 09-06, concerning a recovery plan for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery, a Ministerial Decree of April 19, 2010, which established bluefin tuna fishing quotas for vessels flying a domestic flag fishing in waters under national jurisdiction, fixing their distribution and implementation.

Annual Fishing Plan

Fishing fleet

The catch vessels which will be authorized to catch bluefin tuna in waters under Algerian jurisdiction, during 2011, will be designated in accordance with the administrative procedure defined by the above-mentioned Decree, dated April 19, 2010, among those that are included in the ICCAT Registry.

The number of vessels will be established in accordance with the quota allocated to Algeria and according to the potential catches estimated by the SCRS by type of vessel.

Quota management

The 2011 national quota, increased by 90 t (the part of the 2009 quota transferred to 2011; see ICCAT Circular #365/11) will be distributed among the tuna fleet and the coastal artisanal fleet that fishes bluefin tuna as incidental or by-catch.

In fact, in the absence of sports/recreational bluefin tuna fishing in Algeria, this species is only actively targeted by the national tuna fleet included in the ICCAT Registry.

The National Commission comprising representatives of the Ministry of National Defense (National Coast Guard Service), the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Fisheries, appointed in accordance with the above-mentioned decree of April 19, 2010 and responsible for the distribution of bluefin tuna fishing quotas in accordance with the terms established by the laws and regulations in force.

Thus, individual quotas for tuna vessels will be fixed based on the best catch rates estimated by the SCRS for the different types of vessels.

Conditions for fishing activity

a) Fishing area

National vessels shall be authorized to carry out this activity within the waters under Algerian jurisdiction, including internal and territorial waters and the waters of the Exclusive Fishing Zone (EFZ).

b) Fishing authorization

Those vessels participating in the fishing campaign must have a fishing authorization in accordance with the national regulation in force.

c) Joint fishing

Joint fishing operations are banned since 2010.

d) Chartering

In accordance with paragraph 17 of ICCAT Recommendation 08-05, no chartering operations for the bluefin tuna fishery is allowed since January 1, 2010.

Inspection plan

Controllers – observers

a) National

Monitoring of the fishing operations will be conducted during the entire fishing campaign by two controllers/observers (the Fisheries Administration and Coast Guards) who shall board each tuna vessel.

b) ICCAT Regional

The vessel owners of tuna purse seiners over 24 m must board an ICCAT observer on each tuna vessel.

In the case of live bluefin tuna transfer, the captain of the vessel must guarantee that the transfer operations are monitored by an underwater video camera, that the recordings include the date and time of the transfer and that the observes have complete access to the transfers and video recordings, in particular.

VMS

Tuna vessels authorized to participate in the 2011 fishing campaign must be equipped with a detection beacon. The transmittal of VMS data is obligatory for all vessels.

Catch Monitoring Measures

All captains of bluefin tuna vessels must notify the Administration, responsible of competent territorial fisheries and the National Coast Guard Service, electronically or by other means, a weekly catch report including information on catches and records of null catches, date and catch location, latitude and longitude.

Captains of tuna vessels over 24 m must also notify to the Administration responsible of competent territorial fisheries and the National Coast-Guard Service, a daily catch report including information on catches, as well as the catch date and location.

This catch reporting scheme allows to monitor levels of individual quotas in real time guaranteeing that the national quota is not exceeded.

Moreover, all captains of vessels must have a bluefin tuna logbook onboard the vessel.

Landing ports

10 landing ports have been designated for bluefin tuna landings caught during the 2011 fishing campaign.

The provincial Directors of fisheries and marine resources who are responsible for the designated ports (the Administration responsible for competent territorial fisheries) have to supervise the development of the entire fishing campaign and, in particular, designate fishing inspectors and send them to the designated ports to control bluefin tuna landings.

Catch documentation scheme

At the end of the fishing operations and in the case that the vessel owner complies with the regulatory, technical, administrative and related requirements, an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD) is approved and sent to the owner.

Capacity Management Plan

Based on Algeria's bluefin tuna fishing possibilities allocated since 2003, Algeria implemented a program for the development of a national tuna fleet aimed at purchasing 24 vessels to actively target bluefin tuna.

This development program was interrupted before its termination given that a balance between the fishing capacities and possibilities was reached as a result of the subsequent reductions of the TAC and Eastern bluefin tuna catch quotas carried out by ICCAT since 2006.

Thus, since January 1, 2010, the public authorities have suspended financial support which was agreed for the purchase of tuna vessels and no longer authorizes investments in this area unless this relates to the replacement of a vessel.

For this reason, the current fishing capacity has been frozen since 2010, which calculated on the basis of catches estimated by the SCRS, complies with the catch limits allocated to Algeria.

CHINA

Fishing, Inspection and Capacity Reduction Plans

Two vessels, Jin Feng No.1 and Jin Feng No.3, are authorized to seasonally fish BFT from the end of the third quarter of this year. VMS tracking, tagging, logsheet, weekly and monthly reporting, 100% observer coverage and other measures on BFT fishing will be implemented during the whole season. Due to the small quota allocated to China, the number of fishing vessels was cut from four to two, to limit China's catch under the quota. Taking into account of the serious sea conditions during that season and for the safety of the vessels, we have to maintain the two vessels fishing in a group manner and no further reduction could be made for the season.

Annual Fishing Plan

Jin Feng No.1 and Jin Feng No.3 that harvested BFT in 2010 will continue to do so in the fishing season as mentioned above in 2011. Since the two vessels, whose registration information are posted in the attachment², belong to the same operator, and both the number of vessels and the quantity of BFT quota are low, no individual quota will be allocated to each vessel. The vessels will report their catch weekly both to the operator and the Chinese fisheries authority, and the authority will then monitor and control the whole catch by the two vessels to ensure no BFT overharvest than the BFT quota allocated to China for 2011 fishing season. The vessels are required to proceed immediately to a port designated when the total quotas are deemed to be exhausted.

CROATIA

BFT Fishing Plan for 2011

In 2011, a total of 20 vessels shall be authorized to participate in the BFT PS fishery. The list of vessels is provided below. Out of this number, 3 vessels are over 40 m, 10 are 24 to 40 m and 7 are less than 24 meters. Individual quota shall be allocated to each vessel. Individual quota shall amount to 18,35 tons. Quota has been

² Vessel List (CP01) not included.

allocated provisionally in equal shares of the total amount for the BFT PS fleet. Croatia has introduced the ITQ system in the BFT PS fishery, allowing the participants to exchange the fishing possibilities and pool them together. Should there be any subsequent changes to the list of vessels, these shall be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat immediately, in accordance with the ICCAT Recommendations.

BFT Fishing Plan

<i>BFT PS LoA</i>	<i>No. of BFT PS</i>	<i>Individual quota each</i>
<24 m	7	18,35 t
24 – 40 m	10	18,35 t
>40 m	3	18,35 t

List of vessels

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel Name</i>	<i>ICCAT No.</i>
1.	BOŽO	AT000HRV00048
2.	CEZAR	AT000HRV00109
3.	DINKO	AT000HRV00047
4.	EVA	AT000HRV00049
5.	FULIJA	AT000HRV00004
6.	HRVATSKI USPJEH	AT000HRV00007
7.	JADRAN I	AT000HRV00030
8.	KALI	AT000HRV00037
9.	KALI DVA	AT000HRV00011
10.	LUBIN	AT000HRV00012
11.	MARINERO II	AT000HRV00027
12.	MARITUNA	AT000HRV00045
13.	MOLO	AT000HRV00044
14.	NAPREDAK	AT000HRV00018
15.	NEPTUN I	AT000HRV00134
16.	NEPTUN II	AT000HRV00140
17.	PONOS	AT000HRV00058
18.	PREKO	AT000HRV00021
19.	SARDINA I	AT000HRV00133
20.	TULJAN	AT000HRV00024

Respecting of the individual quota shall be secured by way of the MSC measures, as has been stipulated in the inspection plan, as well as by way of ROP cross-checks and verifications of data. Since each vessel needs to communicate with the FMC in order to be given the authorization for caging, it shall be ordered into port when it is deemed that its individual quota has been exhausted. Cross-checks of data from catch reports, requests for authorization of transfer into transport cages, transfer declarations, request for authorization of caging, caging declarations, underwater footage, VMS, ROP and national observer as well as inspection reports shall be made.

All relevant provisions of ICCAT Recommendations governing these issues have already been fully implemented in Croatia (details communicated previously), and relevant sections have been described in more details in the Inspection Plan submitted.

Quota has been allocated to 15 HL vessels. Given the size of this fleet and its artisanal character, the total quota of 6 tons was allocated to this segment. The quota allocated was based on previous records and intensity of the activity. The fishing for HL has been closed from January 1 until February 15.

Additional 3 tons were allocated to sport and recreational fishery, and shall be individually allocated to events organized and confirmed. Inspection shall be present at all such events, as has been indicated in the inspection plan.

Initiation of the study in order to better estimate the number and the size of the fish entering the cages is foreseen in 2011. This shall involve activities at caging, and relevant authorities have initiated discussions on implementation of methods alternative to direct sampling. Initial discussions have resulted with basic definitions of underwater observations that need to be met in order to implement the scheme. Details of the scheme as well as the results shall be sent to the SCRS as soon as they are available.

BFT Inspection Plan for 2011

Basic framework

Control and monitoring of fisheries activities in the Republic of Croatia are governed by several different acts and implementing regulations. The core legal document in this segment is the Marine Fisheries Act, which defines activities and actions that are considered to be infringements of the fisheries policy and state administration bodies and public servants who are entitled to perform inspection activities.

Human and technical resources

Fishing inspection is performed by the fishing inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (MAFRD), the officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), inspectors of the Ministry of Sea, Transport and Infrastructure (MSTI) as well as Coast Guard.

Coast Guard Act (OG 109/07) provided the legal basis for the setting up of the Coast Guard of the Republic of Croatia. According to this act, the Coast Guard cooperates with all other state administration bodies in charge for specific elements of surveillance and control at sea. All joint activities linked with fisheries inspection are planned and coordinated with the consent of the MAFRD. Central coordination is taking place every three months at ministerial level and every 15 days at local level. Priorities for the coming period are decided there, plus the training scheme for inspectors and the operational cooperation between the different services. All activities of different bodies are coordinated at the level of Central Coordination.

Implementation of actions agreed at the level of Central Coordination is further secured and agreed in details at local level (Regional Coordination). Regional Coordinations are headed by chief officers of the Port Authority, and a representative of the MAFRD DoF is an obligatory member. Joint actions directed at fisheries control are undertaken in direct agreement with MAFRD representative. At this level, technical people discuss and agree actions that need to be undertaken in coordination of different bodies. This system was set up to make the best use of resources available.

Specific fisheries inspection tasks are planned on an annual basis, with revisions and modifications every 3 month. Recent activities of the DoF involve the development of electronic reports after each control, which are then integrated in a data base, with a possibility to consult the summary in this base. The report forms may be used by all authorized inspection (maritime police, coast guard, port authorities), enabling hence a centralized system to follow-up the infringements and keep a good record of number of controls and infringements recorded. The database is linked with the fleet and licence register, register of first buyers and database on catch and landing data, as well as with the VMS, which then assures the quality of the cross-checks. The database is currently being created and structured, and its initial test phase envisages test for dedicated fisheries inspection services.

In order to secure uniform approach of all bodies engaged in fisheries inspection, the DoF is currently drafting the manual for fisheries inspection, including list of species and relevant provisions of the national and international regulations governing management of resources. It also contains description of behaviour and procedures that need to be followed in fisheries inspection.

Since Croatia has already implemented the VMS, and given that the maritime police, Coast Guard and fisheries inspection covers the maritime waters by patrol vessels, it is expected that this setup shall secure efficient monitoring, surveillance and control. In terms of controls at landing, Croatia has designated the ports for BFT.

The provisions of the Marine Fisheries Act, covering conservation and management measures as well as issues of surveillance, monitoring and control of all elements pertaining to this segment of fishery policy, apply both territorially and nationally. Its area of application is the maritime waters of Croatia, but it also applies to all Croatian citizens and vessels flying its flag regardless of the area of activity. Croatia has implemented the VMS obligation in terms of all vessels involved in the BFT operations. The VMS is controlled at all times in the FMC, allowing the operators to check and verify points of operation, landing or transfer that will secure full coverage of activities. VMS data are accessible by relevant services authorized to perform inspection and control under strict confidentiality protocols. Memorandums of Understanding have been signed between the services involved.

Resources to be used in BFT control in 2011

A total of 20 dedicated fisheries inspectors aided with three patrol vessels shall be operational in 2011. Furthermore, a total of 4 Coast Guard vessels with their crews (a total of 97 crew members out of which 22 authorized for fisheries inspection) shall be operational in 2011, as well as Maritime police patrol vessels with their crews. A total of 7 vessels belonging to the maritime police shall be operational, involving a total crew of 42. A total of 18 port authorities inspectors shall participate in the BFT control, and 4 vessels from the MSTI.

List of Vessels – Fisheries Inspection MAFRD

<i>Name</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Area of Deployment</i>
Jastog	RH-100-ST	Adriatic
Inćun	RH-99-ZD	Adriatic
Periska	RH-20-PU	Adriatic

List of Vessels – Maritime Police

<i>Vessel Name</i>	<i>Total crew</i>	<i>Area of Deployment</i>
p/b „Pazin“, P-201	7	Adriatic
p/b „Trsat“, P206, RH 26 RK	7	Adriatic
p/b „Škabrnja“, P-204, 202 ZD	7	Adriatic
p/b „Sveti Nikola Tavelić“, P-102	7	Adriatic
p/b „Sveti Mihovil“, P-101	7	Adriatic
p/b „Sveti Rok“, P-205	7	Adriatic

*p/b – patrol boat

List of Vessels – Coast Guard

<i>Vessel Name</i>	<i>MMSI</i>	<i>ICS</i>	<i>Area of Deployment</i>
ŠB-72 „Andrija Mohorovičić“	238319840	9AA3731	Adriatic
OB-01 „Novigrad“	238319940	9AA3732	Adriatic
OB-02 „Šolta“	238320040	9AA3733	Adriatic
OB-03 „Cavtat“	238320140	9AA3734	Adriatic

MMSI: MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE IDENTITIES

List of vessels – Ministry of Sea, Transport and Infrastructure (Port Authorities)

<i>Vessel Name</i>	<i>Area of Deployment</i>
Pojišan	Adriatic
Vid	Adriatic
Danče	Adriatic
Šibenik	Adriatic

Budgetary means allocated for fisheries control (in HRK), number of personnel involved in fisheries control and their distribution among different authorities

Budget for all inspection activities and services authorized to perform inspection is allocated within different elements of the State Budget adopted by the Croatian Parliament. Particular budget line for equipment and technical support to the fisheries inspection of the MAFRD was introduced, with the total amount of 4.250.000,00 HRK. In addition to this amount, the budget allocated to wages of civil servants in fisheries inspection of the MAFRD in 2011 amounts to 2.800.000 HRK. Further funds are allocated by other state administration bodies in charge of inspection. Total funds in other state administration bodies are higher, given that their responsibilities involve other activities in addition to fisheries. However, based on percentage allocated it is estimated that an overall budgetary allocation amounts to cca 30 million HRK (cca 3.5 million €).

In order to be a dedicated fisheries inspector, in accordance with the Marine Fisheries Law, it is obligatory to have a high-level (University) degree in fishery sciences or related sciences, and to have a minimum of 3 years of working experience. Additionally, a state exam for fisheries inspectors has to be taken in order to become an independent fisheries inspector. It is foreseen that in the framework of cooperation with other state administration bodies, all personnel participating in fisheries inspection shall undergo the same training programme. Training programme for dedicated fisheries inspectors is being drafted by the MAFRD DoF, but it is envisaged that the same programme is applicable to other state administration bodies authorized to perform fisheries inspection. The program includes basic provisions on legal elements governing fisheries, training in VMS application and its usages, training in electronic database for inspection and training on relevant provisions of the *acquis*. It is planned that a roster of attendance shall include representatives of all state administration bodies, and each training course shall have 2 or 3 repetitions in order to secure best coverage.

Designated ports

The list of designated ports for BFT landings has been communicated to the Commission. The ports shall be covered in full by relevant inspectors from port authorities and in addition by directed controls by fisheries inspectors.

Farms

All farm activities (caging, harvesting) shall be covered at all farms. These are:

- AT001HRV0000 „Kali tuna“ d.o.o.
- AT001HRV00006 „Sardina“ d.o.o.
- AT001HRV00001 „Drvenik tuna“ d.o.o.
- AT001HRV00008 „Jadran tuna“ d.o.o.
- AT001HRV00009 „Zadar tuna“ d.o.o.
- AT001HRV00007 „Bepina Komerc“ d.o.o.

Control of the PS catches

<i>Area of Control</i>	<i>Control Objective</i>	<i>Control Targets</i>
CRO territorial waters	documentation and catches, sewage areas, mortality rates	20
Outside CRO territorial waters	documentation and catches, sewage areas, mortality rates	20

Towing

<i>Control objective</i>	<i>Target No. of Controls</i>
Size in towing cage	20
Mortality in towing	20
Documentation	30

Farms

<i>Control objective</i>	<i>Target No. of Controls</i>
Transfer to cage	50
Origin of fish	50
Quantity and size	50
BCD and other documentation	50

Sport and recreational fishery

<i>Control objective</i>	<i>Target No. of Controls</i>
Competition events	10
ICCAT requirements	50
Licence controls	50
Controls of catches	50

Catch control – hook and line gears

<i>Control objective</i>	<i>Target No. of Controls</i>
ICCAT requirements	50
Licences & authorizations	50
Catches	50

Markets

<i>Control objective</i>	<i>Target No. of Controls</i>
Catch documentation	100
Other (size, origin)	100

Capacity Plan for Croatia

Category	Catch rate	No2008	No2009	No2010	No2011	No2012	No2013	Cap2008	Cap2009	Cap2010	Cap2011	Cap2012	Cap2013
PS 40	70,66	3	5	5	3	2	2	211,98	353,3	353,3	211,98	141,32	141,32
PS 24-40	49,78	30	34	21	10	4	3	1493,4	1692,52	1045,38	497,8	199,12	149,34
PS 24	33,68	31	24	13	7	3	2	1044,08	808,32	437,84	235,76	101,04	67,36
LL 24-40	5,68							0	0	0	0	0	0
LL 24	5							0	0	0	0	0	0
HL	5	16	19	16	15	14	12	80	95	80	75	70	60
BB	19,8	4						79,2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		84	82	55	35	23	19						
TOTAL PS		64	63	39	20	9	7	2908,66	2949,14	1916,52	1020,54	511,48	418,02
				24	19	11	2						
	REDUCTION	0,394464											
	Reduction 2011		0,750696										
	Reduction 2012		0,953092										
	Reduction 2013		0,990251										

EGYPT

Egyptian Plan for BFT for the 2011 Fishing Season

Bluefin tuna fishing vessel and operations

According to the ICCAT allocation scheme for 2011 fishing season, Egypt has an annual quota of 64.58 t of bluefin tuna catch from the Mediterranean Sea during the 2011 season.

Egypt adopted the following plan

- The quota of 64.58 t will be caught by one fishing vessel. The vessel name is *Seven Seas* that is listed on ICCAT List Number AT000EGY00003
- The fishing gear is purse seine
- The authorized period from 15 May to 15 June 2011

Quota Management

- All the quota of 64.58 t is allocated to one vessel (Seven Seas)
- No Joint fisheries will be allowed
- The fishing gear along the Egyptian territorial and EEZ water, Mediterranean Sea (26°-34° E)

Authorized Ports

- Two ports will be authorized to be used for bluefin tuna, these are:
 - 1) *El MeAdia* fishing port for landing during tuna fishing season
 - 2) *Alexandria* commercial port for transshipment

Control measures

Five of national observers from the concerned Egyptian Authorities will attend the fishing activities as follows:

- Three observers of fisheries specialist will be on board during the fishing operation for monitoring the catch, recording the required data and ensuring ICCAT Recommendations.
- Two observers will be in the ports to follow-up the catch and reviewing the on board observers' reports.
- In case of non-compliance with this plan or with any of ICCAT Recommendations by the fishing vessel, the Penal Code will be applied.
- According to the difficult conditions nowadays in Egypt, no foreign observers can be accepted where the vessel will not be allowed to work in tuna fishing for the next two seasons. If non-compliance is repeated, this vessel will not be authorized to work in tuna fisheries completely.

EUROPEAN UNION

Annual Fishing Plan

Background

The European Union adopted Council Regulation (EC) No. 302/2009³ on 6 April 2009 transposing into Community Law ICCAT Recommendation [08-05] to establish a Multiannual Recovery Plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

Following ICCAT Recommendation [10-04] amending ICCAT Recommendation [08-05] adopted at the 2010 ICCAT Annual Meeting in Paris, the European Union is currently amending Council Regulation (EC) 302/2009 in order to transpose ICCAT Recommendation [10-04] into Community law. In accordance with Recommendation [10-04], the quota for the EU in 2010 will be 7.266,41 t.

The European Union allocated its quota amongst Member States and applied the pay-back decision as defined in paragraph 16b of ICCAT Recommendation [10-04].

During the 2011 bluefin tuna fishing campaign the European Union will implement a comprehensive control and inspection programme which is reflected in the EU Inspection Plan.

Specific details

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation [08-05], [09/06] and [10-04] the European Union has:

- Drawn up an annual fishing plan identifying catching vessels over 24 metres and their associated individual quotas. Individual quotas have been allocated to all purse-seiners irrespective of their length. A list of the vessels (91) and their associated individual quotas are enclosed in Annex 1.
- All purse seine vessels over 24 metres have been allocated an individual vessel quota more than the SRCS catch rate as adopted by the Commission for estimating fleet capacity.
- Allocated a quota of 2,136 t to the following sectors:
 - Traps, 1,028 t
 - Artisanal vessels (<24m), 321 t
 - Longliners (<24m), 637 t
 - Baitboats (<24m), 98 t
 - Trawlers (<24m), 52 t
- Authorised 441 'catching vessels' which represents a fleet 163 less than that included in the capacity management plan,
- Authorised 10 traps which represents a decrease in their number,
- Allocated a quota of 63t for the purpose of recreational and sport fisheries,
- Allocated specific quota of 60t for by-catch of BFT
- Have a non-allocated quantity of 61t.
- Have submitted a complementary inspection plan covering all BFT fisheries capable of addressing the control requirements of the fishery.

³ OJ L 96,15.04.2009, p.1

The European Union undertakes a real-time monitoring of the bluefin tuna fishery and is committed to take the necessary measures to ensure full respect of ICCAT Recommendation [10-04] in particular those concerning quotas.

Annex 1

<i>Flag</i>	<i>ICCAT Number</i>	<i>Vessel name</i>	<i>LOA</i>	<i>Vessel type</i>	<i>Quota</i>
CYP	ATEU0CYP00003	QUEEN IRENE	26,5	LONGLINER	4.700
MLT	ATEU0MLT00004	SALVATUR VI	24,2	LONGLINER	505
MLT	ATEU0MLT00001	TA MATTEW	27	PURSE SEINER	50.5
SP	ATEU0ESP01248	GRANT DEL MAR	24,5	HANDLINER	6.666
ESP	ATEU0ESP00380	SIEMPRE KALIMA	25,7	LONGLINER	12.001
ESP	ATEU0ESP00006	AGUSTIN DEUNA	36,2	BAIT BOAT	4.539
ESP	ATEU0ESP00038	ARRANTZALE	32,0	BAIT BOAT	31.600
ESP	ATEU0ESP00496	ATTONA DOMINGO	33,3	BAIT BOAT	27.058
ESP	ATEU0ESP00497	AZKOITIA	33,0	BAIT BOAT	2.891
ESP	ATEU0ESP00052	BERRIZ AVE MARIA	35,6	BAIT BOAT	1.948
ESP	ATEU0ESP00054	BERRIZ IRIGOIEN	35,6	BAIT BOAT	3.222
ESP	ATEU0ESP00358	BERRIZ MATUTINA	30,9	BAIT BOAT	24.295
ESP	ATEU0ESP00056	BETI AINGERU	33,3	BAIT BOAT	2.127
ESP	ATEU0ESP00059	BETI PIEDAD	36,0	BAIT BOAT	3.466
ESP	ATEU0ESP00061	BETI SAN LUIS	28,5	BAIT BOAT	4.134
ESP	ATEU0ESP00067	BUSTILLO DONOSTI	31,5	BAIT BOAT	9.161
ESP	ATEU0ESP00103	ERMITA PILAR	29,9	BAIT BOAT	3.309
ESP	ATEU0ESP00307	GUADALUPECO AMA	31,5	BAIT BOAT	22.837
ESP	ATEU0ESP00503	GURE AITA JOXE	32,0	BAIT BOAT	7.428
ESP	ATEU0ESP00130	GURE AMUITZ	28,0	BAIT BOAT	20.037
ESP	ATEU0ESP00504	GURE GOGOA	37,0	BAIT BOAT	2.521
ESP	ATEU0ESP00134	GURE SAN AGUSTIN	30,1	BAIT BOAT	6.918
ESP	ATEU0ESP00150	IRIGOYEN BERRIA	35,5	BAIT BOAT	3.292
ESP	ATEU0ESP00152	ITSAS EDER	31,0	BAIT BOAT	34.763
ESP	ATEU0ESP00506	ITSAS LAGUNAK	33,5	BAIT BOAT	15.301
ESP	ATEU0ESP00507	IZASKUN BERRIA	36,0	BAIT BOAT	5.842
ESP	ATEU0ESP00166	KALAMUA BI	31,6	BAIT BOAT	3.392
ESP	ATEU0ESP00167	KANTABRIKO BERRIA	36,0	BAIT BOAT	1.998
ESP	ATEU0ESP00168	KAXIMIRONA	33,5	BAIT BOAT	3.393
ESP	ATEU0ESP00170	KUKU ARI	31,5	BAIT BOAT	23.714
ESP	ATEU0ESP00125	LAU ANAYAK	28,0	BAIT BOAT	1.276
ESP	ATEU0ESP00179	LUIS BARRANKO	26,7	BAIT BOAT	34.384
ESP	ATEU0ESP00182	MADRE CONSUELO	31,5	BAIT BOAT	2.422
ESP	ATEU0ESP00185	MADRE LITA	29,9	BAIT BOAT	3.616
ESP	ATEU0ESP00191	MANUEL PADRE SEGUNDO	31,5	BAIT BOAT	4.818
ESP	ATEU0ESP00200	MARCELINA LECUE	29,9	BAIT BOAT	5.597
ESP	ATEU0ESP00204	MARIÑELAK	36,0	BAIT BOAT	6.206
ESP	ATEU0ESP00511	MATER BI	37,0	BAIT BOAT	2.705
ESP	ATEU0ESP00226	MONTSERRAT BERRIA	32,5	BAIT BOAT	4.728
ESP	ATEU0ESP00231	NOCHE DE PAZ	30,5	BAIT BOAT	4.064
ESP	ATEU0ESP00235	NUESTRA MADRE JUANITA	28,0	BAIT BOAT	2.263
ESP	ATEU0ESP00513	NUESTRO PADRE TONINO	31,0	BAIT BOAT	1.560
ESP	ATEU0ESP00238	NUEVO AIRES ASON	28,5	BAIT BOAT	3.175
ESP	ATEU0ESP00247	NUEVO COLLADO LINDO	29,1	BAIT BOAT	2.601
ESP	ATEU0ESP00251	NUEVO ERREÑEZUBI	34,4	BAIT BOAT	3.996
ESP	ATEU0ESP00256	NUEVO HORIZONTE ABIERTO	30,0	BAIT BOAT	19.005

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ESP	ATEU0ESP00259	NUEVO JOSE DAVID	27,2	BAIT BOAT	3.378
ESP	ATEU0ESP00263	NUEVO LIBE	34,4	BAIT BOAT	5.414
ESP	ATEU0ESP00277	NUEVO PANELO VILLA	30,0	BAIT BOAT	1.578
ESP	ATEU0ESP00290	NUEVO TORRE QUITINA	32,5	BAIT BOAT	4.678
ESP	ATEU0ESP00300	ONDARZABAL	31,6	BAIT BOAT	3.330
ESP	ATEU0ESP01112	ONGI ETORI	33,0	BAIT BOAT	3.672
ESP	ATEU0ESP00309	PEDRO JOSE BERRIA	34,4	BAIT BOAT	3.408
ESP	ATEU0ESP00317	PITTAR	28,0	BAIT BOAT	20.837
ESP	ATEU0ESP00356	SAN ANTONIO BERRIA	34,8	BAIT BOAT	1.977
ESP	ATEU0ESP00522	SAN FERMIN BERRIA	33,3	BAIT BOAT	20.891
ESP	ATEU0ESP00360	SAN PRUDENTZIO BERRIA	36,0	BAIT BOAT	5.287
ESP	ATEU0ESP00361	SAN ROQUE DIVINO	29,0	BAIT BOAT	2.773
ESP	ATEU0ESP00362	SANTA LUZIA HIRU	31,2	BAIT BOAT	4.154
ESP	ATEU0ESP00363	SANTANA BERRIA	36,0	BAIT BOAT	16.708
ESP	ATEU0ESP00382	SIEMPRE PECO	27,0	BAIT BOAT	1.762
ESP	ATEU0ESP00388	STELLA MARIS BERRIA	32,0	BAIT BOAT	3.129
ESP	ATEU0ESP00400	TUKU TUKU	32,0	BAIT BOAT	27.052
ESP	ATEU0ESP00401	TXINGUDI	31,6	BAIT BOAT	20.467
ESP	ATEU0ESP00172	LA FRAU DOS	34,6	PURSE SEINER	185.890
ESP	ATEU0ESP00173	LEONARDO BRULL SEGON	36,7	PURSE SEINER	141.010
ESP	ATEU0ESP00250	NUEVO ELORZ	43,4	PURSE SEINER	147.590
ESP	ATEU0ESP00276	NUEVO PANCHILLETA	43,5	PURSE SEINER	149.980
ESP	ATEU0ESP00394	TIO GEL SEGON	36,0	PURSE SEINER	176.610
FRA	ATEU0FRA00019	CHRISDERIC II	29,4	PURSE SEINER	50.000
FRA	ATEU0FRA00021	CISBERLANDE 5	32,0	PURSE SEINER	70.000
FRA	ATEU0FRA00087	ERIC MARIN	38,0	PURSE SEINER	68.000
FRA	ATEU0FRA00093	GERALD JEAN IV	32,0	PURSE SEINER	52.000
FRA	ATEU0FRA00028	GERARD LUC IV	32,0	PURSE SEINER	55.000
FRA	ATEU0FRA00083	JANVIER LOUIS RAPHAEL	38,0	PURSE SEINER	121.000
FRA	ATEU0FRA00043	JEANMARIE CHRISTIAN6	42,0	PURSE SEINER	100.000
FRA	ATEU0FRA00078	JEANMARIECHRISTIAN7	42,0	PURSE SEINER	100.000
FRA	ATEU0FRA00065	ST SOPHIE FRANCOIS 3	32,0	PURSE SEINER	66.000
GRC	ATEU0GRC00460	AIGAION	35,9	PURSE SEINER	49.780
ITA	ATEU0ITA00636	ANGELO CATANIA	43,2	PURSE SEINER	126.941
ITA	ATEU0ITA00065	ATLANTE	42,1	PURSE SEINER	118.685
ITA	ATEU0ITA00235	FULVIA	41,1	PURSE SEINER	106.737
ITA	ATEU0ITA00654	GENEVIEVE PRIMA	40,5	PURSE SEINER	119.135
ITA	ATEU0ITA00289	GIUSEPPE PADRE II	29,1	PURSE SEINER	100.763
ITA	ATEU0ITA00664	LUCIA MADRE	42,0	PURSE SEINER	122.562
ITA	ATEU0ITA00348	MADONNA DI FATIMA	42,2	PURSE SEINER	73.449
ITA	ATEU0ITA00368	MARIA ANTONIETTA	43,8	PURSE SEINER	108.484
ITA	ATEU0ITA00694	MARIA GRAZIA	42,4	PURSE SEINER	108.235
ITA	ATEU0ITA00671	MICHELANGELO	36,3	PURSE SEINER	124.857
ITA	ATEU0ITA00565	SPARVIERO UNO	43,9	PURSE SEINER	115.355
ITA	ATEU0ITA00617	VERGINE DEL ROSARIO	48,1	PURSE SEINER	132.857

Inspection Plan

Introduction

The EU actively fishes Bluefin tuna (BFT) with a range of fishing gears with the majority of the catches being attributed to the purse seine and trap sectors.

ICCAT introduced a comprehensive set of conservation and management measures concerning the management of BFT fisheries in 2006 under the multi-annual recovery plan. In parallel with the introduction of an extensive traceability scheme in 2007 (Bluefin tuna Catch Documentation Programme) has continued to be reinforced.

The recent amendments to the recovery plan adopted by the Commission at the 2010 ICCAT Annual Meeting contribute to an exhaustive set of measures requiring significant inspection resources and a strategy capable of enforcing them.

The EU contains 7 Member States which actively fish BFT across a number of sectors. The authorities for control and inspection fall on different actors across Member State and in many cases involve a combination of competent authorities.

The European Commission coordinates with the Member States to ensure that the provisions laid down by ICCAT are reflected in EU and Member State law and fully enforced.

Overview of Inspection measures adopted in 2011 by the EU

Specific Control and Inspection Programme

Working under the framework of the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection and building on experiences from recent years, the EU is once again establishing a Specific Control and Inspection Programme in 2011 to monitor and enforce the implementation of the bluefin tuna recovery plan.

The programme is a joint initiative bringing together the resources of the European Commission, the Community Fisheries Control Agency (CFCA) and the Member States involved in the fishery.

Joint Deployment Plan (JDP) for Bluefin tuna

The resources of the European Commission are complemented by the CFCA who will adopt its 2011 Joint Deployment Plan for bluefin tuna (JDP-BFT) in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean on 15 March 2011 thereby bringing the Specific Control and Inspection Programme into effect. The 2011 plan brings together the European Commission, Member States and the CFCA and draws on the resources of the seven EU Member States involved in the fishery. It covers all stages of the market chain as well as controls at sea, on land and traps and farms.

Operationally the EU will coordinate joint inspection and control activities in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean involving 22 fishery patrol vessels and 9 aircraft and implement:

- 232 days of fishery patrol vessel activity,
- 150 days of land inspections, and;
- 198 hours of air surveillance.

Whilst the operational strategies and precise areas of operation remain confidential, the general areas covered by the 2011 JDP-BFT will be the Eastern Atlantic (ICES Areas VII, VIII, IX X and COPACE 34.1.1, 34.1.2 and 34.2.0) and the Mediterranean (Western, Central and Eastern).

All cases of potential non-compliance will be forwarded to the flag state of the vessel / operator concerned and to the ICCAT Secretariat where required under Recommendation [10-04].

The Steering Group, composed by representatives of the CFCA, European Commission and Member States provides advice on the overall strategy of inspection activities and supervises the JDP implementation. The Steering Group has already met twice in preparation of the 2011 fishing season.

The joint control, inspection and surveillance activities carried out under the JDP are coordinated by the Technical Joint Deployment Group (TJDG) whose headquarters are based in the CFCA in Vigo in Spain. The TJDG is composed of national coordinators designated by the Member States and supported by the CFCA's own coordinators.

The JDP has witnessed a significant improvement in its the monitoring and control of the bluefin tuna fishery has in recent years. This can be attributed to strengthened regulatory frameworks for control and inspection, risk assessment and planning, training, operational coordination and inspection quality control.

Member States Control Programmes

Under the Specific Control and Inspection Programme, EU Member States must develop and submit an Annual Control Programme. This is an extensive programme containing the resources and inspection strategy they intend to implement within their jurisdiction.

A number of 'benchmarks' (**Annex 1**) are provided that Member States need to encompass in their national control plans so as to ensure in particular:

- a) the full monitoring of caging operations taking place in Community waters;
- b) the full monitoring of transfer operations;
- c) the full monitoring of joint fishing operations;
- d) the control of all documents required by the legislation applicable to bluefin tuna, in particular verifying the reliability of the information recorded;

As taken from the National Control Programmes, EU Member States will commit the following inspection resources to the control and inspection of bluefin tuna in 2011.

<i>EU Member State</i>	<i>No. Patrol vessels</i>	<i>No. Aircraft</i>	<i>No. Controllers/ Inspectors</i>	<i>No. Designated ports</i>
Cyprus	7	0	25	1
Spain	2	2	92	34
France	28	2	201	21
Greece	163	3	7140	85
Italy	81	13	175	93
Malta	1	2	16	4
Portugal	0	0	6	16
EU	282	22	7655	254

European Commission inspections

Under the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the primary responsibility for control and enforcement lays with the Member State Authorities and specifically their fisheries inspectors. Whilst different in their powers and mandate, the European Commission also has their own permanent team of inspectors whose role is to monitor and evaluate Member States fulfillment of their duties and obligations, including those under the bluefin tuna recovery plan.

The European Commission Inspectors one again intends to be very active in 2011 in monitoring and enforcing Member State compliance. During the course of the 2011 fishing season a total of 18 missions intend to be carried out.

Vessel monitoring system and Operations team

The team responsible within the European Commission for catch reporting and satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) will monitor submissions on an hourly basis and undertake extensive cross-checks to avoid any potential quota overshoot.

All vessels will be continually monitored by VMS and any interruption in the transmission of VMS data be immediately followed up with the Member State concerned.

Altogether, the European Commission has dedicated a team in excess of 30 people to the monitoring, control and evaluation of the ICCAT Bluefin tuna Recovery plan.

Inspections of farming operations and the live fish trade

Alongside the increased use of observers in 2011 which now cover all purse seiners and tugs as well as new video recording requirements and procedures for treating products deemed to be illegal, specific strategies are being putting in place by the EU in 2011 to monitor the catching, transferring, caging and harvesting operations of bluefin tuna.

The following inspection strategies intend to be put in place in 2011:

Catching and transferring:

- EU Member States will facilitate the full deployment of Regional Observers on all applicable purse seine vessels and national observers on all towing vessels authorised to operate in 2011.
- Pre-authorisation to transfer will be sent to the flag state authorities of the catching vessel.
- Authorisation will only be granted once a series of conformations have been carried out including:
 - The vessel is authorised, has been transmitting by VMS and has sufficient individual quota (or group in the case of a JFO),
 - Confirmation that the receiving towing vessel is authorised and been reporting VMS and has an observer onboard.
- A series of 'spot check' inspections inside the towing cages will also be undertaken by EU / Member State diving inspectors who will check that the number and estimated weight caught and transferred corresponds with that in the ICCAT transfer declaration on board of the tug boats. This will of course depend on the environmental conditions on each inspection and will, in some inspections, take place with the use of a portable stereoscopic camera.
- Any indication received by the flag state authorities of the catching vessels, by either the regional observer, national observer, that the fish in question, including those that have died in the transfer operation, is more than 10% of the amount referenced in the authorizations, or 5% in the case of fish less than 30kg⁴, will result in the bluefin tuna being placed 'under investigation'. Such investigation will need to be initiated and concluded in collaboration with the farm CPC/Member State authorities. Any 'open investigation' will prevent the associated bluefin tuna being caged in an EU farm and the farming section of the BCD validated.

Caging

- EU farms will facilitate the full deployment of Regional Observers for 100% of caging operations.
- Pre-authorisation to cage will need to be sent to the EU farm authorities in accordance with the requirements under Recommendation [10-04].

⁴ Or above 8kgs for those vessels fishing under the derogation as provided for under Paragraph 29 of Recommendation [10-04]

- Video records of transfer will be submitted as a condition prior to the actual caging. ROP on board the purse seiner has to submit a written confirmation to the Flag State indicating that the video is of good quality and that ROP is in agreement with catch data recorded in the ITD prior to the Flag State to validate catch (subject to the inclusion of this task in the conditions of the ROP for the 2011 season).
- Caging of bluefin tuna where the quantity by number and/or weight above that authorized to be caged by the flag State will not be accepted by the Farming State.
- Inspectors of the EU farming authorities will view video records in collaboration with farm operators and regional observer as many times as necessary to agree on the number and weight of bluefin tuna caged. For this purpose Member State inspectors will receive training in video counting techniques.
- A series of 'spot check' inspections in the farm cages will be undertaken by Member State diving inspectors to confirm the quantities of caged fish. This would be conducted by divers which in one Member State would also use a stereoscopic camera.
- In accordance with Recommendation [10-04], pilot projects for the use of 100% stereoscopic camera systems at the time of caging has also been initiated by the EU in 2011 in collaboration with the CFCA. A number of Member States had already embarked on the use of systems from 2009 however this global EU initiative with look to consolidate and harmonize the development of these systems based on experiences in other fisheries.
- Any transfer of blue fin tuna from one farm to another or within the same farm will require the presence of an inspector and a regional observer. Such transfers shall be video recorded.
- Experimental sampling programme at the time of caging will be established either using stereoscopic method to define the length composition of the BFT caged, or by harvesting a significant number of specimens to obtain the average weight.

Harvesting and Export:

- EU farms will facilitate the full deployment of Regional Observers for 100% of harvesting operations.
- Inspectors of the EU farming authorities will be present for a proportion of harvesting operations.
- Farm authorities shall not authorities the export of bluefin tuna which are in excess of the number caged.
- If authorizations and / or documents are to be lacking or the number and weight of bluefin tuna in excess of that previously recorded, the EU farm State will be obliged to authorize the release of the fish in accordance with the procedures provided under Recommendation [10-04].

Cooperation with other CPCs

The EU in 2011 will once again seek to establish and further promote cooperation and coordination with other Contracting parties (CPCs) in the Mediterranean concerning the exchange of monitoring, control and surveillance information.

The EU hopes to convene a 'training and cooperation' meeting before the purse seiner fishing season with all Mediterranean ICCAT contracting parties concerning the implementation of ICCAT Recommendations [10-04]. This will contribute towards finding common interpretations of the provisions as well as the construction of direct communication links between CPC Authorities and the European Commission.

The EU also strives to further promote and improve 'operational cooperation' such as the formation of a monitoring agreement with some CPCs which would facilitate an enhanced monitoring and control of fishing operations. The EC considers such cooperation to be fundamental to the monitoring and control of the fishery and the elimination of IUU activities.

Benchmarks for National Control Programmes

Caging activities (including harvest):

- All caging operation into a farm must have been authorized by the flag Member State of the catching vessel within 48 hours following the submission of the information required for the caging operation;
- All caging for farming or fattening BFT shall be accompanied by accurate, complete and validated documentation as required by ICCAT (as provided for by point 84 of ICCAT Recommendation 10-04);
- Each caging operation and harvesting process shall be inspected, including by the relevant authorities of the port;
- All caging operations shall be monitored by video camera in the water (as provided for by point 86 of ICCAT Recommendation 10-04);
- Fish shall be caged before 31st July unless valid reason as per Rec. 10-04 (as provided for by point 83 of ICCAT Recommendation 10-04).

Inspection at sea:

- Benchmark, to be set after a detailed analysis of the fishing activity in each area;
- Benchmarks at sea shall refer to the number of patrol days at sea in the bluefin tuna recovery specific area and shall refer as well to the number of patrol days identifying the fishing season and the type of fishing activity targeted.

Transfer operations:

- All transfer operations must have been authorized previously by the flag States on the basis of a prior transfer notification;
- An authorization number shall be assigned to each transfer operation (as provided for by point 76 of ICCAT Recommendation 10-04)
- A transfer shall be authorized within 48 hours following the submission of the prior transfer notification (as provided for by point 76 of ICCAT Recommendation 10-04);
- An ICCAT transfer declaration shall be sent to the flag State at the end of the transfer operation (as provided for by point 77 of ICCAT Recommendation 10-04);
- All transfer operations must be monitored by video camera in the water (as provided for by point 79 of ICCAT Recommendation 10-04).

Transshipments

- All vessels shall be inspected on arrival before the transshipment operations start, as well as before departure after the transshipment operations. Random checks shall be made in non designated ports;
- A transshipment declaration shall be transmitted to the Flag States no later than 48 hours after the date of transshipment in port (as provided for by point 69 of ICCAT Recommendation 10-04).

Joint fishing operations

- All joint fishing operations must have been authorized previously by the flag States;
- Member States shall then establish and maintain a record of all joint fishing operations authorized by them.

Aerial surveillance

- Flexible benchmark, to be set after a detailed analysis of the fishing activity conducted in each area and taking into consideration the available resources at the Member State's disposal.

Landings

- All vessels entering a designated port for the purpose of landing bluefin tuna shall be inspected;
- Random checks shall be made in non designated ports;
- The relevant authority shall send a record of the landings to the flag State authority of the fishing vessel, within 48 hours after the landing has ended (as provided for by point 68 of ICCAT Recommendation 10-04).

Marketing

- Flexible benchmark, to be set after a detailed analysis of the marketing activity conducted.

Sport and Recreational Fisheries

- Flexible benchmark, to be set after a detailed analysis of the sport and recreational fisheries activities conducted.

Traps

- All trap operations, including transfer and harvesting, shall be inspected.

Capacity Plan

<i>Catch Rate</i>		<i>No. of Vessels & Traps</i>					<i>Capacity (t)</i>				
<i>Category</i>	<i>Catch Rate</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011*</i>	<i>2012**</i>	<i>2013**</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011*</i>	<i>2012**</i>	<i>2013**</i>
PS large (> 40 m)	70.7	35	23	20	17	17	2,473	1,625	1,413	1,201	1,201
PS med. (24-40 m)	49.8	61	28	18	18	18	3,037	1,394	896	896	896
PS small (?24)	33.7	81	0	0			2,728	0	0		
<i>PS total</i>		<i>177</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>8,238</i>	<i>3,019</i>	<i>2,309</i>	<i>2,097</i>	<i>2,097</i>
LL med. (24-40 m)	5.7	7	15	10	12	12	40	85	57	68	68
LL small (?24)	5.0	329	191	168	187	184	1,645	955	840	935	920
<i>LL total</i>		<i>336</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>1,685</i>	<i>1,040</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>1,003</i>	<i>988</i>
Baitboat	19.8	64	69	68	68	68	1,264	1,363	1,343	1,343	1,343
Handline	5.0	85	31	31	31	31	425	155	155	155	155
Trawler	10.0	160	78	60	60	60	1,600	780	600	600	600
Other artisanal	5.0	253	376	222	320	320	1,265	1,880	1,110	1,600	1,600
Total		1,075	811	597	713	710	14,477	8,237	6,414	6,798	6,783
Trap	130.0	15	13	13	13	13	1,950	1,690	1,690	1,690	1,690
Total		1,090	824	610	726	723	16,427	9,927	8,104	8,488	8,473

* Despite a slight increase in the total number of purse seiners announced in the provisional plan submitted prior to the 2010 ICCAT Annual meeting, the EU obtains 89% reduction of overcapacity, which exceeds the 75% laid down by ICCAT in Recommendation [10-04].

In 2011, the number of purse seiners as included in the Annual Fishing Plan will be less than the limits as stated in the Capacity Plan and therefore reducing further the fishing effort of this fleet.

** These data are indicative and will be reviewed in advance of the 2012 and 2013 fishing seasons.

ICELAND

Bluefin Tuna Capacity Management Plan 2011

There is no designated bluefin tuna fishing fleet in Iceland.

Each year the Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries ask for applications to fish the Icelandic bluefin quota. The quota is then allocated to individual vessels. When the individual quota is fished the bluefin tuna fishing licence of the vessel expires.

In 2011 the Icelandic fisheries authorities will only issue a fishing licence for bluefin tuna to one Icelandic fishing vessel.

The vessel shall use longline and the fishing area is south of Iceland. All catches shall be landed in Icelandic ports.

The fishing season will start on August 1, 2011. The vessel shall have a general fishing licence and a quota for other species in the Icelandic EEZ. When the vessel intends to utilize the bluefin tuna quota it should notify the Directorate of Fisheries in Iceland and thereby undergo the management regime of ICCAT. As soon as the individual quota is fished the bluefin tuna fishing licence expires.

The vessel can therefore not be regarded as a tuna fleet.

Bluefin Tuna Fishing Plan 2011

Each year the Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries ask for applications to fish the Icelandic bluefin quota. The quota is then allocated to individual vessels. When the individual quota is fished the bluefin tuna fishing licence of the vessel expires.

In 2011 the Icelandic fisheries authorities will only issue a fishing licence for bluefin tuna to one Icelandic fishing vessel.

The fishing season will start on August 1, 2011, fishing will only be allowed with longline, with the fishing area being south of Iceland. All catches shall be registered and weighed in Icelandic ports. The Directorate of Fisheries will list the designated landing ports. The vessel shall have a general fishing licence and a quota for other species in the Icelandic EEZ. When the vessel intends to utilize the bluefin tuna quota it should notify the Directorate of Fisheries in Iceland and thereby undergo the management regime of ICCAT.

Inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries in Iceland shall be onboard the vessel for at least 20% of the fishing operation, the vessel shall never leave port without an inspector unless it has a special permission from the Directorate.

As soon as the individual quota is fished the bluefin tuna fishing licence expires.

JAPAN

Fishing Plan

a) Fishing Vessel Type

All Japanese fishing vessels catching bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic Mediterranean are large scale tuna longline fishing vessels (LSTSVs).

b) Management Period

The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) will continue to manage its allocation based on the Japanese fishing season, which is, in the case of the 2011 allocated quota, from August 1st 2011 to July 31st 2012 (the closed fishing season described in 2 d) below excluded).

c) Quota and Number of Authorized Fishing Vessels

Japan's quota for the 2011 fishing season is 1097.03 t. The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, having been entrusted competence by the Fisheries Law, has amended ministerial ordinance to introduce a legally binding individual quota system. The Minister will continue to assign an enough individual quota to each LSTSV so as to ensure that such quota will be well above its fishing capacity (25 t) that SCRS has estimated. This means that Japan will not have any over-capacity of LSTSV against its allocation.

The Minister will license 22 fishing vessels to catch BFT as described 3 below. FAJ will, upon Minister's licensing, inform the names, amount of individual quotas and other necessary information to the ICCAT Secretariat. (Paragraph 10 of Rec. 10-04)

Enforcement Plan

a) Catch Report

The Minister will continue to require fishing operators to affix tags which have been authorized and distributed beforehand to each BFT, and to report daily BFT catch (including zero catch report) by the end of next day of their catch in accordance with the ordinance. Such report has to contain the date, area of catch, number of catch, individual BFT weight and tag numbers. (Paragraph 70 of Rec. 10-04)

b) Transshipment

The Minister will continue to prohibit transshipping BFT at sea and allow transshipment only at ports registered to ICCAT by the ordinance and conditions on the licences. (Paragraph 70 of Rec. 10-04)

c) Landing

The Minister will continue to prohibit overseas landing of BFT, and allow landing only in eight domestic ports which the Minister has designated by the ordinance for enforcement purpose. FAJ will continue to have its enforcement officers inspect all BFT landings at the designated ports. (Paragraph 67 of Rec. 10-04)

d) Closed Fishing Season

The Minister will continue to prohibit the operators from BFT fishing in the area delimited by West of 10°W and North 42°N during the period from 1 February to 31 July, and in other areas during the period from 1 of June to 31 December by the ordinance. FAJ will continue to ensure the compliance by monitoring VMS data. (Paragraph 89 of Rec. 10-04)

e) Observers

FAJ will place eight observers onboard 8 fishing vessels out of 22 licensed vessels in 2011. (Paragraph 90 of Rec. 10-04)

f) Inspection Vessel

FAJ will continue to dispatch one control ship to the Atlantic Ocean in 2011. (Paragraph 101 of Rec. 10-04)

g) Imposition of Sanctions

In the case that violation is discovered, the Minister will penalize the fishing operator, which could include both port confinement and five year suspension to allocate BFT individual quota.

Capacity Management Plan

1. Reduction of Fishing Capacity

The number of Japanese LSTLVs and the corresponding gross registered tonnage (GRT) during the period from January 2007 to July 2008 were 49 and 21,587 tons.

Japan reduced its fishing capacity by buy-back schemes in 2009. The number of vessels and the GRT in the 2009 fishing year were 33 and 14,427 (33% reduction from 2008 fishing year).

Japan further reduced its fishing capacity to 22 vessels and 9,476 GRT in 2010 (55% and 56% reduction from year 2008) and will license 22 vessels in 2011 so that its fishing capacity will continue to be commensurate with its allocated quota.

2. Demonstration that the current capacity is commensurate with allocated quota

The Minister will continue to allocate each LSTLV a quota more than its capacity (25 t per LSTLV) estimated for a LSTLV by SCRS. Thus, Japan, having accomplished the obligation on capacity reduction provided in paragraph 47 of Rec. 10-04, will continue to ensure that its fishing capacity will be commensurate with its allocated quota in accordance with paragraph 49 of Rec. 10-04.

	<i>Year 2009</i>	<i>Year 2010</i>	<i>Year 2011</i>
Allocated quota (ton)	1871.44	1148.05	1097.03
No. of large scale longline vessel (Total GRT)	33 (14,427)	22 (9,476)	22 (to be decided)
Amount of quota per vessel per year allocated by the government of Japan (t) vessel	56.7	52.1	49.8

KOREA

Fishing and Capacity Management Plan

Even Korea submitted bluefin tuna fishing and capacity management plan in 2011 of Doc. No. COC-004/i2011 of the current COC meeting, Korea submit the updated plan as follows;

Fishing Plan

One purse-seine vessel, Sajomelita, will be replaced to a new purse-seiner, El-hader 2, AT000LIB00037, from Libya to catch bluefin tuna directly not through a joint operation.

Inspection Plan

According to Recommendation 10-04, VMS, tagging, logsheet, weekly and monthly reporting, observer coverage, CDS and other measures on bluefin fishing will be implemented during the fishing season.

Capacity Plan

Replacing a new purse-seiner vessel is not contravention with BFT fishing capacity provisions given the Korean quota of 77.53 metric tonnes on which was agreed at the last special meeting in Paris.

Regarding paragraph 87 of Rec. 10-04, with using stereo video monitoring system.

- Recording by video the transfer of the fish from the tow cage to the farm from which counts are conducted to determine the number of fish transferred.
- The weight of each of these BFT will be estimated from a length/weight relationship.
- Determining the average weight of fish sample to 2 decimal places.
- The number of fish transferred is multiplied by the average weight to determine the overall quantity of BFT transferred.

At this stage, sonar is not being seriously considered.

To ensure the endorsement of this plan in 2011. The Korean Government will notify the Secretariat of further information on the new purse-seiner, in timely fashion before the fishing season.

LIBYA

Eastern bluefin tuna Annual Fishing Plan for 2011

BFT catching vessels

The number of catching vessels which will participate in E-BFT fishing for the 2011 season is provisionally set at 23 catching vessels (21, PS over 24m and 2, LL over 40m).

The final list of catching vessels that will participate in 2011 fishing season and their allocated quota will be transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as soon as finalized.

The total numbers of other vessels that will participate in the 2011 bluefin tuna fishing season are set at 6 vessels.

Quota Management

In accordance with Rec. 10-04, quota allocation scheme, Libya has 902.2 t for 2011 fishing season where 60 t will be allocated for the 2 LL (30 each) and 852.2 will be allocated equally between PS vessels to be authorized in 2011 season. The final list of authorized vessels and their individual quota will be transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat as soon as they are finalized.

BFT Traps

Libya has one trap listed in the ICCAT records. The trap will not be operated in 2011 season.

Farms

Libya has one fattening farm with planned capacity of 1000.0 t, which was not operated since 2006, and will be activated in 2011 season with three cages, capacity 200 t each. More details on this farm will be transmitted to the Secretariat before the starting of 2011 season.

Joint Fishing Operation (JFO)

According to Rec. 10-04, Libya is not authorized to have JFO.

Control Measures

BFT fishing Licenses Committee had transposed all relevant provisions and measures required by Recs. 08-05, 10-04 and 09-06 and other relevant recommendations in the Term of Reference (TOR) for issuing BFT fishing licenses in 2011 and will be monitored and controlled by National observers and ICCAT Regional observers on board of each fishing vessel.

All vessels engaged in BFT fishing season will not be authorized unless they are equipped with VMS.

Authorized Ports

The ports that are authorized for landing and transshipment of BFT are Al-khoms, Musrata and Tripoli.

FISHING CAPACITY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR Libya-2010 - 2013													
TUNA VESSEL FLEET		Fleet (vessels)						Fishing capacity					
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS (t)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Purse seiner over 40m	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49,78	31	30	29	21	21	21	1493	1444	1045	1045	1045	
Purse seiners less than 24m	33,68	1	1	1				34	34	0	0	0	
TOTAL PURSE SEINE FLEET		33	31	30	21	21	21	1527	1477	1045	1045	1045	
Longliner over 40m	25	5	4	2	2	2	2	100	50	50	50	50	
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5,68		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Longliner less than 24m	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL LONGLINE FLEET		5	4	2	2	2	2	100	50	50	50	50	
Total fleet/fishing capacity		38	35	32	23	23	23	1627	1527	1095	1095	1095	
TAC								22000	13500	13500	13500	13500	
Quota Libya								947	581	903	903	903	
Report/quota transfer*								145	145	0	0	0	
Underharvest report 2009											0	0	
"Overharvest reimbursement"									0	0	0	0	
Adjusted Libya quota								1092	726	903	903	903	
Under/overcapacity								535	801	192	192	192	
Complying with Para. 40, Of, 08-05, Libya:								Overcapacity reduction from 2009 to 2011 (13500 tr					
1- Authorized only 27 vessels in 2009								Quota 2011 (Q11)					903
2- Authorized only 16 vessels in 2010								Fishing capacity 2008 (C08)					1.806
								Fishing capacity 2011 (C11)					1.095
								Reduction, % (R)					78,7%
								R = (C08 - C10)/(C08 - Q10)					

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

Bluefin Tuna Fishing Plan for 2011

Plan for distribution of quota/sectors:

In accordance with Morocco's management plan on fishing capacity, adopted by the Commission in Paris (November 2010), the national quota (1,238 t) will be distributed among the following sectors:

Trap sector: 11 traps authorized

Tuna vessel sector: 2 units authorized

Coastal and artisanal sector: units included in the ICCAT Registry

Quotas will be fixed for each sector by the administration in accordance with the ICCAT provisions concerning individual quotas.

Fishing conditions

Fishing conditions will be established within the framework of the management plan for the bluefin tuna fishery TR03/11, in accordance with the provisions of the rebuilding plan for East bluefin tuna adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).

Measures for the monitoring, control and observations of fishing will be implemented in accordance with the national and international regulations in force carried out by the 2011 fishing mode whose objective will be to:

- Monitor and control fishing operations,
- Scheme for reporting and recording fishing information,
- Documentation procedure for the commercialisation of bluefin tuna,
- Implementation of international provisions established within the framework of the rebuilding plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean,
- Compliance with the Kingdom of Morocco's international commitments to ICCAT.

Delimitation of the bluefin tuna fishery

The geographical delimitation of the bluefin tuna fishery is located in the following zones:

- A zone including the maritime areas located in the Mediterranean, between 35°05'10"N and 35°47'50"N,
- A zone including the maritime zones located in the Atlantic, between 35°47'50"N and 20°50'15"N,
- An area located outside the Kingdom of Morocco's jurisdiction and placed under the international jurisdiction and covered by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). This area includes all the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent Seas (Western, central and Eastern Mediterranean).

Fishing and Capacity Management Plan for 2011

In accordance with the provisions of ICCAT Recommendation 08-05, I have the honour to attach herein the bluefin tuna management and capacity plan for this fishing season, as presented and approved by the Commission in Paris, last November.

As the Commission will notice, this plan complies with the level of bluefin tuna quota allocated to Morocco for 2011.

For the meeting requirements, this plan will also be transmitted to you electronically.

As regards the 2011 fishing programme, including the national quota management plan, this Department will inform you, within the deadline, once it has been approved.

Fishing Capacity Management Plan 2011 Fishing Season

	<i>Potential catches SCRS</i>	<i>ICCAT recorded Units before 2010</i>	<i>Theoretical catches</i>	<i>Units authorized for 2011</i>	<i>2011 Theoretical catches</i>
PS large LHT > 40 M	70,7	2	141,4	1	70 (max)
PS med 24 < LHT < 40	49,8	3	99,6	0	0
PS small LHT < 24*	33,7	1	33,7	1	30 (max)
LL large	25	0	0	0	0
LL med	5,7	1	5,7	0	0
LL small	5	63	315	0	0
Baitboat	19,8	0	0	0	0
Handlines	5	0	0	0	0
Trawler	10	1	10	0	0
Other artisanal**	5	PM	PM	PM*	30
Traps (Moroccan indicators)	112,3	18	2021,4	11 (max)	1140 103,63 t / trap
Total		89	2616,8		
2010 quota					1238,00
Total theoretical catches			2616,8		1270,00
Theoretical rate of overcapacity/quota			61,4%		+0,16<Ttd<+2,45%

PM:

* This refers to a reserve, i.e. it is not guaranteed that this vessel will be fishing in 2011.

** This refers to artisanal and coastal units catching bluefin tuna as by-catch according to the volume of quota allocated to this sector in the 2011 annual fishing plan.

Plans for participation in the Joint Inspection Program, including lists of the Inspectors and inspection vessels

In accordance with the provisions of ICCAT Recommendation 08-05, I have the honor to inform you that this Department has not planned any participation in the above-mentioned Program.

However, the Kingdom of Morocco will continue to assume its obligations concerning the observation, inspection and monitoring of the fishing operations of the active components authorized and movements and related matters, in accordance with national, regional and international regulatory measures.

NORWAY

Norwegian Regulation Prohibiting Fisheries for Bluefin Tuna

The Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs informed ICCAT three years ago about a regulation adopted 19 December 2007. The regulation established a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters.

The regulation further stipulates that in case of incidental by-catches of bluefin tuna in fisheries for other species, all dead or dying bluefin tuna shall be landed, whereas bluefin which is alive shall be released back to the sea.

Any wilful or negligent contravention of these provisions is subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law.

The regulation entered into force on 1 January 2008 and is not limited in time. Consequently, the regulation also applies in 2011.

SYRIA

Bluefin Tuna Fishing Plan for 2011

Syria's quota of bluefin tuna is very small; therefore it is going to be allocated to only one vessel which has the ability of fishing tuna. Details of the vessel are as follows:

Current Name: FESAL
 ICCAT No. AT000SYR00019
 Vessel Type: Purse seiner
 Gear Type: Surrounding net
 Length: 20,5 mt
 GRT: 55.69

As Syria is a developing country, it does not have a fishing fleet and consequently there is no over capacity for reduction.

As required by Rec. 08-05, we would also like to inform the ICCAT Secretariat that the Syrian Ministry of Agriculture is going to deploy a national observer on the vessel to observe all its fishing activities. The name of the observer is Mr. Nedal Haidar and he is a biologist from the General Commission for Fishery Resources. The fishing vessel is also going to be equipped with VMS for monitoring.

Moreover, we would like to inform you that tuna landings will be allowed only at the port of Lattakia and that this activity is not going to be allowed at any other Syrian port.

We have been restructuring our fisheries industry and we are making our utmost effort to adapt all ICCAT Recommendations in our legislation. Only one Syrian vessel is involved in tuna fishing under our authorization. Other small vessels aim to catch other species and are also not equipped for tuna fishing.

As for reporting, we kindly request assistance and guidance from the Secretariat for improvement of our reporting system as required.

Syrian authorities are ready to cooperate fully with the Secretariat. Also we would like to clarify the position of Syria to the Secretariat by the following:

- Annual list of albacore vessels (no vessel in Syria is involved in albacore catching)
- Transshipment carrier vessels (there is not such a vessel registered in Syria)
- List of Med-SWO vessels (no vessel is involved in this activity)
- List of Med-SWO vessels for previous year (no vessel was involved in this activity)
- LSTLV management standards (no vessel is involved in this activity)
- Vessel chartering (Syria did not make any vessel chartering agreement)
- Vessel involved in IUU fishing (no vessels are involved in IUU fishing)
- Reports on IUU allegations (no IUU activity was observed)
- Port inspection reports (there was no violation)
- Validation seals and signatures for SDPs (Syria is not exporting frozen bigeye, all swordfish)
- Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (Syria is not importing frozen bigeye, all swordfish)
- Validation seals and signatures for BCDs (already submitted to the Secretariat)
- BCD contact points (already submitted to the Secretariat)
- Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (validated BCD was sent to the Secretariat)
- Transshipment declarations (no transshipment activity)
- Transshipment reports (no transshipment activity)
- Data on non-compliance (no case was detected as non-compliance with ICCAT measures)
- Trade measure submission of import and landing data (no import and landings carried out)
- Bluefin tuna farming facilities (Syria is not involved in bluefin tuna farming)
- Bluefin tuna farming reports (not involved in farming)
- Bluefin tuna caging declaration (not involved in farming)
- Growth factor and methodology use (not involved in farming)
- Size sampling from farms (not involved in farming)
- Carry over of caged fish (not involved in farming)

- Capacity Management Plan (Syria does not have a fishing fleet and all quota of Syria is assigned to only one vessel)
- Bluefin tuna active vessel 2009 (no Syrian vessel was involved in tuna fishing in 2009)
- List of baitboat and trollers (no baitboat and trollers involved in tuna fishing)
- Vessels not covered by Rec. 08-05 and presumed to have fished (no violation was detected)
- List of vessels operating in Adriatic (none of the Syrian vessels are involved in fishing in the Adriatic)
- Plans for participating in Joint Inspection Scheme (Syria did not take a place in the scheme)
- Copies of inspection reports (Syria has a very small quota and only one vessel is authorized for fishing)
- Bluefin tuna traps (no bluefin tuna traps is available in Syria)
- Bluefin tuna traps declaration (no bluefin tuna traps is available in Syria)
- Bluefin tuna weekly catch report (catch report was submitted to Secretariat, we will pay much more attention to comply with deadlines)
- Bluefin tuna monthly catch report (monthly catch report was submitted to Secretariat, after the exhaustion of assigned quote, the fishing boat stopped the fishing and returned back to the port.
- Sport and recreational data (no activity in tuna fishing)
- Joint Fishing Operation (Syria did not have a Joint fishing operation with any of the CPCs)

Paragraph 87 of ICCAT Rec. 10-04

In addition to Syria's fishing plan, previously circulated, Syria guarantees that a certain percentage of fish shall be sampled, by killing an appropriate quantity of the fish, to improve the counting and weight estimation of the captured fish as required in paragraph 87 of ICCAT Rec. 10-04. At the point of capture, randomly selected fish shall be examined. The dead fish shall be sized and weighted. The calculations obtained shall be used to determine the estimated amount of fish by considering proportions.

Syria's fishing plan shall be conducted in compliance with ICCAT Recommendation 10-04.

TUNISIA

Fishing, Inspection and Capacity Reduction Plans

Tunisia has deployed considerable efforts to reduce its fishing capacity to comply with ICCAT Recommendations. In effect, it is expected that 23 tuna vessels will carry out bluefin tuna fishing in 2011.

Reduction of fishing capacity

Since 2004, the competent Tunisian authorities started a program to reduce bluefin tuna fishing capacity. The authorities have reduced the number of fishing vessels by 10 purse seiners, *i.e.*, 20% of the Tunisian tuna fleet. Tunisia has halted investment in the construction of fishing vessels, tuna vessels among others, except for purposes of replacement and has prohibited the chartering of foreign vessels.

During the course of the 2011-2013 period, Tunisia foresees to continue to reduce the number of vessels fishing tuna in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 41 of ICCAT *Recommendation Amending ICCAT Recommendation on Establishing a Multi-annual Program for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 10-04].

The attached table indicates the fishing capacity, in number, foreseen for Tunisia for the 2011-2013 period, according to the length of the fishing vessels. This table shows a considerable reduction (19 vessels) in 2011. The number of vessels for 2012 and 2013, are shown for information purposes and shall be adapted once the TAC for these years is established.

It should be noted that this reduction of fishing capacity for tuna vessels shall be made through the conversion of some vessels to other fishing activities to target other fish species, or to classify them in the Registry of Other vessels, such as support vessels or vessels assisting in fattening farms. Furthermore, and if necessary, an annual rotation for some units will be implemented.

Each tuna vessel shall be equipped with a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). Within the framework of the preparations for the fishing campaign for 2011, the VMS equipment was disconnected from the tuna vessels for update and to carry out some modifications in order to transmit data electronically to the centre of administration and management of fishery information installed onshore from some vessels in the fishing areas.

The vessels expected to carry out fishing activities during the 2011 fishing season will work in groups and the composition of each group will be notified to the Secretariat within the required deadlines.

Each vessel will have an individual bluefin tuna quota for the 2011 fishing campaign. Quotas were distributed among fishing vessels in accordance with their technical characteristics, the regulations adopted by ICCAT for the allocation of individual quotas and the willingness of ship owners to participate in the reduction plan of fishing capacity (table attached).

The catches taken shall be recorded by the observers on board, both on tuna vessels or towing vessels going towards fattening farms and by the fishery guards when the fish is landed at the fishing ports.

Inspection Plan

Inspections in 2011 will be carried out at different levels within the sector by various controllers and observers to assure the traceability of the fish (participation in the Joint Scheme of International Inspection, control by the active services at sea, observers onboard, control in fattening farms and during harvesting, and control by fishery guards at the landing of the fish at the ports).

As regards the participation in the Joint Scheme of International Inspection and in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 99-101 of ICCAT Recommendation 10-04, Tunisia considers providing the vessel *Amilcar MA 878* for the program to carry out inspection tasks.

The two inspectors, Mr. Hashem Ben Naceur and Mr. Dheker Troudi, will be placed onboard this vessel.

The designated controllers are graduates in fishery sciences who participated in 2010 in the Regional Observers Program and who followed, at the beginning of February 2011, a training session on the ICCAT Recommendations concerning various issues related to the foreseen mission.

Fishing inspection will continue to be carried out by the active coast guards. This control, in particular, covers the activities carried out by fishing vessels in the waters under national jurisdiction.

Port inspections shall be carried out by the guards of regional fishery services who will carry out direct statements for all port landings to register the quantities caught and verify the sizes.

Inspections in fattening farms shall be guaranteed by coast guards who will control the reports made by the fishing operators in order to update the statistical documents prepared in accordance with pre-established models, and this as well as the missions carried out by the regional observers at caging operations and harvesting.

Further noting that, as well as the use of underwater cameras to assess the number of fish transferred into the cages, Tunisia foresees the implementation of a sampling program this year during the transfer into cages, and also before the towing of fish towards fattening farms to improve the weight estimation of the fish which will be transferred into the farms.

Description of measures for the implementation of ROP-BFT for 2011 season

Tunisia has appointed 26 officials to participate in the regional and national observation and inspection programmes of ICCAT. These observers and inspectors include officers from fishery administrations, researchers in institutes of higher education and fishery officers.

National observers shall be placed onboard towing and fishing vessels between 15 and 24 m.

Inspectors will carry out the missions onboard the inspection vessel designated to this effect.

Of note, a Ministerial Decree (No. 213 of February 17, 2011) was established to this effect to designate the people required after the organization of two training sessions for them regarding matters related to ICCAT Recommendations.

Adjustment of farming capacity

In accordance with paragraphs 49 to 53 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 10-04], the attached table shows the maximum input quantities of wild caught bluefin tuna and authorized for 2011-2013.

These quantities amount to 2,134 tons, and include the catches taken by Tunisian vessels and the imports of bluefin tuna allocated by ICCAT in 2008 and which were placed in Tunisian farms.

The farms included in the table will continue to carry out their activities implementing all the pertinent means for the fattening of the maximum quantity of bluefin tuna in 2011-2013. The management of the SMT farm has been granted to another person whose name will be notified shortly to ICCAT.

Individual Vessel Quotas for 2011*

	<i>Vessel Name</i>	<i>ICCAT No.</i>	<i>Quota for 2011 (t)</i>
1	Futuro	AT 000 TUN 00065	68.33
2	Ghedir El Golla	AT 000 TUN 00030	68.33
3	Mohamed Sadok	AT 000 TUN 00051	50.995
4	Hassen	AT 000 TUN 00008	50.995
5	Jaouhar	AT 000 TUN 00046	32.33
6	Tapsus	AT 000 TUN 00024	32.33
7	Horchani	AT 000 TUN 00009	42.17
8	El Khalij	AT 000 TUN 00014	42.17
9	El Houssaine	AT 000 TUN 00049	26
10	Hadj Mokhtar	AT 000 TUN 00025	26
11	Hadj Hedi	AT 000 TUN 00007	26
12	Hadj Ahmed	AT 000 TUN 00070	40.68
13	Mohamed Yassine	AT 000 TUN 00045	22
14	Sallem	AT 000 TUN 00023	38.66
15	Ibn Rachiq	AT 000 TUN 00037	38.66
16	Imen	AT 000 TUN 00010	54.32
17	Abderrahmen	AT 000 TUN 00047	50.68
18	Abou Chamma	AT 000 TUN 00002	34.87
19	Denphir	AT 000 TUN 00052	16.01
20	Tijani	AT 000 TUN 00026	32.33
21	Abderrahim	AT 000 TUN 00034	16.01
22	Ghali	AT 000 TUN 00036	26.67
23	Mohamed Ali	AT 000 TUN 00071	16.01

*Preliminary

Quotas for Vessels over 24 m for 2011*

	<i>Vessel Name</i>	<i>ICCAT No.</i>	<i>Quota for 2011 (t)</i>
1	Futuro	AT 000 TUN 00065	68.33
2	Ghedir El Golla	AT 000 TUN 00030	68.33
3	Mohamed Sadok	AT 000 TUN 00051	50.995
4	Hassen	AT 000 TUN 00008	50.995
5	Jaouhar	AT 000 TUN 00046	32.33
6	Tapsus	AT 000 TUN 00024	32.33
7	Horchani	AT 000 TUN 00009	42.17
8	El Khalij	AT 000 TUN 00014	42.17
9	El Houssaine	AT 000 TUN 00049	26
10	Hadj Mokhtar	AT 000 TUN 00025	26
11	Hadj Hedi	AT 000 TUN 00007	26
12	Hadj Ahmed	AT 000 TUN 00070	40.68
13	Sallem	AT 000 TUN 00023	38.66
14	Ibn Rachiq	AT 000 TUN 00037	38.66
15	Imen	AT 000 TUN 00010	54.32
16	Abderrahmen	AT 000 TUN 00047	50.68
17	Abou Chamma	AT 000 TUN 00002	34.87
18	Denphir	AT 000 TUN 00052	16.01
19	Tijani	AT 000 TUN 00026	32.33

*Preliminary

Fishing Capacity

<i>Category</i>	<i>Catch level</i>	<i>2008</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2011</i>		<i>2012*</i>		<i>2013*</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
Large PS \geq 40m	70,66	1	70.66	1	70.66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medium PS between 24 & 40 m	49,78	24	1194.72	24	1194.72	19	945.82	20	995.6	19	945.82
Small PS \leq 24 m	33,68	16	538.88	16	538.88	4	134.72	1	33.68	1	33.68
Small LL \leq 24m	5	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		42	1809.26	42	1809.26	23	1080.54	22	1029.28	21	1013.18
% reduction							76.78%		98.51%		100%

*Provisional data

TURKEY**Eastern Bluefin Tuna Fishing Plan for 2011*****Introduction***

Fishing, transferring and farming activities for Eastern Bluefin Tuna (BFT) will be conducted in compliance with applicable ICCAT recommendations. An individual quota allocation system for each of BFT Catching Vessels shall be applied. Fishing for BFT shall only be conducted in respect of the catching vessels' individual quotas.

Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) shall announce the above-mentioned decision to all sector stakeholders in accordance with the "Ministerial Communiqué on Bluefin Tuna Fishing for 2011", which will remain in force until the end of 2011 BFT fishing season.

Commitment

Turkey has lodged a formal objection to the quota allocation scheme from the year 2011 given in Paragraph 8 of "Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean [Rec. 10-04]", in accordance with Article VIII 3(a) of the Convention.

This formal objection has been entered due to negligence by of historical BFT catch figures of Turkey - a criterion set by "ICCAT Resolution on Allocation Criteria for Fishing Possibilities"- by Panel 2 during the process of allocation of quotas among the CPCs.

Nevertheless, the fact that delayed entry into force of the ICCAT Recommendation 10-04 shall not retain Turkey to fully adopt/execute the implementing provisions of the said recommendation, except for Paragraph 8, as from the beginning of the year 2011. To this end, though Turkey objects to the decision on quota allocation, no fishing to exceed the amount of the quota level allocated to her shall be allowed."

Potential Fishing Grounds

The potential fishing ground for E-BFT fishery will be off the western and southern coasts of Turkey, Antalya Bay and the region between Antalya Gazi Pasha and Cyprus Island. In the Eastern Mediterranean, fishing activity is estimated to be conducted mostly in the triangular marine area surrounded by Turkey, Cyprus Island and Syria. Sparse fishing activities may occur in the southern regions of the Aegean Sea.

List of Authorized BFT Catching Vessels

MARA shall issue special fishing permit to maximum 17 BFT catching vessels for 2011 in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. All vessels shall be equipped and monitored with a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). In addition to the catching vessels, 36 vessels shall be licensed as tug boats and other vessels.

MARA has reduced the total number of BFT Catching Vessels by achieving a 547% from the beginning of the capacity reduction measures applied since 2009, through the Ministerial Communiqué on Bluefin Tuna Fishing and relevant ministerial directives. Turkey shall continue to apply the required capacity reduction with the aim of achieving "0%" overcapacity from the year 2012.

The list of authorized BFT Catching Vessels and individual quotas associated to them is given in **Table 1**. The final list of authorized BFT fishing vessels shall be submitted to ICCAT Secretariat before the specified deadline.

Table 1. List of BFT Catching Vessels Authorized for 2011.

	<i>ICCAT List Number</i>	<i>Vessel Name</i>	<i>Assigned Quota (Kg.)</i>	<i>Overall Length (meter)</i>
1	AT000TUR00296	AKGUN BALIKCILIK-3	26.172	42,41
2	AT000TUR00182	AGAOGULLARI-5	26.172	39,80
3	AT000TUR00002	AKTAŞLAR-C	36.072	46,10
4	AT000TUR00014	CINAR IBRAHİM	36.072	50,00
5	AT000TUR00450	CİHAN CENGİZ KARADENİZ	26.172	40,22
6	AT000TUR00501	DENİZER	36.072	48,05
7	AT000TUR00496	GEÇİCİLER BALIKCILIK	26.172	42,05
8	AT000TUR00024	HACIMUSTAFA KULOĞLU	36.072	62,00
9	AT000TUR00502	İSMAİL SERTER	26.172	35,00
10	AT000TUR00248	KERİM REİS-4	26.172	43,97
11	AT000TUR00032	MAMULİ REİS-I	36.072	52,86
12	AT000TUR00033	MAMULİ REİS-III	26.172	48,70
13	AT000TUR00407	SÜRSAN-1	36.072	62,00
14	AT000TUR00220	TOPLU-3	26.172	46,00
15	AT000TUR00115	TRABZON SU ÜRÜNLERİ-1	36.072	39,85
16	AT000TUR00455	TUNCAY SAGUN-2	26.172	35,60
17	AT000TUR00040	TUNCAY SAGUN-6	36.072	44,98

Licensing

A special fishing permit, which will be issued by the provincial directorates of MARA for the eligible purse seiners (who have formally possessed such permit during previous years) to conduct BFT fishery, is mandatory for BFT catching vessels to operate for 2011 season. Total number of “special fishing permits” to be issued shall be determined by MARA in accordance with relevant ICCAT rules and recommendations.

A special tug and towing permit, which will be issued by the provincial directorates of MARA for the eligible fishing vessels to conduct any BFT transfer operation, is mandatory for BFT other vessels to operate for 2011 season.

A fishing vessel shall only possess one of the above-mentioned permits. No fishing gear, except for the cage net, shall be present onboard of any tug and towing vessel.

Allocation of BFT Catch Quota

Even though Turkey has lodged a formal objection to the quota allocation scheme from the year 2011, the objected quota level mentioned above shall be respected for sake of the multi-annual recovery plan for Eastern BFT and Turkey shall not exceed the total amount of 535,120 metric tons, which has been considered as the basis for domestic allocation of individual quotas to the catching vessels authorized to fish in 2011 by taking the recent status of Eastern BFT stocks into consideration.

Methodology used for Individual Quota Allocation

MARA has allocated 98% of the total domestic quota through its distribution in an equal ratio to each of the fishing vessels, based on overall lengths.

If a catching vessel cannot completely exhaust its assigned individual quota (IQ) by the end of the season, no IQ transfer (or carry over) to the next year shall be allowed.

Coastal, Recreational, Sport Fisheries

A specific quota level has been allocated for the purposes of artisanal, recreational and sport fisheries, as well as incidental and by-catches, which is of 2% of the total. The marketing of bluefin tuna caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.

Regulations for 2011 BFT Fishing Season

Fishing Period and Closed Season

- The authorized fishing period for BFT by purse seiners will be from 16/05/2011 until 14/06/2011.
- If the catch quota allocated by MARA is exhausted before the closure time, MARA shall immediately extend the time closure. It is obligatory for a catching vessel to proceed immediately to the closest designated port, at the latest within three (3) days, when its individual quota (IQ) is exhausted and to report to the nearest provincial directorate of MARA.
- Bluefin tuna recreational and sport fishing, fishing with trawl, handline and longline is prohibited from 15 October to 15 June.
- Bluefin tuna fishing shall be prohibited by large-scale pelagic longline catching vessels over 24 m during the period from 1 June to 31 December.

Chartering and Private Trade Arrangements

- No chartering operation for the bluefin tuna fishery is permitted from 2011.
- Any private trade arrangement shall not be permitted unless there is authorization by the CPCs concerned and the ICCAT Commission.

Joint Fishing Operations

- No joint fishing operation (JFOs) with any other CPC is allowed unless the concerned CPC has less than 5 authorized (maximum 4) purse seiners.
- A JFO for bluefin tuna shall only be authorized with the consent of MARA and of the other CPC authority concerned, if the vessels to be involved are equipped to fish bluefin tuna and has sufficient individual quotas.
- Fishing vessels to conduct any JFO with the vessels of any other CPC shall present the required certificates and letter of consent to MARA at least 15 days before the start of the operation (departure from port) to be transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the specified deadline.
- At the moment of the application for the authorization, the following information shall be provided by the catching vessel(s) participating in the joint fishing operation:
 - o Duration of operation,
 - o Identity of the operators involved,
 - o Individual vessels' quotas,
 - o The allocation key between the vessels for the catches involved,
 - o The information on the fattening or farming farms of destination.
- The masters of the catching vessels involved in a joint fishing operation shall record in their logbook:
 - o Name, ICCAT # and international radio call sign of the catching vessel,
 - o Name, ICCAT # and international radio call sign of the tug/towing vessel,
 - o The date and the time of the catch and of the transfer,
 - o The location of the catch and of the transfer (longitude/latitude),
 - o Amount of catches taken on board,
 - o Amount of catches transferred into cages,
 - o Amount of catches counted against its individual quota,
 - o The name of the tug boat and its ICCAT number

BFT Landing/Transshipment Ports

- BFT fishing vessels shall only transship/land bluefin tuna catches in the ports designated for that purposes.
- The following ports have been designated by MARA for the purpose of BFT landing/transshipment:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Designated Landing/Transshipment Port</i>
ADANA	Karataş Fishing Port
ANTALYA	Antalya Port Gazipaşa Fishing Port
MERSİN	Karaduvar Fishing Port
HATAY	İskenderun Fishing Port
ÇANAKKALE	Kabatepe Fishing Port Gülpınar Fishing Port
İSTANBUL	Kumkapı Fishing Port Tuzla Fishing Port
İZMİR	Karaburun Fishing Port

Vessel Monitoring System Requirements

- Fishing vessels requesting a BFT fishing and transport permit for 2011 shall be equipped with a full-time operational satellite tracking device (or vessel monitoring system, VMS) onboard, as required by MARA.
- During BFT fishing and transport operations, catching and towing vessels shall keep their satellite tracking devices onboard operational. In the event of malfunction of the VMS transponder device onboard, the skipper shall inform MARA immediately and shall send location data to MARA manually by using any means available in every 2 hours, until required troubleshooting is completed.
- Catches/transport of the fishing vessels those are acting in contradiction with or offend against the above mentioned VMS requirements shall be nullified by MARA.
- Following the completion of each BFT catching or towing operation, location data indicated on Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD) and ICCAT Transfer Declaration (ITD) shall be cross-checked by MARA's Fisheries Monitoring Center (operating the VMS). In case the above-mentioned records do not match, the relevant catch/transfer documents shall be refused by MARA.
- The transmission of VMS data by the catching vessels included in the ICCAT bluefin tuna record of catching vessels to ICCAT shall start before the opening of the fishing seasons and shall continue after the closure of the fishing season per annum. They shall also certify their signalization guarantee as required.
- Tug and towing vessels included in the ICCAT bluefin tuna record of other vessels shall certify their signalization guarantee and transmit VMS data to ICCAT throughout the whole period of authorization.

Recording and Reporting

- Following each BFT catch, location of catch, quantity and number of the fish caught shall be notified to MARA by the skipper of the vessel via e-mail or fax, for the purposes of monitoring and surveillance of the individual quota.

- Following the catching operation, skipper/operator of the catching vessel shall transmit electronic copies of the issued BCD, ICCAT Transfer Declaration and the relevant logbook page to be prepared with an appropriate file format to the e-mail address orkinos@kkgm.gov.tr within 24 hours.
- Following the transfer of the live BFT caught to the towing cage of the tug vessel, skipper of the catching vessel shall complete the required BCD and ITD and shall deliver them to the master of the tug vessel. Tug/towing vessels shall not leave the area of transfer without receiving the completed documents mentioned above.
- In cases where the estimation by the regional observers onboard the catching vessel and at the farming facility is at least 10% higher by number and/or average weight than declared by the master of the catching vessel, an investigation shall be initiated by MARA and concluded prior to the time of caging at the farm. Pending the results of this investigation, caging shall not be authorized and the catching section of the BCD shall not be validated and no harvests shall be made.
- If the outcome of the investigation indicates that the number and or average weight of bluefin tuna is in excess of 10% of that declared by the master of the catching vessel, then MARA shall issue a release order for the number and or weight in excess, which would be completed within 48 hours, under the presence of an ICCAT Regional Observer.
- The vessel owner/skipper of the BFT fishing vessels shall communicate by e-mail to MARA (orkinos@kkgm.gov.tr), a weekly catch report, including nil catch returns. This report shall be transmitted to MARA by latest 10:00 am Monday with the catches taken during the preceding week ending Sunday midnight GMT.
- Each fishing vessel possessing a special fishing/towing permit is obliged to duly record and report the required information regarding the quantity of caught, transferred and sold BFT.
- The masters of catching vessels shall keep a bound logbook of their operations, indicating particularly the quantities of bluefin tuna caught and kept on board, whether the catches are weighed or estimated, the date and location of such catches and the type of gear used in accordance with the requirements set out by MARA.
- The logbook shall be filled in every day (midnight) or before port arrival. The logbook must be completed in case of at sea inspections, including all activities that took place that day until the said inspection.
- In the event of a catch, logbook shall be completed accordingly, and shall be transmitted to MARA via e-mail and fax, together with the relevant BCD.
- No BCD or health certificate - except for sportive, recreational and coastal type of fishery - shall be issued for the BFT which is unreported (not reported although caught during the fishing season), overfished (caught although the individual quota of the catching vessels is exhausted) and/or caught during the closed season. Such fish shall immediately be released if caught alive or it shall be seized if dead. Fishing vessels committing any of the above-mentioned offences shall not get a special fishing or towing permit for their future operations.

Towing Operations

- Before any live BFT towing operation, the master of the catching or tug / towing vessel or its representatives shall notify MARA the following information:
 - o Commencing time of the live BFT towing operation,
 - o Location of transfer, information on the position (latitude/longitude) where the transfer shall take place,
 - o Port, farm or cage of destination (route) of the bluefin tuna,
 - o Estimated time of arrival,
 - o Name of the provider catching vessel or farm or trap and ICCAT number record,
 - o Name of the tug/towing vessel, number of cages towed and ICCAT number record where appropriate,
 - o Identifiable cage numbers and estimate of quantity of bluefin tuna to be transferred inside the cages.

- The master of the towing vessel shall ensure that the transfer activities shall be monitored and recorded by video camera in the water and he shall be responsible from keeping such video footage onboard. At the beginning and/or end of each video, the ICCAT transfer declaration number must be displayed. The time and the date of the video shall be continuously displayed throughout each video record.
- One video record shall be produced and transmitted each to the regional observer and to the CPC observer aboard the towing vessel, the latter of which shall accompany the transfer declaration and the associated catches to which it relates. One copy of the video footage shall also be presented to MARA and shown to fisheries inspectors when requested.

Caging Operations

- The farming operator shall monitor and record the transfer activities from cages to the farm by video camera in the water and he shall be responsible from keeping such video footage at the farming facility.
- One video record shall be produced for each caging operation. At the beginning or end of each video, the ICCAT transfer declaration number must be displayed. The time and the date of the video shall be continuously displayed throughout each video record. At the beginning and/or end of each video, the ICCAT transfer declaration number must be displayed. The time and the date of the video shall be continuously displayed throughout each video record. One copy of the video footage shall also be presented to MARA when requested.
- Putting into farm cages of the BFT, which has not been accompanied by properly validated, compliant and completed certificates and information as required by ICCAT rules, shall be prohibited.
- In case of the BFT inside the farm cages are found to be misreported and/or caught by unauthorized fishing vessels having no/insufficient IQ assigned, such fish shall be seized and released.
- In case of a BFT farming facility is found to be noncompliant, putting into cage of live BFT as well as harvesting and exporting of the BFT inside the cages of such facility shall not be allowed.

Transfer Operations

Before any transfer operation of the live BFT to the towing/farm cages, whether caught under Turkey's domestic quota or imported (received) from other CPCs, it is mandatory to receive a prior transfer authorization from MARA (in the case of domestic quota) and from the flag CPC (in the case of another CPCs quota).

- The master of the catching vessel shall apply to MARA, before any transfer operation of live BFT to towing cages of a tug/towing vessel, in order to get a prior transfer authorization with the following information;
 - o Name of the catching vessel and ICCAT number record,
 - o Estimated time of transfer,
 - o Estimate of quantity of bluefin tuna to be transferred,
 - o Information on the position (latitude/longitude) where the transfer will take place and identifiable cage numbers,
 - o Name of the towing vessel, number of cages towed and ICCAT number record where appropriate,
 - o Farm or cage of destination of the bluefin tuna.
- The transfer of the live BFT caught within the framework of domestic quota shall be authorized or not authorized by MARA within 48 hours following the submission of the prior transfer notification and the captain of the catching vessel or the owner of the farm shall be informed by phone or e-mail regarding the status of authorization.
- In case that the transfer is not authorized the captain of the catching vessel, the owner of the farm or trap as appropriate has to release the fish into the sea.
- The owner of the farm, shall request a prior transfer authorization from MARA before each of the live BFT transfers including from a fishing vessel to a farm, vice versa or from one farm to another farm.

- Following the receipt of the required transfer authorization from MARA or flag CPC, ICCAT Transfer Declaration, without which all transfers are deemed illegal and invalid, shall be completed as required.
- The captain of the catching vessel or the owner of the farm shall initiate the intended transfer operation by recording the transfer authorization code into the ICCAT Transfer Declaration.
- The prior transfer authorization for the transfer of live BFT from the catching vessel to the towing vessel shall not be construed as an authorization for caging at farm as well.
- All live BFT which are subject to any unauthorized transfer operations shall be released under the supervision of an ICCAT Regional Observer.
- Following the delivery of live BFT to farm, the catching vessel which has carried out the transfer operation shall present the original ITD, relevant sections of which have been completed by towing vessel and farm operator, to the provincial directorate of MARA and shall keep a copy.
- BCD and ITD shall accompany during the transfer of live BFT to a destined farm or port.
- After the BFT harvest at farm, ITD shall be issued for transport/transshipment of the fish to processing vessels.
- Caging or completion of the transfer to farm site of the live BFT caught during the fishing season shall be made before the 31st of July unless valid reasons including force majeure are provided.
- Information gained from the measurements of length and weight of the fish died during any transfer operations shall be provided to the provincial directorate of MARA following the end of caging at farm.

Transshipment

- Transshipment at sea operations of bluefin tuna, including incidental and by-catches, in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea shall be prohibited.
- Fishing vessels shall only tranship bluefin tuna catches in the ports designated by MARA for such purpose.
- The master of the transshipping fishing vessel shall complete and submit the ICCAT transshipment declaration to MARA within 24 hours.
- Prior to entry into any port, masters of the receiving/transshipping fishing vessels shall provide MARA the following information at least 48 h and the relevant provincial directorates at least 4 h before the estimated time of arrival;
 - o Estimated time of arrival to the port of the transshipment,
 - o The names of the transshipping fishing vessel and receiving fishing vessel,
 - o The tonnage (weight) and the number of the bluefin tuna to be transshipped,
 - o Information on the geographic area where the catch was taken,
 - o The numbers in the ICCAT record of catching vessels and other vessels.
- The masters of the receiving/transshipping fishing vessels shall be responsible from the information related to the transshipment. This information shall be notified to MARA within 48 h following the transshipment operation.
- Weight of the transhipped BFT shall be determined by weighing.

Cross check

- The relevant information recorded in the logbooks of the fishing vessels, in the transfer/transshipment documents and in the catch documents shall be verified by MARA by using available inspection reports, observer reports, VMS data.

- MARA shall carry out cross checks on all landings, all transshipment or caging between the quantities by species recorded in the fishing vessel logbook or quantities by species recorded in the transshipment declaration and the quantities recorded in the landing declaration or caging declaration, and any other relevant document, such as invoice and/or sales notes.

Enforcement

- Any noncompliance to the regulations regarding BFT fishing and transfer shall lead to nullification of the special fishing permit or the special tug and towing permit issued by MARA.
- Noncompliant fishing vessels shall not get any of the above mentioned special permits for future operations.

Market Measures

Foreign and domestic trade, transport, landing, imports, exports, placing in cages for farming, re-exports and transshipments of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna and its products (with the exception of fish parts other than the meat *i.e.*, heads, eyes, roes, guts and tails) as well as their keeping onboard, at storage or inside the towing cages attached to a catching/towing vessel which are not accompanied by accurate, complete, and validated documentation shall be prohibited.

Observer Requirements

- Presence of “ICCAT Regional Observers” shall be required during the whole BFT catching, transferring and caging operations at sea and at farm sites in 2011. Activities of towing and tug vessels shall be observed through “National Observers” to be deployed on onboard.
- During the fishing season, all authorized and quota assigned purse seine vessels over 24 m LoA are obliged to employ ICCAT Regional Observers with 100% coverage. The master/operator shall provide all required assistance and ease to facilitate the tasks of the observer onboard. Purse seine vessels without an ICCAT regional observer shall not be authorized to fish or to operate in the bluefin tuna fishery.
- ICCAT Regional Observers shall also be present during all transfer of bluefin tuna to the cages and all harvest of fish from the cage to monitor and report about the said activities as required.
- During the authorized period of a JFO, all purse seine vessels irrespective of their length shall employ ICCAT Regional Observers with 100% coverage.
- The following national observer coverage shall be ensured on vessels to be active in 2011 bluefin tuna fishery;
 - o 100% of its active purse seine vessels equal or less than 24 m in 2011,
 - o 100% of towing vessels.
- The master/operator shall provide all required assistance and ease to facilitate the tasks of the national observer onboard.
- All transfers from/to the farm cages, as well as all harvests from the farm cages shall be made under the presence of ICCAT Regional Observers. The farm operator shall provide all required assistance to facilitate the tasks of the observers.
- The ICCAT Regional Observer shall sign with clearly written name and ICCAT number the ICCAT transfer declaration. He shall verify that the ICCAT transfer declaration is properly filled and transmitted to the master of the tug vessel. The ICCAT Transfer Declaration shall be countersigned by the ICCAT Regional Observer to verify the information within.
- Consequently, 100% observer coverage shall be applied for monitoring BFT fishing, transfer, caging and harvesting operations.
- Live BFT transport/transfer operations shall be recorded by underwater video cameras.

- Master/operator of the catching/towing vessel shall facilitate the access of the ICCAT Regional Observer to the all information/documents which may be required. He shall also make available copies of the video recordings, that such copy be a digital copy version in hard storage material (DVD, memory USB, hard drive, etc) and include the date and time of recording, and shall indicate the specifications of the recording equipment (type, brand and model), recording settings (type of video version, compression, software) and video watching facilities provided to the observer (TV, computer, camcorder screen, etc).

Mesh Size and Fishing Gear

- Mesh square size for the cod end of the BFT purse seine net shall not be smaller than 44 millimeters.

Use of aircraft

- Utilization of airplanes or helicopters for searching for bluefin tuna is prohibited.

Minimum size

- Catching, retaining on board, transshipping, transferring, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg is prohibited.
- For the catching vessels fishing actively for bluefin tuna, an incidental catch of maximum 5% of bluefin tuna weighing between 10 and 30 kg shall be authorized and such incidental catches shall be deducted from the 2011 BFT catch quota of Turkey. The above-mentioned percentage will be calculated on the total incidental catches of the fish retained on board the vessel, as their equivalent in percentage in weight.
- Vessels not targeting bluefin tuna are not authorized to retain on board bluefin tuna exceeding more than 5% of the total catch on board by weight or/and number of pieces. Such by-catches shall also be deducted from the 2011 BFT catch quota of Turkey.

Sampling requirement

In addition to the obligation for video footages, a certain percentage of fish shall be sampled, by killing an appropriate quantity of the fish, to improve the counting and weight estimation of the caged fish, to meet the requirement of Paragraph 87 of ICCAT Rec.10-04.

At the time of transferring of fish from towing cage to the farm cage, the fish to be chosen by random sampling shall be disposed of. The dead fish shall be sized and weighted; the obtained calculations shall be used to determine the estimated amount of fish in cage by considering proportions.

During the process, scientific support shall be obtained to minimize any errors in weight estimation.

In the meantime, farming operators shall be encouraged for developing projects towards scientific and technologic methods to improve accuracy of weight estimation and quantity without killing any fish.

Furthermore, it will be convenient to task SCRS for developing of a standardized method and technique which may also be commonly adopted by ICCAT.

Conclusion

- Whether specified in the above-given plan or not, all provisions stipulated by the effective ICCAT Recommendations shall entirely be transposed and applied.
- Owners/operators of the fishing vessels, managers/operators of farming facilities and exporters shall be responsible from the proper implementation of all provisions mentioned above, as well as of other applicable rules and recommendations imposed by ICCAT.

Fisheries Inspection Plan

Part I

The Strengthened MCS Framework

1. Institutional Framework for MCS

Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) is the main authority for the management of fisheries; however, MARA and Turkish Coast Guard Command (CGC) share the responsibility for the overall coordination of fisheries control activities at sea, including planning, implementation and coordination of MCS.

MARA plans to create a “central unit in charge of all fisheries matters” under a draft bill on the organization and duties of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, which will substitute MARA. The draft bill referred above is expected to further strengthen administrative and human resources required for a more effective MCS.

2. Legal Framework for MCS

Fisheries Law, Fishery Regulations, Ministerial Notifications and Ministerial Communiqués constitute the current legal frame in chorus.

The above-mentioned regulations set the following key MCS provisions:

- Authorization and licensing procedure for fishing vessels,
- Technical and seasonal measures, as well as fishing gear regulations,
- Authorizing fishing activities abroad, monitoring and reporting,
- Establishing and operating a VMS system,
- Making provision for the designation of ports and landing points,
- Making provision for the designation of places of first sale,
- Making provision for the registration of first buyers,
- Establishing inspection procedures,
- Making provisions on enforcement measures,
- Implement provisions of international agreements to which Turkey is a party.

3. Specific Fisheries Control Measures in Effect

Fishing licence and fishing authorization

Turkey has got a licensing system in place, and specific authorizations are required for particular activities, such as fishing in waters beyond the jurisdiction of the State. TAC and quota regime is applicable for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT), baby clam, eel and partly for the anchovy in the Black Sea basin. Specific authorizations (namely Special Fishing Permit and Special Tug/Towing Permit) which relates to BFT fisheries do exist.

Fisheries Information System (FIS)

Turkey has implemented a Fisheries Information System (namely SUBIS) since 2008 which is currently applicable to all types of fishery, including BFT fishery, in Turkey. FIS has following multi-purpose generalised functions;

- Record of fishing vessels,
- Record of commercial fishermen,
- Special fishing permits for fishing vessels,
- Monitoring of BFT catch quota,
- Monitoring of baby clam quota,
- Monitoring of anchovy fishing,

- Cross-checking of “Catch Document” is done via FIS, in comply with European Union (EU)’s IUU Regulation (No.1005/2008),
- User name and password for fishermen and exporters to have access to FIS,
- Technical works on development of software for additional sub-systems to FIS continues,
- All fishermen are planned to be allowed to see and monitor logbook data they submitted,
- Records of fishing vessels are linked with those kept by Turkish Under secretariat for Maritime Affairs.

VMS, AIS and FMCs

Turkey has implemented a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) since 2006 which is currently applicable to the vessels targeting BFT under the auspices of ICCAT. BFT fishing vessels are legally under an obligation to have a satellite based VMS device. In 2010, 61 catching and towing vessels were monitored by VMS. Regular data submissions to the ICCAT Secretariat were made through a central Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) located at MARA premises in Ankara/Turkey. MARA plans to expand the application of VMS to the vessels over 12 m, until 2015. An integrated system composed of satellite-based VMS, Automatic Identification System (AIS) and electronic logbook is also envisaged by MARA.

All fishing vessels over 15 m in size are required to have an AIS device as from 1st of January 2010. 1263 vessels are monitored by AIS. Monitoring of vessels over 15 m via AIS contributes to a more efficient controlling of fishing activities. Results of such controls is planned to be recorded in FIS database. Control database will be used commonly with other governmental institutions charged for control. The database shall involve forming of a “Black List” for vessels involved with IUU fishing.

Logbook application is obligatory for the fishing vessels \geq 12 meters overall length (LOA) and this requirement will gradually be expanded into those vessels over 10 m. in size. Shifting to electronic logbook from paper logbook is still under consideration.

Fisheries Port Offices (FPOs)

In 2010, constructing and furnishing of 4 new FPO’s were completed at the most important/ concentrated fishing ports in terms of landing activities, in order to carry out the following duties;

- Fishing and landing controls,
- Control of fishing gears,
- Logbook data entry to FIS,
- Issuing of Transport Certificate,
- Receiving, assessment and forwarding the demands of fisherman.

Currently, 40 FPOs serving as landing check/control points have become operational and three more FPOs are planned to be constructed by the end of 2011.

It is worth to note that almost no landing of BFT has been recorded until now, since all BFT are generally directed to fattening farms alive due to the possibility to fatten and sell/export the product with a higher economic value than the local consumption. However, in October 2010, only one individual weighing 121 KG., which was caught as by-catch, was landed and reported to ICCAT.

Logbook regime

Turkey has developed a new logbook system since 2008 and still is in the process of implementing it. Turkey’s system has been put in place for vessels \geq 12 meters LOA. Electronic logbook system is envisaged to be implemented in near future. As a regulatory framework, an implementing regulation shall be developed for the recording and submission of logbook data, including the electronic part of the system, and defining the responsibilities and liabilities of the operators when submitting data.

Recording of catch and effort data

The real time monitoring of catches and regular transmission of such data to MARA is applicable specifically for fisheries subject to TAC and quota controls, i.e. BFT fishery. MARA is currently developing the capacity to record and publish such information on real-time basis for all type of fisheries. The development of an electronic logbook submission and recording regime is planned. FIS shall be updated to record the required effort data to be collected through paper/electronic logbooks.

Fishing gear regulation

The fishery law and regulations currently in force in Turkey sets detailed regulations on fishing gear, i.e., no fishing gear, except for the cage net, shall be present onboard of any BFT tug and towing vessel.

Transshipment at sea

No transshipment at sea shall be allowed for the BFT fishery in order to prevent any potential illegal catches to be laundered into a legal fishery, and for imports and exports to occur illegally. The List of FPOs designated for the purpose of BFT landing, where transshipments may also be carried out under the supervision of fisheries inspectors, are given as follows;

Province	Designated Landing/Transshipment Port
ADANA	Karataş Fishing Port
ANTALYA	Antalya Port Gazipaşa Fishing Port
MERSİN	Karaduvar Fishing Port
HATAY	İskenderun Fishing Port
ÇANAKKALE	Kabatepe Fishing Port Gülpınar Fishing Port
İSTANBUL	Kumkapı Fishing Port Tuzla Fishing Port
İZMİR	Karaburun Fishing Port

Marking of fishing gear

In Turkey, rules for the marking of transfer cages under ICCAT rules are currently in place for the BFT fisheries. Introduction of new rules for the marking of fishing gear is under consideration to be set forth as a condition to fishing licences and/or authorizations.

Marking and documentation of fishing vessels

The international radio call sign (IRCS) is applicable for most of the fishing vessels. Fishing licence number should be displayed on the vessel in a visible manner. Fishing vessels also display their registration numbers on the hull according to maritime and shipping laws.

The fishing licence and/or authorization, logbooks and relevant catch/transfer certificates are essential parts of the documents to be kept onboard the vessel for BFT fishery managed by MARA in conformity with ICCAT rules. As for the regulatory frame, Turkish base Fisheries Law states that “*licences have to be shown to the proper authorities upon request*”, and article 36 provides for a fine levied against “*those who don’t show their licences to the relevant authorities upon request*”.

Fishing fleet register

Turkey has put in place an electronic fishing fleet register under FIS, which is in line with most of the fleet register provisions provided under the EU regulation.

FIS is also connected into other governmental databases, such as the one of the Ministry of the Interior on identity and social security number data. Technically, the integration of FIS with other government databases is already happening, and is technically feasible.

Turkey's institutional link between being licensing and registering fishing vessels is strong, the explicit granting of a licence being a precondition to gain registration as a fishing vessel.

Authorization to operate abroad

Turkey currently establishes a specific authorization for vessels targeting BFT, Mediterranean swordfish and other tunas under ICCAT. Hence, the practice of authorizing overseas fishing operations is already in place. As for regulatory frame, Article 18 of the Fishery Regulations establishes that MARA shall authorize such activities, and impose the conditions it deems appropriate.

The following requirements shall be met during any fishing operations abroad;

- Copies of third country fishing licences (if applicable), must be provided to MARA,
- VMS must be carried on board and be operational at all times,
- Catch and effort data must be supplied to MARA via a logbook,
- Masters of fishing vessels must supply to MARA all information on vessel, landings and inspections by third country authorities (if applicable), and outcomes thereof.

Monitoring of fishing capacity and engine power

Turkey has limited the total number of fishing vessels in the entire fleet. If a fishing vessels possessing fishing licence has become inactive - by conducting no fishing activity for a specific period of time- due to any technical/legal reasons, then its fishing licence shall be nullified. New arrangements to limit the fishing capacity in terms of engine power shall be introduced in the near future.

Designated ports

MARA designated FPOs designated for the purpose of BFT landing, where transhipments may also be carried out under the supervision of fisheries inspectors. MARA also envisaged that all national industrial fishing vessel transactions (vessels above 15m) shall be limited to designated ports only. As for foreign flagged vessels, no fishing activities for such vessels are permitted within Turkish territorial waters and EEZ.

A foreign flagged fishing vessel, who will harvest/receive any fish/fishery product at high seas, shall only land its catch/ consignment to the Turkish harbours designated to effect customs clearance and formalities required.

Further rules on designated ports and regimes shall be developed on the basis of international instruments such as Agreement on Port State Measures (APSM).

Prior notice (or notification) and authorization to enter ports

In Turkey, except for BFT fishery, no such rules exist at the time being. Nevertheless, regulatory foundations to launch a notice and authorization procedure for fishing vessels to enter ports exist. Turkish flagged vessels intending to land catch in foreign ports should be equipped with an operational VMS and should receive an authorization from MARA for that purpose. Such activity by Turkish fishermen has not occurred until now.

Inspection in port

Turkey has become a signatory to APSM which aims to strengthen port state control arrangements. The treaty foresees a prior notice, permission of port entry, port inspection and denial of entry/landing catch scheme for foreign-flagged fishing vessels seeking port entry. The treaty will enter into force following its ratification by 25 States.

Fisheries inspectors manning FPOs shall carry out their inspection duties according to planned and monitored annual/periodic fisheries inspection or control programs.

Monitoring and forensic MCS

Over the last 5 years, General Directorate of Protection and Control (GDPC) under MARA has started to implement a range of monitoring tools that encompass logbooks for vessels over 12m in length, notes of first sale, transport documents, and certificates of origin. Operations and landings of vessels < 12m are supposed to be monitored on the basis of sampling.

Under the framework of ICCAT membership obligations and the EU's IUU regulation, Turkey has started to issue Catch Certificates (and related documents) as of the beginning of 2010. All of these documents, when merged in FIS, shall allow authorities to trace fish from vessel to final outlet – whether this be the local or the export market.

The process of data logging from the different documents into the system is ongoing. The traceability and monitoring capacity of GDPC towards the end of 2010 has increased.

Cross-checks have been effected on certain data populations within FIS. Automated routines within the system for detecting major inconsistencies between related data sets do exist.

Forensic elements are not currently part of Turkey's regular MCS work, however, the potential to use such tools in the future does exist. Trabzon Central Fisheries Research Institute has involved in advanced research on fish genetics and capable of extracting mitochondrial DNA from tissue samples.

Landing declarations

Provisions for a system of landing declarations are already foreseen under the revised draft of the base Fisheries Law. The system does not apply to vessels never spending more than 24 hours at sea. While virtually all vessels <10 meters, and many ≥ 10 meter vessels limit their trips to well below 24 hours, some of the larger vessels do spend more than 24 hours at sea. The enactment of the relevant rules within the revised base Fisheries Law and/or revised Fishery Regulation shall be ensured. It is worth to note that landings from BFT fishery to FPOs are very limited since all BFT are generally directed to fattening farms alive due to the possibility to fatten and sell/export the product with a higher economic value than the local consumption.

Market measures

As for market measures, rules on documentation (sales notes, transportation notes, documents of origin, etc.), traceability requirements, registration of buyers and information to be provided to consumers have already been developed, and are being actively implemented in Turkey.

The Catch Certificate (EU-IUU Regulation & ICCAT)

As an exporting nation of fisheries products to the Japanese and EU market, Turkey has already put in place its certification scheme, establishing the legality of catches landed by its vessels.

As an exporter, Turkey does comply with the rules and catch certificates are now established on the day product is ready to be shipped from BFT farming facilities or processing plants. Turkey has established the relevant links between logbook sheets, sales notes and catch certificates within FIS – which will ultimately guarantee the traceability of products throughout the system, and create the relevant and traceable links to certificates. Currently the traceability is given through a more or less complete paper-trail.

Area of origin and minimum species sizes

As part of the traceability rules, the geographical area of origin of fisheries products must be known from the onset of products being landed and offered for first sale, and that this piece of information must remain known throughout the chain of custody until it reaches the retailer selling fish products to the final consumer. In addition

to this, in fisheries where minimum size rules for species exist, the operators purchasing, selling or transporting fish must be in a position to prove the geographic area of origin of the fish. This system has been put in place in Turkey several years ago, and is already functional.

Landings of undersized specimens, except for any legal derogation, shall be prohibited through inspections to be imposed by legislation. Undersized specimens of fish shall not be allowed to be offered for sale in the market place and at retailers.

Sales notes and transport documents

Current domestic legislation provides for the establishment of sales notes when registered buyers, auctions or producer organizations buy fish from vessels. These sales notes are to be submitted to the competent authorities within 48 hours of their establishment. The submission may be done in electronic format.

Transport documents must be established when products are to be transported from the place of landing to a place other than the place of landing, and where the sale of product will occur at a later stage. The transport document contains detailed information about the place of landing, the name of the vessel, and the catch transported. It shall be submitted to the competent authorities within 48 hours, and may also be submitted electronically.

The system of sales notes and transport documents has been put in place in Turkey in recent years. As for the logbook regime, the electronic input of all of these documents into FIS, the central database, has been completed. FIS is planned to be upgraded in such a way as to allow registered buyers auctions and transporters to directly and electronically input sales note and transport document information into the system.

Traceability

All data to be obtained from the documents including logbooks, landing declarations, certificates of geographic origin, sales and transport notes, and recording all of these data electronically and in related fashion within the FIS database, shall form the basis of an effective traceability system for the national fisheries sector.

Information to consumers

While the traceability system in Turkey generally allows for the tracing of all of this information, and will continue to improve over time, it is currently not a general requirement in Turkey to display all of this information at retailer level.

It has been planned, under the framework of a draft implementing regulation, that consumers shall be provided information on: a) whether fish was wild caught or farmed; b) if caught, whether it originates from marine or inland fisheries; c) in which FAO statistical area it was caught; d) and what species it is.

MCS measures of ICCAT

Turkey has lodged a formal objection to the quota allocation scheme from the year 2011 given in Paragraph 8 of “Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean [Rec. 10-04]”, in accordance with Article VIII 3(a) of the Convention.

This formal objection has been entered due to negligence by of historical BFT catch figures of Turkey - a criterion set by “ICCAT Resolution on Allocation Criteria for Fishing Possibilities”- by Panel 2 during the process of allocation of quotas among the CPCs.

Nevertheless, the fact that the delayed entry into force of the ICCAT Recommendation 10-04 shall not retain Turkey to fully adopt/execute the implementing provisions of the said recommendation, except for Paragraph 8, as from the beginning of the year 2011.

The following MCS measures, including the ones that are not indicated in the list but imposed by ICCAT, shall be implemented by Turkey;

- Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (BCD) Scheme (ICCAT Rec. 09-11): Turkey has implemented all provisions of ICCAT's BCD Scheme until now. The newly adopted requirements of the BCD Scheme shall be implemented accordingly.
- Record of vessels (various recommendations): List of required fishing vessels shall be notified to ICCAT within the specified deadline, as it has been made until now.
- Record of ports (ICCAT Rec. 10-04): The lists of ports designated by Turkey for the transshipment and landing of BFT shall be notified to ICCAT within the specified deadline, as it has been made until now.
- IUU vessel list (ICCAT Rec. 10-04 and 09-10): Any susceptible information requested by ICCAT which would lead to the identification of IUU vessels shall be submitted to the Secretariat at any time available.
- Joint Scheme of International Inspection (ICCAT Rec. 10-04): Turkey has actively participated to the inspection scheme in 2010 fishing season by various inspection means of CGC. The names of the inspectors to be appointed for 2011 season shall be notified to the ICCAT Secretariat within the specified deadline.
- Regional Observer Programme for Bluefin Tuna (ICCAT Rec. 10-04): Turkey has fully implemented 2009's and 2010's Regional Observer Programmes (ROP-BFT) to ensure 100% coverage to the following: a) of purse seine vessels over 24 m during all the annual fishing season; b) of all purse seiners involved in joint fishing operations, irrespective of the length of the vessels; and c) during all transfer of bluefin tuna to the cages and all harvest of fish from the cage. All requirements of ROP-BFT for the year 2011 shall be met and implemented by Turkey.
- VMS (ICCAT Rec. 07-08 and 03-14): Until now, Turkey has installed VMS on all BFT fishing vessels (including catch/towing vessels), and has communicated position data from its FMC to the ICCAT Secretariat electronically. Turkey shall continue to implement the required VMS provisions and procedures for the year 2011.

MARA has already established a service responsible for the liaison on RFMO matters (management and implementation measures – including MCS). The same service shall also be responsible to ensure that follow-up actions derived from RFMO recommendations be included in annual work plans and implementing regulations of MARA.

A monitoring system for the implementation of RFMO recommendations has been put in place to assess national performance internally at regular intervals. Required corrective measures shall be taken whenever they avail themselves as necessary.

Enforcement measures

The following mechanisms are provided for under Fisheries Law, Fishery Regulations, Ministerial Notifications and Ministerial Communiqués and authorized officers are endowed with the necessary powers to implement these.

- a) The immediate cessation of fishing activities;
- b) The rerouting to port of the fishing vessel;
- c) The rerouting of the transport vehicle to another location for inspection;
- d) The ordering of a bond;
- e) The seizure of fishing gear, catches or fisheries products;

- f) The temporary immobilisation of the fishing vessel or transport vehicle concerned;
- g) The suspension of the authorisation to fish;
- h) The release of live fish from nets or cages;
- i) The confiscation of prohibited fishing gear, catches or fishery products;
- j) The suspension or withdrawal of authorisation to fish;
- k) The administrative fines and penalties.

Noncompliance to the provisions of ICCAT Recommendation 10-04 related to, *inter alia*, closed seasons, minimum size and recording requirements of a given fishing vessel shall lead to taking of the following enforcement measures by MARA, depending on the gravity of the offence and in accordance with the pertinent provisions of national law;

- Fines,
- Seizure of illegal fishing gear and catches,
- Sequestration of the vessel,
- Suspension or withdrawal of authorization to fish,
- Reduction or withdrawal of the fishing quota, if applicable.

Noncompliance to the provisions of ICCAT Recommendation 06-07 and 10-04 related to, *inter alia*, caging operations and observers of a given a farm shall lead to taking of the following enforcement measures by MARA, depending on the gravity of the offence and in accordance with the pertinent provisions of national law;

- Fines,
- Suspension or withdrawal of the record of FFBS,
- Prohibition to put into cages or market quantities of bluefin tuna.

4. MCS Improvement Measures by MARA

The measures taken/envisaged by MARA to further improve the MCS framework are as follows;

- A separate unit under MARA and General Directorate of Protection and Control (GDPC), has been established (namely Collection of Data & Statistics Section) which is entrusted with the overall (and unique) responsibility to lead, plan, coordinate and monitor fisheries control activities at the national level.
- Further improvement of the current Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between KKGM and the CGC, which defines how communications and data regarding MCS will flow between both agencies. The MoU shall also establish operational cooperation agreements, such as overall planning, exchange of data, and the placing of fisheries inspectors aboard CGC patrol units.
- Further improvement of the central FMC located at GDPC. Smaller FMCs shall be established in FPOs over time.
- Making arrangements for additional manning of FMCs and FPOs with dedicated and properly trained fisheries personnel and guarantee their operation on a basis that enables the effective monitoring of fishing operations in port.
- Establishing an inspector training course on the basis of the curriculum developed by ICCAT, and training all fisheries inspectors accordingly.
- Automated and permanent control routines which cross-check data logged within the FIS database shall be developed with the objective to detect fraud in terms of misreporting, under-reporting or non-reporting of catches and landings, or wrong sources of fish for processing and export.

- A data collection system has been developed for inspection and sanction data. Every single inspection, irrespective of outcome, shall give rise to a log entry, defining date, place, entity inspected, and the outcome. All such data mentioned above shall be pooled within FIS.
- Development of annual working routines for the full and detailed analysis of inspection and compliance data.
- Publishing of the results of surveillance and inspections activities on MARA’s website.
- An overall annual control action planning mechanism that draws from the results and lessons from the previous year(s) to establish risks and relevant benchmarks for the following year’s control action programme shall be developed.

5. Enforcement and Penalties Imposed by MARA & CGC

Turkish Coast Guard (CGC) is the main entity effectively conducting air and sea surveillance missions targeting fishing operations. MARA also plans to deploy a new high-speed inspection boat capable of navigating at high-seas to further contribute to the at-sea inspection activities as from 2012. The air and sea patrol missions executed by the CGC are typically multi-purpose in nature. CGC’s air patrols are scarcer, sea patrols are more frequent.

<i>CGC & GDPC data</i>	<i>No. of active vessels</i>	<i>Serious infringements</i>	<i>Detection Rate in % (infringements / fleet)</i>
CGC (2006)	18,396	1,327	7.2
GDPC (2006)		786	4.3
Turkey (2006)		2,113	11.5
CGC (2009)	17,424	2,271	13.0
GDPC (2009)		2,790	16.0
Turkey (2009)		5,061	29.0

Sources: The Draft National Plan of Action to align the Turkish MCS framework with the Acquis of the EU’s Common Fisheries Policy, and related international instruments, prepared under Project Ref. No. EuropeAid/TR0702.02-02/001

In 2010, 72,078 inspections were conducted by MARA and CGC. 156 metric tons of fishery products and 6,116 fishing gears were seized. The total number of infringement, irrespective of type, has been 5,989. Total volume of fines applied as sanctions amounted to €2,954,000.

Figure 1 shows summarized data for the period 2005 to 2010 for sanctions administered by the CGC in the four sea basins that Turkey is bordering. Virtually all sanctions administered by the CGC are for infringements detected at sea.

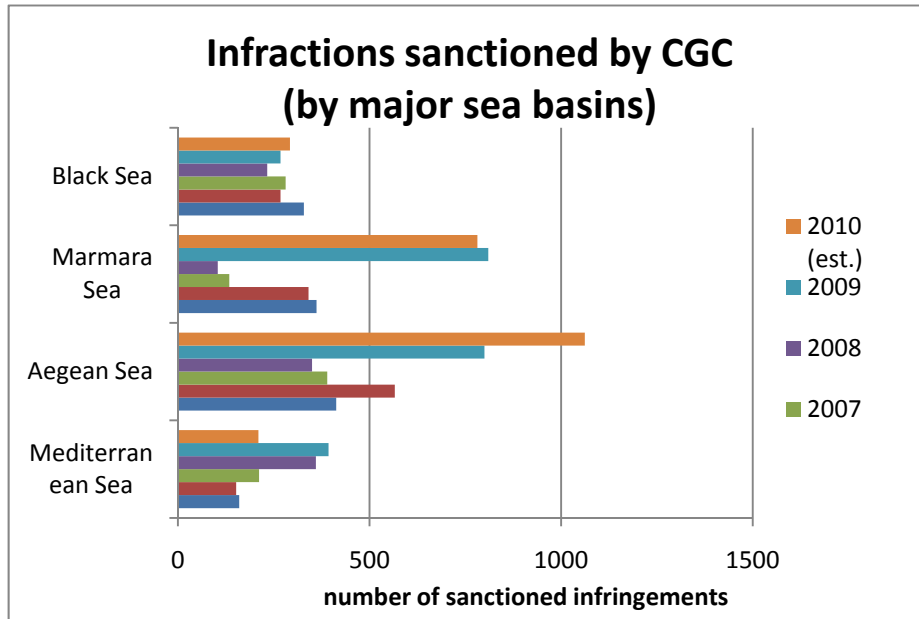


Figure 1. Summary of infractions detected and sanctioned during at-sea operations by CGC between 2005 and 2010 (*Source: Draft National Plan of Action to align the Turkish MCS framework with the *Acquis* of the EU’s Common Fisheries Policy*).

Part II

The Planned Inspection Scheme

1. Inspections under ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection

ICCAT Inspections in 2009

In 2009, twelve (12) Turkish flagged BFT fishing vessels were inspected by EC’s inspection boats from CFCA, and several findings of infringements were reported to MARA and ICCAT. To this end, MARA conducted a comprehensive investigation and responded officially to ICCAT and EU Authorities about the results of investigation.

ICCAT Inspections in 2010

In 2010, Turkish CGC did participate to the ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection with 44 vessels and 138 inspector staff and carried out more than 30 inspections and sightings over the Turkish fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean basin. EU’s inspection boats from CFCA did also conduct a number of inspections over Turkish flagged BFT catching vessels and reported five (5) infringements that were submitted to MARA and ICCAT. Accordingly, MARA conducted a comprehensive investigation and responded officially to ICCAT and EU Authorities about the results of investigation. When compared to results of the previous year, number of reported infringements has significantly decreased due to strengthened MCS measures through active participation of CGC boats to the scheme.

ICCAT Inspections in 2011

Turkish CGC plans to contribute to the ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection of 2011 with 45 Coast Guard Boats and 141 inspector staff. Details of the at-sea inspection plan are given in the following sections. Since the potential patrolling coverage of the CGC inspection boats is relatively limited, participation of high seas inspection vessels from Turkish Naval Forces Command (NFC) to the inspection scheme is deemed necessary in order to reach the possibility of conducting high-sea inspections at all regions of the Mediterranean.

To this end, Naval Forces Command has assigned a total of 97 inspector staff and 23 vessels to the ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection.

2. At-Sea Inspection Plan for 2011

Planning of Inspection Activities

Turkish Coast Guard Command has conducted a risk analysis study on the basis of the locations where the fishing vessels have been detected during the inspection and controls which had been performed in 2010 within the scope of ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection

Within the context of the aforementioned risk analysis; it is planned to carry out inspections in year 2011 within the locations where fishing and towing vessels had been detected by the Turkish Coast Guard Command in year 2010 and still has a potential of BFT fishing and transportation activity.

For the first time in the year 2011, the inspections shall be carried out by NFC in cooperation with CGC as well. A risk analysis shall be conducted by NFC for the subsequent years in accordance with the experiments of 2011 inspections.

The records of the VMS are regularly monitored at the Coast Guard Main Operation Center in Ankara Headquarters and at regional operation centers. CGC takes into account the probable position data of the fishing vessels which is obtained from the VMS during the ICCAT inspections. The monitoring systems of Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs, NFC, CGC as well as the MARA shall be utilized.

Inspection Time and Area by Regions

The inspections shall be conducted in territorial waters of Turkey and high seas of Mediterranean and high seas of Aegean Sea.

The ICCAT Flagged Turkish Coast Guard Assets are also performing coast guard duties including fishery control, search and rescue, patrolling etc. on 24 hour basis. For this reason, the ICCAT inspections shall be carried out during the whole period of Bluefin Tuna Fishing Season between the dates May 16th and June 14th 2011 (30 days) by CGC assets while performing coast guard missions. The means of inspection shall be deployed mainly in the BFT fishing grounds which are determined according to 2010 risk assessment data.

As for NFC, the inspections is being planned to be conducted during the whole period of fishing season (May 16th and June 14th 2011) with the NFC Flagged Frigates and Corvettes. However, in accordance with the planned missions, the inspections may be conducted in the other areas within the international waters by NFC, as far as possible.

Furthermore; the aerial inspections within the area are being planned to be performed by Maritime Patrol Air crafts by NFC on 12 hours basis during the whole BFT fishing period.

Human resources

It is being planned to perform inspections with 141 personnel in 45 Coast Guard Boats within the year 2011 by Coast Guard. By NFC, it has been planned to perform inspections with currently 67 personnel authorized by ICCAT and 30 additional personnel required to be authorized. In this respect the inspections shall be conducted by NFC with totally 97 personnel and 23 vessels. Where needed or required, additional vessels and/or inspector staff shall be authorized.

Permanently 5 personnel are working in shifts on 24 hour basis at Coast Guard Main Operational Center in Ankara.

In addition to Main Operation Center in Ankara Headquarters, 3-4 personnel will be working in shifts at each operation centers of Turkish Coast Guard Regional Commands which are located in İzmir and Mersin and

operation centers of Turkish Coast Guard Group Commands which are located in İskenderun, Antalya, Marmaris and Çanakkale.

NFC Operations Center shall maintain its communication with the inspector vessels during 24 hours. With a view of activities' coordination in Operations Center, 3 officers and 4 Petty Officers are employed for the fulltime.

The coordination of inspections for the fulltime shall be carried out by the different Operation Centers located in different regions, i.e. with 1 officer and 3 Petty Officers at Gölcük Naval Base, 1 officer and 2 Petty Officers at Foça Naval Base and 1 officer and 2 Petty Officers at Aksaz Naval Base.

Means of Inspection

<i>Means to be deployed</i>	<i>No.</i>
Coastal Patrol Vessels	45
High Seas Patrol Vessels/Inspection Vessels	23*

* Inspection Vessels shall include 17 Frigates and 6 Corvettes

The real-time VMS on ICCAT registered vessel positions shall be used when it is fully operated by MARA. In addition to VMS, the AIS data can be monitored at the operational centers of CGC.

As for NFC; the monitoring of the vessels on the real-time shall be conducted by using;

- National Monitoring Systems including Radars and AIS systems,
- MARA's VMS Systems,
- Internet base systems such as AIS-Live, Equasis, Marine Traffic,
- Virtual Regional Maritime Traffic Center (V-RMTC),
- Marine Command and Control Information System (MCCIS) and Marine Safety and Security Information System (MSSIS) (operated by North Atlantic Treaty Organization -NATO),
- HORIZON (OTS) System of Undersecretary of Maritime Affairs,
- Long Range Identification and Tracking (LRIT) System

All activities mentioned above shall be coordinated by the ships at sea to proceed with establishment and maintenance of real-time images.

Operation and Data Monitoring Centre

All data related with inspections are collected at CGC and NFC Headquarters and sent to MARA to be forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat.

Operational Coordination

During inspections, flow of information shall be provided by radio and phone systems. The official reports shall be sent via fax, e-mail or mail after the inspection missions.

The records of VMS are regularly monitored at the Coast Guard Main Operation Center in Ankara Headquarters and at 6 operation centers which are located in Coast Guard Regional Commands and Coast Guard Group Commands. In this regard the required information is given to the coast guard boat which is going to inspection mission by the Regional or Group Commands and inspection plans are made.

As for coordination with MARA, Turkish Coast Guard Command shall obtain the following certificates and information from MARA;

- The inspection id-card and flags before the inspection session,

- The up-to-date ICAAT Regulations in order to perform inspections,
- The theoretical training support for the education of the inspector staff that shall have ICCAT inspector id-card.

Turkish Coast Guard Command and NFC shall be responsible from sending the inspection reports after the inspections carried out at the BFT catching and towing vessels. FMC of MARA shall be communicated through electronic means or special phones.

NFC shall transmit the information via military and civil communication systems. Furthermore, inspection units shall also transmit data to Mediterranean Surveillance Coordination Center in order to ensure real-time real time tracking of fishing vessels. Furthermore; by NFC the monitoring of merely BFT fishing vessels can be conducted via VMS system coordinated by the MARA.

Monitoring and Control of Foreign Flagged Vessels

Foreign fishing vessels accessing Turkish waters to engage fishing activity without any authorization/special permit shall be seized by Turkish MCS authorities. There have been some cases of confiscated fishing vessels pertaining to neighbouring countries in the past. Monitoring and control of such vessels shall be ensured through patrolling of the inspection means of CGC and NFC, both of which are already authorized within the framework of ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection.

When the required protocol for the transmission of position reports and VMS data in NAF format is established with the ICCAT Secretariat (in accordance with point 87 of ICCAT Recommendation 08-05), monitoring of activities and position data of other flagged fishing vessels shall be monitored through available VMS of MARA as well as through monitoring, command and control systems operated by NFC, and inspection the means shall be coordinated accordingly.

Reporting

The following reports shall be issued/ reported to NFC Operation Centre;

- Progress reports shall be issued and reported in due course of inspections,
- Weekly evaluation reports shall be submitted for recording of statistical MCS data

Training of Inspectors

In 2010 the education plan has been made for inspection personnel at six different centers (located in Antalya, Mersin, İskenderun, Marmaris, Bodrum, İzmir). Some of previously educated personnel have been assigned to different places. Thus, it is planned to train the newly assigned 42 personnel by the qualified personnel from MARA and CGC before the legal commencement of 2011 fishing season.

By NFC, the training of 30 additional personnel required to be authorized is being planned to be accomplished by two trainings performed by NFC personnel on March 21st 2011 in Gölcük Navy Base and on March 22nd 2011 in Aksaz Navy Base.

Mutual Inspections

Since sufficient number of inspector staff and inspection vessels has been assigned, no mutual inspections are needed and planned with other CPC's inspection means for the 2011 fishing season.

3. CCP based Inspections

Measures to verify estimated BFT amount based on Critical Control Points (CCP) Approach

The following CCPs shall be applied, as a minimum requirement, for the 2011 BFT catch, transfer, caging and harvest operations;

Catch

Accurate quantity and number of BFT

- Video footage shall be mandatory for each transfer from BFT catching vessel to the towing/transport cages,
- Fishermen, buyer and ICCAT Observer namely three different parties shall count the BFT transferred independently, if there is more than 10% difference between fisherman's/buyer's and observer's estimates, MARA shall initiate an investigation.
- After checking/ensuring compliance to all required ICCAT rules, MARA shall/shan't verify the catch amount.

The quantity should be within the quota

- Individual quotas shall be recorded and followed on a daily basis through the IT system of MARA (FIS), any fishing vessel exhausted her assigned individual quota shall be called back to the port.
- In the case of exceed of IQ (over quota catch), it is mandatory to release the excessive fish immediately,
- 10-30 kg size limit with 5% tolerance shall be applied in terms of # of fish.
- In any catch, should there be some undersized fish (below legal size) exceeding 5% of the total catch, such small individuals shall be released to the wild. If such release is not possible, all of the catch shall be released.
- Check and verification by MARA (or by Flag CPC) shall be sought.

Transfer

Prior authorizations for transfers into towing cage and farming cage

- Prior Transfer Authorization by MARA is mandatory for live BFT transfers from catching vessel to towing vessels and from towing vessels to farm cages.
- ICCAT Regional Observers shall observe and verify all live BFT transfer operations and shall countersign the ICCAT Transfer Declaration (ITD).

Accurate quantity and number of fish transferred into towing cage

- Video footage is mandatory for each transfer from the catching vessel to the towing vessel's cages,
- Fishermen, buyer and ICCAT Observer namely three different parties shall count the BFT transferred independently, if there is more than 10% difference between fisherman's/buyer's and observer's estimates, MARA shall initiate an investigation.
- After checking/ensuring compliance to all required ICCAT rules, MARA shall/shan't verify the transferred/ caught amount.

Mortality during towing operation

- For 2011 season, all tug and towing vessels shall be covered by National BFT Observers, who shall be responsible from checking, recording and reporting the dead fish, if any.
- Total amount of the dead fish shall be deducted from the respective quota allocated to Turkey.
- Check and verification by MARA (or by Flag CPC) shall be sought.

Farm

Confirmation of legitimacy of catch as well as pre-authorization by flag CPC

- Operational farms to be re-listed shall be determined and notified to the ICCAT Secretariat well before the season starts, as well as the lists of authorized catching vessels, towing vessels, and farming vessels.
- All BFT related facilities and vessels shall duly be notified to ICCAT to be recorded on ICCAT's relevant lists of authorized FFBs and vessels in a timely manner.

Accurate quantity and number of fish transferred into farming caging

- Video footage is mandatory for each transfer from the towing vessel to the farm cages,
- Fishermen, farm manager/operator, official representative of MARA and ICCAT Regional Observer namely four different parties shall count the BFT transferred independently, if there is more than 10% difference between the farmer's and observer's estimates, MARA shall initiate an investigation.
- If there is more than 10% difference between the caught and caged amounts, MARA shall also initiate an investigation, and correct the amounts if necessary.
- After checking/ensuring compliance to all required ICCAT rules, MARA shall/shan't verify the caged amount.

Sampling/tagging program to estimate weight gain

- There has been no proper procedure to achieve this requirement. Companies shall be urged/supported to investigate deployment of such systems which may be able to estimate the gained weight properly.
- The relevant recommendation by SCRS shall be followed to calculate the weight gain.
- Check and verification by MARA (or by Farming CPC) shall be sought.

Harvest and Export

Accurate quantity and number of fish harvested

- Farming representative, buyer's representative, MARA's representative, Custom's Officials and ICCAT Regional Observer shall be present during the process. The most accurate estimation/calculation towards quantity of fish could be recorded at this stage.
- Coverage by ICCAT Regional Observer is mandatory.
- No harvest operation shall be allowed without presence of ICCAT Regional Observer.

Accurate quantity by product type

- At this step MARA representative / inspectors shall strictly control all kind of product weights, amounts, conversions, where required etc.
- All of the steps between harvest and export shall closely be checked and verified by the MARA.
- FIS data base records shall be appealed for cross-checks and verification of certificates. All records shall be documented and verified properly.
- Check and verification by MARA (or by Farming CPC) shall be sought.

Import

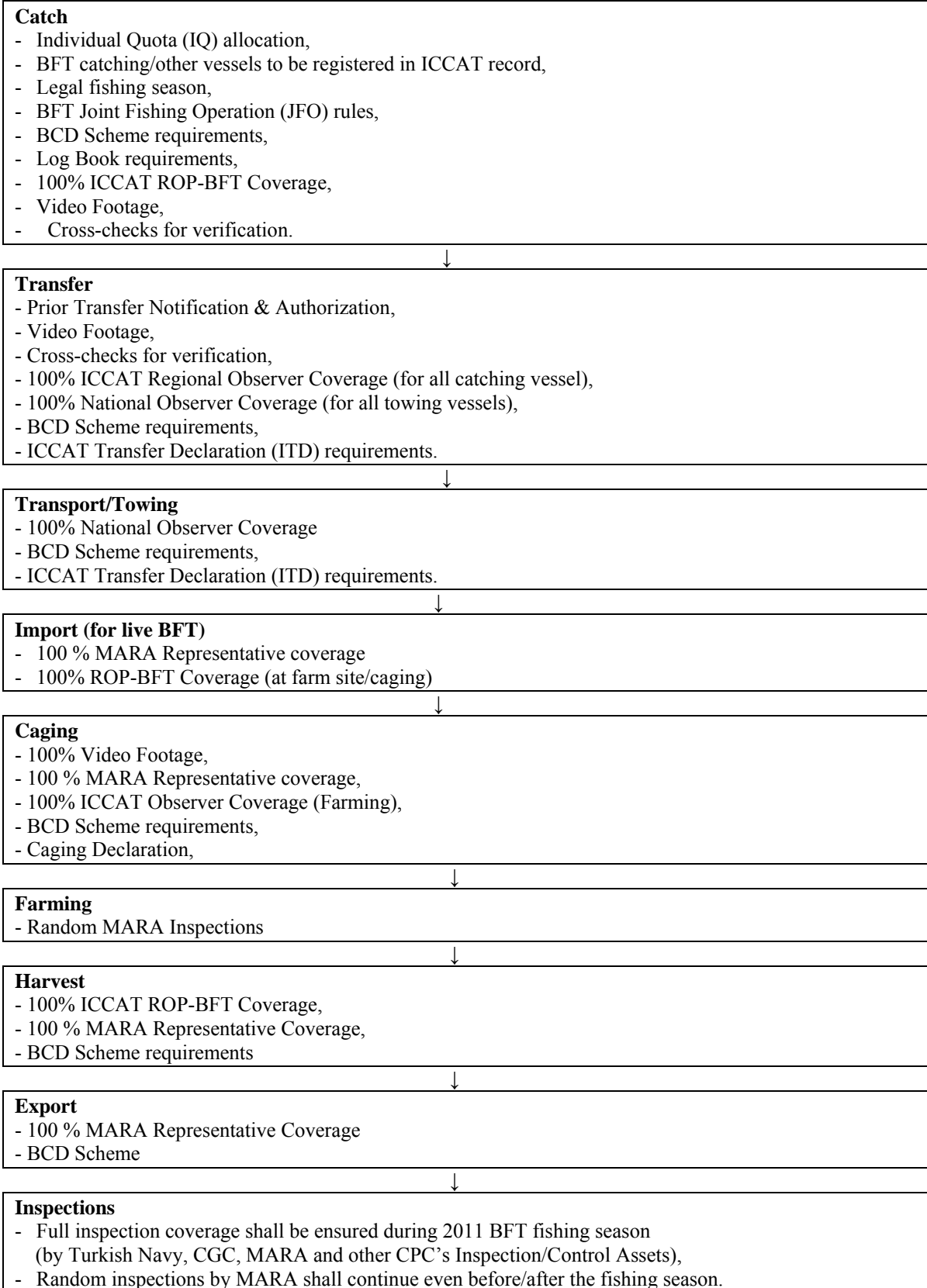
Examine the consignment

- In case of live BFT importation, farming/buyer's representative, MARA's representative/inspector, Custom's official/inspector and ICCAT Regional Observer shall be present during the process.
- All relevant transfer/caging requirements imposed by ICCAT shall be met.

Verify the information contained in the BCDs

- Flag CPC and the re-exporting CPC shall be contacted to verify the information contained in the Bluefin tuna catch documents (BCDs).
- If the information is not verified by the flag/exporting CPC, the relevant market measures imposed by ICCAT shall be applied.
- Check and verification by MARA (or by Importing CPC) shall be sought.

Framework of MCS Requirements for BFT Fishery, Transfer, Farming and Trading



Eastern Bluefin Tuna Fishing Capacity Management Plan

Adjustment of Fishing Capacity

The following measures have been adopted in order to commensurate Turkey's bluefin tuna (BFT) fishing capacity with its allocated quota;

- Total number of BFT Fishing Permits to be issued and thus the total number of BFT fishing vessels will be adjusted to a level which is below 2008 and/or earlier.
- No new BFT Fishing Permit shall be issued for the vessels not having such permit in the past (new entrance to the fleet shall not be allowed).
- 535,120 metric tons of catch quotas shall be allocated to 17 fishing vessels individually for 2011 BFT fishing season.

Freezing of Fishing Capacity

In accordance with paragraph 42 of The Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multiannual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean [08-05], Turkey has limited the number and corresponding gross registered tonnage of its fishing vessels to the number and tonnage of its vessels that fished for BFT during the period 1 January 2007 to 1 July 2008.

Reduction of Fishing Capacity

Background Information

- During the inter-sessional meeting of ICCAT's Compliance Committee which was held on 24-27 March 2009 in Barcelona; Turkey committed to freeze its current BFT fishing capacity in 2009 and to continue with reductions to 50% of current levels in 2010 and to 30% of current levels in 2011.
- Turkey also declared with its letter dated 04.05.2009 that the BFT fishing capacity reduction would be applied as from the 2009 fishing season with a 36% reduction from the 2008 fleet.
- During the ICCAT Regular Meeting held in Recife/Brazil between 06-15 October 2009. Turkey, making sacrifice, reduced its fishing capacity more than 200% compared to the previous year.
- During the inter-sessional meeting of ICCAT's Compliance Committee which was held between 24-26 February 2010 in Madrid; Turkey's fishing capacity plan in accordance with the methodology approved at the 2009 annual meeting has been adopted as well.
- During ICCAT 17th Special Meeting of ICCAT held in Paris, Turkey has presented her Capacity Management Plan to the Panel 2 of ICCAT, which was adopted without any objection.

Within the above-mentioned plan;

- A total of 21 BFT Catching Vessels have been planned to be authorized for the 2011 BFT fishing season.
- However, an over capacity of 104,2% still remained with the application of the above-mentioned reduction scheme, as to the current SCRS criteria.

Planned Capacity Scheme for 2011

To this end, in accordance with the recent capacity management measures and quota allocation tables adopted during the 17th Special Meeting of ICCAT, Turkey has re-arranged its Fishing Capacity Management plan as follows;

- Total number of the BFT Catching Vessels (purse seine vessels) to be authorized to fish BFT has been reduced from 21 to 17 the fishing year 2011.

- Based on new quota allocation and reduced number of fishing vessels; Over Capacity has been dropped to 8,6%, which is far more than the requirement imposed by ICCAT Recommendation 10-04, Paragraph 47, stipulating a 75% overcapacity decrease for the year 2011.

In conclusion, Turkey's total capacity reduction has corresponded to 547% in total, from the beginning of the capacity reduction measures set by ICCAT since 2009. Turkey shall continue to apply the adopted capacity reduction plan to achieve a "0%" overcapacity for the year 2012.

Turkey's E-BFT fishing capacity management plan for the year 2011 is given in the Table given below.

Capacity Reduction Scheme For 2011

<i>Category</i>	<i>Catch Rate</i>	<i>Number of vessels</i>			<i>Capacity</i>			
		2009	2010	2011	2008 (*)	2009	2010	2011
PS 40	70,66	32	12	13		2261,12	847,92	918,58
PS 24-40	49,78	24	11	4		1194,72	547,58	199,12
PS 24	33,68	0	0	0		0	0	0
Total		56	23	17	5697,32	3455,84	1395,5	1117,7
	Quota	2009	2010	2011				
		683	419,183	535,89				

(*) Adopted Base Line Figure

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target Reduction %</i>	<i>No. of Vessels</i>	<i>Achieved Reduction %</i>
2009	NA	56	44,70%
2010	25%	23	81,50%
2011	75%	17	88,73%

Please note that Turkey has lodged an objection over Quota Allocation Scheme (given in Paragraph 8 of ICCAT Rec.10-04).

CHINESE TAIPEI

Regulation Prohibiting Fisheries of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in 2011

In accordance with the ICCAT Rec. 10-04, I have the honour to inform you that a regulation has been established domestically to prohibit our fishing vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean in 2011. Besides, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of our domestic regulations, by-catch of bluefin tuna shall be released into the sea immediately and the relevant information of releases shall be recorded and reported to this Agency.

Furthermore, in accordance with the paragraph 60 of ICCAT Rec. 10-04, I hereby inform you that Chinese Taipei also prohibited our fishing vessels from fishing Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2010, which was notified to you by e-mail on 25 January 2010.

Appendix 5

COC and ICCAT Chairmen's Letters Requesting Further Information on Fishing Plans [COC-004/i2011]***Albania***

The *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 10-04] required each CPC subject to the Recommendation to submit fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans to the 2011 inter-sessional meeting of the Compliance Committee, with a view to ensuring compliance with the provisions of that Recommendation. In accordance with Paragraph 9 of the Recommendation, the Compliance Committee was charged with endorsing the plans or referring them to the Commission for a mail vote on suspending that CPC's bluefin tuna fishing for the 2011 fishing season. These plans were required to be submitted in advance of the intersessional meeting.

On behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), we are writing to inform you that, at its intersessional meeting held in Barcelona, Spain, 21-25 February 2011, the Compliance Committee determined that it could not endorse the fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans of Albania because no information was received.

The Compliance Committee determined that it will endorse Albania's bluefin tuna fishing, inspection and capacity management plans if complete and sufficient information as required by Rec. 10-04 is submitted. Upon confirmation by the Compliance Committee that the information has been provided and meets all requirements, the endorsement will take effect. If the required information is not provided the non-endorsement of Albania's plan will be referred to the Commission for a mail vote on the suspension of bluefin tuna fishing for 2011 as required under Paragraph 9 of Rec. 10-04.

In order for the Compliance Committee to review this information it must be received by **11 March 2011**. Please refer to the attached guidance document which was developed during the intersessional meeting when formulating your response to this request, as well as to the endorsed plans of other Contracting Parties available on the ICCAT web site. In the event that you need any further clarification on the information required, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat (info@iccat.int).

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. Please accept assurances of our highest consideration.

China

The *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 10-04] required each CPC subject to the Recommendation to submit fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans to the 2011 inter-sessional meeting of the Compliance Committee, with a view to ensuring compliance with the provisions of that Recommendation. In accordance with Paragraph 9 of the recommendation, the Compliance Committee was charged with endorsing the plans or referring them to the Commission for a mail vote on suspending that CPC's bluefin tuna fishing for the 2011 fishing season.

On behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), we are writing to inform you that, at its intersessional meeting held in Barcelona, Spain, 21-25 February 2011, the Compliance Committee determined that it could endorse the fishing and inspection plans of the People's Republic of China only if certain deficiencies in the content of the plans are rectified.

In particular, the Committee determined that the fishing plan did not contain sufficient detail to address the requirement of Paragraph 11 of Recommendation [Rec. 10-04]. While the vessels were identified, the individual quotas and the method used to allocate the quota were not specified. COC noted the approach taken by China to allocate quota to its two vessels but this was not consistent with the requirements of Rec. 10-04.

The Compliance Committee determined that it will endorse China's bluefin tuna fishing, inspection and capacity management plans if complete and sufficient information as required by Rec. 10-04 is submitted. Upon confirmation by the Compliance Committee that the information has been provided and meets all requirements, the endorsement will take effect. If the required information is not provided the non-endorsement of China's plan will be referred to the Commission for a mail vote on the suspension of bluefin tuna fishing for 2011 as required under Paragraph 9 of Rec. 10-04.

In order for the Compliance Committee to review this information it must be received by **11 March 2011**. Please refer to the endorsed plans of other Contracting Parties available on the ICCAT web site. In the event that you need any further clarification on the information required, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat (info@iccat.int).

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. Please accept assurances of our highest consideration.

Egypt

The *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 10-04] required each CPC subject to the Recommendation to submit fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans to the 2011 inter-sessional meeting of the Compliance Committee, with a view to ensuring compliance with the provisions of that Recommendation. In accordance with Paragraph 9 of the Recommendation, the Compliance Committee was charged with endorsing the plans or referring them to the Commission for a mail vote on suspending that CPC's bluefin tuna fishing for the 2011 fishing season.

On behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), we are writing to inform you that, at its intersessional meeting held in Barcelona, Spain, 21-25 February 2011, the Compliance Committee determined that it could endorse the fishing and inspection plans of Egypt only if certain deficiencies in the content of the plans are rectified.

In particular, the Committee determined that the fishing and inspection plans did not contain sufficient detail to address the requirements of Recommendation 10-04:

- Paragraph 22 to establish a purse seine season from May 16 to June 14, 2011;
- Paragraph 62 to prohibit transshipment at sea;
- Paragraph 89 to implement a vessel monitoring system and communicate VMS messages to the Secretariat;
- Paragraph 87 to initiate pilot studies, possibly including stereoscopic camera, and a sampling programme and/or an alternative programme.

If all fish caught by the Egyptian purse seine vessel will be landed directly for processing in the designated ports of Alexandria and El MeAdia, the provisions of paragraph 87 would not apply.

The Compliance Committee determined that it will endorse Egypt's bluefin tuna fishing and inspection plans if complete and sufficient information as required by Rec. 10-04 is submitted. Upon confirmation by the Compliance Committee that the information has been provided and meets all the requirements, the endorsement will take effect. If the required information is not provided, the non-endorsement of Egypt's plan will be referred to the Commission for a mail vote on the suspension of bluefin tuna fishing for 2011 as required under Paragraph 9 of Rec. 10-04.

In order for the Compliance Committee to review this information it must be received by **11 March 2011**. Please refer to the attached guidance document which was developed during the intersessional meeting when formulating your response to this request, as well as the endorsed plans of other Contracting Parties available on the ICCAT web site. In the event that you need any further clarification on the information required, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat (info@iccat.int).

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. Please accept assurances of our highest consideration.

Iceland

The *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 10-04] required each CPC subject to the Recommendation to submit fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans to the 2011 inter-sessional meeting of the Compliance Committee, with a view to ensuring compliance with the provisions of that Recommendation. In accordance with Paragraph 9 of the Recommendation, the Compliance Committee was charged with endorsing the plans or referring them to the Commission for a mail vote on suspending that CPC's bluefin tuna fishing for the 2011 fishing season.

On behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), we are writing to inform you that, at its intersessional meeting held in Barcelona, Spain, 21-25 February 2011, the Compliance Committee determined that it could endorse the fishing and inspection plans of Iceland only if certain deficiencies in the content of the plans are rectified.

In particular, the Committee determined that the fishing and inspection plans did not contain sufficient detail to address the requirements of Recommendation 10-04:

- Paragraph 62 to prohibit transshipment at sea;
- Paragraphs 63 and 67 to designate the transshipment and landing ports; and
- Paragraph 89 to implement a vessel monitoring system and communicate VMS messages to the Secretariat.

The Compliance Committee determined that it will endorse Iceland's bluefin tuna fishing, inspection and capacity management plans if complete and sufficient information as required by Rec. 10-04 is submitted. Upon confirmation by the Compliance Committee that the information has been provided and meets all requirements, the endorsement will take effect. If the required information is not provided the non-endorsement of Iceland's plan will be referred to the Commission for a mail vote on the suspension of bluefin tuna fishing for 2011 as required under Paragraph 9 of Rec. 10-04.

In order for the Compliance Committee to review this information it must be received by **11 March 2011**. Please refer to the endorsed plans of other Contracting Parties available on the ICCAT web site. In the event that you need any further clarification on the information required, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat (info@iccat.int).

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. Please accept assurances of our highest consideration.

Libya

The Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean [Rec. 10-04] required each CPC subject to the Recommendation to submit fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans to the 2011 intersessional meeting of the Compliance Committee, with a view to ensuring compliance with the provisions of that Recommendation. In accordance with Paragraph 9 of the Recommendation, the Compliance Committee was charged with endorsing the plans or referring them to the Commission for a mail vote on suspending that CPC's bluefin tuna fishing for the 2011 fishing season.

On behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), we are writing to inform you that, at its intersessional meeting held in Barcelona, Spain, 21-25 February 2011, the Compliance Committee determined that it could endorse the fishing and inspection plans of Libya only if certain deficiencies in the content of the plans are rectified.

In particular, the Committee determined that the fishing and the inspection plans did not contain sufficient detail to address the requirements of Recommendation 10-04:

- Paragraph 11 of Recommendation 10-04 to identify the catching vessels over 24 meters and the individual quota allocated to each, the method used to allocate the quota and the measures in place to ensure the respect of the individual quota.
- Paragraphs 50-54 regarding adjustments to farming capacity and management of farms.
- Paragraph 87 to initiate pilot studies, possibly including stereoscopic camera, and a sampling programme and/or an alternative programme.
- Paragraph 91 ensuring observer coverage of 100% of purse seine vessels over 24 meters through the ICCAT Regional Observer Program.

The Compliance Committee determined that it will endorse Libya's bluefin tuna fishing, inspection and capacity management plans if complete and sufficient information as required by Rec. 10-04 is submitted. Upon confirmation by the Compliance Committee that the information has been provided and meets all requirements, the endorsement will take effect. If the required information is not provided the non-endorsement of Libya's plan will be referred to the Commission for a mail vote on the suspension of bluefin tuna fishing for 2011 as required under Paragraph 9 of Rec. 10-04.

In order for the Compliance Committee to review this information it must be received by **11 March 2011**. Please refer to the attached guidance document which was developed during the intersessional meeting when formulating your response to this request, as well as to the endorsed plans of other Contracting Parties available on the ICCAT web site. In the event that you need any further clarification on the information required, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat (info@iccat.int).

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. Please accept assurances of our highest consideration.

Syria

The *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 10-04] required each CPC subject to the Recommendation to submit fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans to the 2011 intersessional meeting of the Compliance Committee, with a view to ensuring compliance with the provisions of that Recommendation. In accordance with Paragraph 9 of the Recommendation, the Compliance Committee was charged with endorsing the plans or referring them to the Commission for a mail vote on suspending that CPC's bluefin tuna fishing for the 2011 fishing season.

On behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), we are writing to inform you that, at its intersessional meeting held in Barcelona, Spain, 21-25 February 2011, the Compliance Committee determined that it could endorse the fishing and inspection plans of Syria only if certain deficiencies in the content of the plans are rectified.

In particular, the Committee determined that the fishing and inspection plans did not contain sufficient detail to address the requirements of Recommendation 10-04:

- Paragraph 62 to prohibit transshipment at sea;
- Paragraph 87 to initiate pilot studies, possibly including stereoscopic camera, and a sampling programme and/or an alternative programme.

If all fish caught by the Syrian purse seine vessel will be landed directly for processing in the Syrian designated port of Lattakia, the provisions of paragraph 87 would not apply.

The Compliance Committee determined that it will endorse Syria's bluefin tuna fishing, inspection and capacity management plans if complete and sufficient information as required by Rec. 10-04 is submitted. Upon confirmation by the Compliance Committee that the information has been provided and meets all requirements, the endorsement will take effect. If the required information is not provided the non-endorsement of Syria's plan will be referred to the Commission for a mail vote on the suspension of bluefin tuna fishing for 2011 as required under Paragraph 9 of Rec. 10-04.

In order for the Compliance Committee to review this information it must be received by **11 March 2011**. Please refer to the attached guidance document which was developed during the intersessional meeting when formulating your response to this request, as well as to the endorsed plans of other Contracting Parties available on the ICCAT web site. In the event that you need any further clarification on the information required, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat (info@iccat.int).

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. Please accept assurances of our highest consideration.

**GUIDANCE FOR EVALUATING PLANS SUBMITTED UNDER RECOMMENDATION 10-04
[COC-016A]**

COC Chairman's text

Recommendation 10-04, adopted by ICCAT in 2010, requires CPCs fishing for Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna to submit fishing, inspection, and capacity reduction plans to the Compliance Committee. If the Committee determines that there is a “serious fault” in a CPC plan and cannot endorse the plan, the Commission shall decide by mail vote on a suspension of bluefin tuna fishing by that CPC in 2011.

The following are major elements of Recommendation 10-04 which, if absent from a plan or inadequate in detail, may constitute a “serious fault” that could lead the Compliance Committee to determine that it cannot endorse a CPC’s fishing, inspection and/or capacity reduction plans:

Preliminary Issue: Did the CPC submit fishing, inspection, and capacity plans to the COC for review at the intersessional meeting? (Para. 9).⁵

FISHING PLANS

TAC and quotas

- Manage fishery within allocated quotas, with appropriate payback and prohibition on carryforward. Paragraphs 8, 10, 15 and 16)
- Identify: catching vessels over 24 meters, individual quotas per vessels (Para. 10), method for quota calculation, and measures for quota compliance. (Para. 11).
- Prohibit unauthorized private trade and/or quota transfer between CPCs. (Para. 18)
- Prohibit JFOs between CPCs with 5 or more authorized purse seiners. (Para. 20)
- Require vessels to return to port when quota exhausted (Para. 15).
- Allocate a specific quota for recreational and sport fisheries. Provide for adequate monitoring and reporting measures for recreational and sport fishing, including enforcement of measures. (Paragraphs 12, 33, 35, 36, 37 and 38)

Seasons. Implement closed fishing seasons per vessel type (Paragraphs 21-25)

Aircraft. Prohibit use of airplanes/helicopters for locating BFT (Para. 27)

Transshipment. Prohibit at-sea transshipment of EBFT and implementing in port transshipment requirements (Paragraphs 62, 63, 64)

Minimum size. Establish and enforce minimum size requirements (Paragraphs 28, 29, Annex 1)

Incidental catch/by-catch. Adhere to incidental catch and by-catch limits (Para. 30) and requirements (Paragraphs 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68 and 69 and properly account for by-catch and incidental catch relative to quota (Para. 31)

Prohibit chartering operations. (Para. 19)

CAPACITY REDUCTION PLANS

Fishing and Farming Capacity

- Limit fishing vessels and traps by number and tonnage per reference dates (Paragraphs 43, 44, 45 and **Annex 1**, Paragraphs 1 and 2).
- Reduce overcapacity discrepancy in accordance with agreed methodology by at least 75% in 2011 (Paragraphs 43, 44, 45, 47, 48 and 49).
- Limit farming capacity and inputs to farms (Paragraphs 51 and 52)

⁵All paragraph citations are to Rec. 10-04 unless otherwise specifically indicated.

INSPECTION PLANS

Notification. Authorize fishing only by vessels on the ICCAT vessel list and tuna traps entered into ICCAT record. (Paragraphs 55 and 58).

Recordkeeping and Communication. Ensure appropriate recording and transmittal of required information by recommended date, including port vessel inspection, catch reports, declarations, logbooks, transfer and transshipment documents, notifications, declarations, logbooks for catching vessels, and inspections of vessels at port. (Paragraphs 65, 70, Annex 5, Paragraphs 71, 74, 82 and 88)

Transfer operations. Ensure transfer activities are monitored by video camera. (Para. 79)

Caging operations. Ensure caging and appropriate releases meet all requirements. Prohibit placing in cages bluefin tuna that are not accompanied by accurate, complete and validated documentation required by ICCAT. (Paragraphs 83, 84, 85, and 76)

Estimation of Catches. Estimate number and weight of bluefin tuna at the point of capture and caging and sample fish to estimate conversion/growth factors of fish from caging to harvest. (Paragraphs 86, 87 and 98)

VMS. Implement a vessel monitoring system as required and properly transfer VMS data. (Para. 89).

National Observer Program. Ensure observer coverage on vessels active in the bluefin tuna fishery is consistent with required levels and other requirements by fleets. Ensure collection and reporting of observer data. (Para. 90)

Regional Observer Program. Complies with ROP requirements, including transfer from purse seines to towing vessels, from towing vessels to farming cages and harvest. (Paragraphs 91, 92, Annex 7)

Enforcement measures. CPCs shall take enforcement measures when a fishing vessel flying its flag does not comply with closed seasons, minimum size and recording requirements. (Paragraphs 21 to 25, 28 to 30, 65 to 69, 93 and 94).

Joint International Inspection. Vessels are notified to the Secretariat, and inspectors duly authorized and trained in ICCAT requirements. Ensure that, when more than 15 fishing vessels are engaged in BFT fishing activities, CPC has an inspection vessel in the Convention area or cooperates with another CPC to jointly operate an inspection vessel. (Paragraphs 99, 100 and 101).

Summary of Capacity [COC-014A/i2011]

CPC	Number of catching units 2011		Total catching capacity 2008	Total catching capacity 2011	Adjusted Quota 2011	Reduction overcapacity %
	Total number of catching vessels	Total number of Traps				
Albania	no info	0	0		32,3	0,00
Algerie*	15	0	353,46	599	228,46	-196,43
China	2	0	100	50	36,77	79,08
Chinese Taipei	<i>not applicable</i>				106,05	
Croatia	20	0	2908,66	1020,54	376,01	74,55
Egypt	1	0	0	49,78	64,58	<i>no over capacity</i>
EU	597	13	16427	8104	5756,41	78,00
Iceland	1	0	10	25	78,82	<i>no over capacity</i>
Japan	22	0	1125	550	1097,3	<i>no over capacity</i>
Korea	1	0	33,68	70,66	77,53	<i>no over capacity</i>
Libya	23	0	1806,2	1095,38	902,66	78,67
Maroc	2	11	2660,9	1270	1238,33	97,77
Norway*	<i>not applicable</i>				29,82	
Syria	1	0	15,68	33,68	82,05	<i>no over capacity</i>
Tunisie	23	0	1809,26	1080,54	860,18	76,78
Turkey*	17	0	5697,32	1117,7	535,89	88,73

Methodology approved by the Commission in 2009

$$\frac{(C_8 - C_{11})}{(C_8 - Q_{11})} \geq 75\%$$

* Lodged an objection to Rec. 10-04

CHAIR'S REPORTING REQUIREMENTS REVIEW [COC-012/i2011]

No.	Information required	Rec/Res	Frequency & Deadline	Form adopted by Commission	Processed/stored/ published	Purpose of information	Comments	Possible overlap	Recommended Action	Referred for Action
GENERAL										
1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Convention; Res. 01-16 and Ref. 04-17.	Annual; At the start of the SCRS meeting	Yes, see Ref. 04-17	Biennial report	Scientific	Basic reporting requirement	N/A	None	N/A
2	Annual Reports (Commission)	Convention; Res. 01-16 and Ref. 04-17;	Annual; One month before the Commission meeting	Yes, see Ref. 04-17	Biennial report	Management Implementation	Basic reporting requirement	N/A	None	N/A
3	Compliance Tables	Rec. 98-14	Annual, with Annual report (one month before the Commission meeting)	Yes (outdated-CP13-COC_Sec)	Published in COM report	To determine if reported catches and size distribution are within CPC catch/size limits for the purposes of the Compliance Committee reviews; To agree on adjustments for under/over harvest in prior year.	Current system of allowing changes until first day of meeting inconsistent with Rec. Form adopted by the Commission no longer relevant to current methods. Adjustments are agreed for the prior year after fishing has occurred. Difficulty accounting for prior year revised data and unreported catches. COC (2008) agreed on 31 July submission deadline without amending Rec.98-14.	Task 1 and 2 data submissions. For E-BFT, overlap with Weekly/Monthly Catch Reports	1) Resolve deadline difference between Recommendation 98-14 and deadline adopted by the Commission in 2008. 2) Revise recommendation to reflect current reporting practices.	COC

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4	List of vessels greater than 20 meters	Rec. 09-08	At time of change	No reporting form but data elements specified in recommendation and electronic submission encouraged (CP01-VessLsts.xls)	ICCAT web site	To ensure only authorized vessels fish in the Atlantic. To support at-sea and port inspection and trade monitoring by verifying vessel's flag state authorization.	Vessels often included after fishing activities have begun. Information often incomplete. Many vessels with expired authorizations on list.	With other vessel lists	Develop protocol that places vessels with expired authorizations on an archive list. Facilitate search of active list and archive by period of validity. Always include notification date. Consider consolidation with other lists	Commission
5	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Rec. 09-08, para. 6	Annual; not specified	Yes (CP10-IntAc20)	Currently not processed	Ensure that flag states exercise legal control over vessels	Few CPCs submit information.	Overlap with previous years' reports, Annual reports and Rec. 06-14 Reports	Combine Rec. 09-08 and Rec. 06-14 reports with Annual Report, Section 4.	Commission
6	LSTLV Management Standard	Res. 01-20	Annual; not specified	Yes (CP17-LSTLV.doc)	Currently not processed	Ensure that flag states exercise legal control over vessels	Few CPCs submit information, most with no changes from prior year.	With previous years' reports	Include in Annual Report	Commission
7	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Rec. 02-21	At time of arrangement and termination	No (CP05-ChartrCP.xls / CP06-ChartrFS)	Partially published on ICCAT web site within consolidated vessel list.	To ensure chartered vessels are operated by ICCAT regulations and that the flag state and chartering state agree on catch reporting and accounting for catch limits.	Summary reports rarely sent, so no data base has been developed. Secretariat not always informed of termination.	With other vessel lists	Revise to include complete chartering information on the list maintained under Rec. 09-08, including expiration dates and real time updates. Chartering states should include summaries of effort and catches under charter in the Annual Report.	Commission

COC INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING – BARCELONA 2011

8	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Rec. 02-21	Annual, by July 31	No (CP036-ChartSum)	Not published	To ensure chartered vessels are operated by ICCAT regulations and that the flag state and chartering state agree on catch reporting and accounting for catch limits.	Summary reports rarely sent, so no data base has been developed. Secretariat not always informed of termination.	With other vessel lists	Revise to include complete chartering information on the list maintained under Rec. 09-08, including expiration dates and real time updates. Chartering states should include summaries of effort and catches under charter in the Annual Report.	Commission
9	Transshipment (Carrier) vessels	Rec. 06-11	At time of change	No reporting form but data elements specified in recommendation and electronic submission encouraged (CP-02-VessCATS)	ICCAT web site	To ensure that at-sea transshipments are made only to authorized vessels.	Unclear whether notice obligation is for flag state of fishing vessels or flag state of carrier vessel, as these are often different states.	Duplicate entries due to current text of Recommendation; Unclear when authorization expires for some vessels.	Revise to indicate both catching and carrier vessel flag state responsibility for notification; Include information on operator and date of expiration; Maintain archive list after expiration.	Commission and appropriate panels
10	Transshipment declarations - various	Rec. 06-11	Various	Yes (CP19-TransDec)	Processed by consortium	To document amounts transhipped; To compare amounts at different points (transfer and landing) and with SDPs	Declarations from receiving carrier vessels due within 24 hours of transshipment and 48 hours before landing	N/A	None	

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11	Transshipment reports	Rec. 06-11	At sea: Annual (15 Sept); In Port: Annual (with Annual Report)	No (CP037-TransRep)	Attached to the Secretariat report to the COC	To cross check with transshipment declarations; To list LSTLVs that are transshipping; To review transshipment activity through observer reports	CPCs are responsible for reviewing transshipment declarations from LSTLVs and comparing them with reported catches. Report to Secretariat includes total quantities, vessels involved in transshipment activities and observer reports.	N/A	None	
12	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Rec. 10-10	Annual; in 2011 due before fishing season; from 2012 on due before SCRS meeting)	No specific format	SCRS report	To ensure adequate monitoring and reporting from fisheries		With annual report requirements	Combine with Annual report	PWG
STATISTICAL DATA										
13	Fleet Characteristics	Art-IX in ICCAT Convention and Rec. 05-09 and Res. 66-01	31-July-2011 except where otherwise specified in the Request for Statistics	ST01-T1FC	SCRS report	Support stock assessment	Basic reporting requirement	N/A	None	N/A
14	Estimation of nominal catch Task I			ST02-T1NC	SCRS report	Support stock assessment	Basic reporting requirement	N/A	None	N/A
15	Catch and Effort (Task II)			ST03-T2CE	SCRS report	Support stock assessment	Basic reporting requirement	N/A	None	N/A
16	Size samples (Task II)			ST04-T2SZ/ST06-T2FM	SCRS report	Support stock assessment	Basic reporting requirement	N/A	None	N/A
17	Catch estimation by size			ST05-CAS	SCRS report	Support stock assessment	Basic reporting requirement	N/A	None	N/A
18	Tagging declaration			TG01-TG03	SCRS report	Support stock assessment	Basic reporting requirement	N/A	None	N/A

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AD HOC INFORMATION										
19	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Rec. 09-10; paragraph 2	At time of occurrence (at least 120 days before annual meeting)	No (CP11-IUULst)	ICCAT web site	Identify and address IUU activity within the Convention Area	Para 12 of Rec states that Commission shall at its annual meeting in 2011, review and, as appropriate, revise to extend to other IUU activities	Vessel sitings measure (94-09)	Review measure per para 12 of Recommendation; Consider harmonizing with measures from other RMFOs.	PWG
20	Reports on IUU allegations	Rec. 06-14	At time of occurrence	No	Sent to Secretariat and CPCs concerned	To ensure CPCs take appropriate actions against detected violations	Refers to previous IUU vessel list	With vessel sighting sheets	Update reference to IUU vessel Rec (09-10)	PWG
21	Vessel Sightings	Res.94-09	At time of occurrence	Yes (outdated-CP18-VessSight)	Sent to Secretariat and CPCs concerned	Similar to above. Form outdated as only refers to BFT, also covered by Rec. 08-05.		With Rec 09-10 IUU Vessel List	Update and combine with form in Rec. 09-10	PWG
22	Port inspection reports	Rec. 97-10	At time of occurrence	No specific format	Currently not processed	To ensure CPCs take appropriate actions against detected violations	Some elements may be implemented through other measures (Rec.10-04)	With IUU Vessel List Rec (09-10) and 10-04	Consider consolidation of reporting requirements when considering adoption of PSM Rec	PWG
23	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Rec. 06-13	Annual; in a timely manner	CP12-TM0613	Reviewed by Compliance Committee	To provide a basis for identification	Some CPCs have requested clarification on the nature and scope of information that should be reported	Some overlap with basic reporting requirements and reporting under BCD and SDPs??	Clarify nature and scope of information that should be reported	PWG
24	Data on non-Compliance	Rec. 08-09	At least 120 days before annual meeting	No	Reviewed by Compliance Committee	To bring to the attention of the Commission possible non-compliant actions	Recommendation establishes a process for information submitted to be shared and responded to.	With IUU vessel list measure (Rec. 09-10)	None	

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24bis	Vessels not reported as active under Rec. 08-05 and presumed to have fished	Rec. 08-05 and Rec. 10-04	Whenever available	No specific format	To date no submissions have been received	To help ensure that there is no illegal E-BFT fishery		Overlap with existing IUU list and non-compliance information	Include in IUU list or other non-compliance reporting requirements and revoke.	Panel 2
SPECIES SPECIFIC										
BCD/SDP (BFT/BET/SWO)										
25	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Rec. 01-21 & Rec. 01-22	At time of change	Yes (CP15-SDP_Valid)	ICCAT web site	To allow CPCs to verify authenticity of seals/signatures	Some CPCs & NCPs do not provide timely info on validating authorities and questions have been raised as to implications for importers.	With BCD signatures, but does not currently present difficulty	Clarify issues raised regarding lack of appropriate validating authority info and importation.	PWG
26	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Rec. 01-21 & Rec. 01-22	01-Apr-2011 and 01-Oct-2011	Yes (CP16-SDP-REP)	Data base maintained	To assist in the tracking of products and compare with catch data	Conversion factors for some products still unknown. Data often submitted with Ocean or country of origin missing.	Some overlap with trade data submitted under Rec. 06-13	Consider clarifying reporting requirements to provide details on possible IUU activity	PWG
27	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Rec. 09-11	At time of change	Yes (CP15-SDP_Valid)	ICCAT web site	To allow CPCs to verify authenticity of seals / signatures		With SDP signatures, but does not currently present difficulty	Consider implementation issues during development of eBCD program.	PWG
28	BCD Contact points	Rec. 09-11	At time of change	No	ICCAT web site	To allow CPCs to maintain bilateral contacts on issues relating to BCDs		N/A	None	
29	BCD legislation	Rec. 09-11	At time of change	No	ICCAT web site	To indicate that the Rec. has been transposed into domestic law.		N/A	None	

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30	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Rec. 09-11	At time of change	No	ICCAT web site	To allow importers to familiarize themselves with tagging requirements of exporters.	Not all BCDs are sent by the catching state to the Secretariat. As tagged products are exempt, database totals will never match actual catch.	N/A	None	
31	Bluefin catch documents	Rec. 09-11	Within 5 days of issue	Yes (See Annex Rec. 09-11)	ICCAT web site	To track BFT products from catch to the market; to allow importing state to verify that catch was authorized, within catch limit and reported to ICCAT.	Not all BCDs are sent by the catching state to the Secretariat. As tagged products are exempt, database totals will never match actual catch.		Consider implementation issues during development of eBCD program.	PWG
32	BCD Annual Report	Rec. 09-11	Annual, Oct 1	Yes (CP30-BCD_Rep)	ICCAT web site	To allow CPCs to compare and reconcile import and export statistics	It may be difficult to analyze information in the BCD annual reports as currently submitted	N/A	Consider revising the annual report format to facilitate analysis	PWG
SWORDFISH										
33	List of Med-SWO vessels	Rec. 09-04 /09-08	Annual, Aug 31	No reporting form but reference to requirements of Rec. 09-08 (CP01-VessLists.xls)	ICCAT web site	To ensure that only authorized vessels are fishing for Med-SWO	Text indicates all vessels retaining swordfish are included (directed fishing and bycatch). No limit on vessel size and resubmission by 31 Aug each year are inconsistent with Rec. 09-08.	With other vessel lists	Revise to include Med-SWO authorization in the list maintained under Rec. 09-08, including expiration dates and maintenance of list in real time.	Panel 4

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34	List of vessels authorized for large pelagics in Mediterranean in previous year	Rec. 09-04 /09-08	Annual, No later than June 30	Rec. 09-04 lists data elements, refers to ICCAT data submission guidelines and also refers to requirements of Rec. 09-08. (CP35-SWOM_PvYr)	In progress	To evaluate fishing capacity/effort for SWO and other large pelagics in the Mediterranean	Reference to large pelagics could include more vessels than Med-SWO list. Form needs to be revised in line with Rec.	With other vessel lists	Revise to include large pelagics authorization in the list maintained under Rec. 09-08, including expiration dates, maintenance of list in real time, and post reporting of fishing effort.	Panel 4
35	Compliance with seasonal closure/Med-SWO	Rec. 09-04	Annual, Oct 15	No	No	To ensure compliance with closed seasons.	15 October deadline inconsistent with other reports	Prior year reports; annual report.	Include in Annual Report	Panel 4
36	History of SWO fishery and development/management plan	Rec. 10-02	Once; 15 Sept 2011	No	To be determined	To develop a multi-year conservation and management measure for SWO	To be used at 2011 meeting for development of swordfish measure.	N/A	No action.	
ALBACORE										
37	Annual list of Northern Albacore Vessels	Rec. 98-08	Annual; 1 June	No (CP03-VessALBN)	Currently not processed	Originally needed to support effort limitations in Northern Albacore fisheries. Fishery now managed by catch limits.	This list is of no scientific use as currently structured.	With other vessel lists	Consider eliminating requirement	Panel 2
TROPICAL SPECIES										
38	Internal procedures for compliance with closed area/season in the Gulf of Guinea	Rec. 04-01	With annual report.	No	May be included in Annual reports, otherwise not published	To ensure compliance with closed seasons.	Unclear whether this measure is applicable beyond 2005.		Revisit requirement when discussing new management measure for bigeye tuna in 2011.	Panel 1

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BLUEFIN TUNA										
39	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Rec. 06-07	At time of change	No (CP07_FarmLst)	ICCAT web site	To ensure operating farming facilities are authorized by a CPC.		No	None	
40	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Rec. 06-07	Annual, 31 Aug	No	No	To verify with farming reports/BCDs/transfer declarations	No format has yet been adopted. Format first developed by Secretariat is inadequate. Unless all activities are reported, no verification can be carried out.	No	Need to revise form and change deadline to coincide with report of carry over of caged fish. Total harvest previous year + mortality should = carry over	Panel 2
41	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Rec. 06-07	Within one week after the completion of the transfer operation	Yes	Yes	To verify with farming reports/BCDs/transfer declarations	Total of all caging declarations should equal total in annual farming report.	Some confusion with transfer declaration.	Consider the need for separate declarations in development of eBCD. Current format should be used to report all farming events, including caging, mortality, inter-farm transfer etc.	PWG / Panel 2
42	Size sampling from farms	Rec. 06-07	Annual; July 31 (for sampling from previous year)	See statistical data	Yes	To assist in the determination of growth rates and conversion factors		With 10-04	Clarify whether this is a continuing requirement	Panel 2

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43	Carry over of caged fish	Rec. 09-11	Annual; within 15 days after start of PS season (6/1/2011)	No	Yes	To track the full chain of catch/transfer/caging/harvest/market	Some CPCs have requested an allowance for the consolidation of fish from different cages.	N/A	Consider request for consolidation. Need to revise form and change deadline to coincide with report of carry over of caged fish. Total harvest previous year + mortality should = carry over	Panel 2
44	Annual fishing plan (including commercial and sport/recreational quota management)	Rec. 10-04	07-Feb-2011 (before COC intersessional)	No	No, except individual quotas published on ICCAT web site	To ensure CPCs stay within quotas and overall TAC	To be reviewed and endorsed by COC	N/A	None	
45	Report on implementation of annual fishing plan	Rec. 10-04	15-oct-11	No	No	To ensure full implementation of recovery plan.		Some overlap with report on implementation (see item 46)	Consider combining with report on implementation of Rec 10-04 (see item 46)	Panel 2
46	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04	Rec. 10-04	15-oct-11	No	No	To ensure full implementation of recovery plan.		Some overlap with item 45	Consider combining with report of implementation of fishing plan	Panel 2
47	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2012	Rec. 10-04	09-oct-11	No	Only the capacity reduction plans are published in the Commission report	To ensure full implementation of recovery plan.	Unclear whether the plans for 2012 should be reviewed by COC or Panel 2	N/A	Consider combining with report on implementation of Rec 10-04 (see item 46) and Clarify if COC or Panel 2 shall review and endorse for 2012	Panel 2

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48	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Rec. 10-04	One month before fishing season	Yes (CP01-VessLsts.xls)	ICCAT web site	To ensure vessels are authorized by a CPC	Some CPCs have raised questions on the period of validity of vessels on list	N/A	Clarify whether list must be updated and revised annually. Specify clearly deadlines for lists as current Rec is confusing.	Panel 2
49	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Rec. 10-04	One month before fishing season	Yes (CP01-VessLsts.xls)	ICCAT web site	To ensure vessels are authorized by a CPC		N/A	None	
50	Bluefin tuna active vessels previous year	Rec. 10-04	15-oct-11	Yes (CP01-VessLsts.xls)	Included on vessel list on ICCAT Web site	To ensure vessels are authorized by a CPC	This information can be compiled from the weekly catch reports; but some authorized vessels may be active but not catch bluefin	Overlap with BFT authorized catching vessel list	This requirement could be removed if weekly catch reports can be used to determine active vessels	Panel 2
51	List of baitboats and trollers	Rec. 10-04	30-ene-11	Yes (CP01-VessLsts.xls)	Included on vessel list on ICCAT Web site	To ensure vessels are authorized by a CPC		N/A	Stipulate clear deadlines for lists (establish a date certain)	Panel 2
52	List of vessels operating in the Adriatic	Rec. 10-04	30-ene-11	Yes (CP01-VessLsts.xls)	Included on vessel list on ICCAT Web site	To ensure vessels are authorized by a CPC		N/A	Stipulate clear deadlines for lists (establish a date certain)	Panel 2
53	List of Artisanal vessels in the Mediterranean	Rec. 10-04	30-ene-11	Yes (CP01-VessLsts.xls)	Included on vessel list on ICCAT Web site	To ensure vessels are authorized by a CPC		N/A	Stipulate clear deadlines for lists (establish a date certain)	Panel 2
54	Plans for participation in Joint Inspection Scheme, including lists of inspectors and inspection vessels	Rec. 10-04	01-mar-11	No	Lists of inspectors and vessels published on ICCAT web site	To ensure CPCs participate in joint inspection scheme, and facilitate verification of inspectors by fishing vessel masters		N/A	None	

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55	List of inspectors	Rec. 10-04	01-mar-11	CP33_Inspector	Lists of inspectors and vessels published on ICCAT web site					
56	Copies of inspection reports	Rec. 10-04	At time of occurrence	Yes (CP28-InspectRP on request from Secretariat)	Copies of reports published on ICCAT web site	To allow parties to follow up alleged infractions and take action as appropriate.	Some CPCs were concerned about the timeliness of the sharing of reports	N/A	Stipulate timeframe for transmitting reports	Panel 2
57	Bluefin tuna traps	Rec. 10-04	01-mar-11	No (CP21-TrapLst)	ICCAT web site	To ensure traps are authorized by a CPC		N/A	None	
58	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Rec. 10-04	without delay	No (CP22-TrapDec)	Data base maintained (included in catches)	To complement catch reports		N/A	None	
59	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Rec. 10-04	every week	Yes (CP26-BFT_WCRp)	Data base maintained, but data not distributed	To ensure CPCs stay within quotas and overall TAC	According to Rec 10-04, this applies to all gear types, but most reports are received only during PS season. CPCs should report if no catch for other gears	N/A	None	
60	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Rec. 10-04	End of the month for data from the prior month	Yes (CP25-BFT_McRp)	Published monthly on ICCAT web site	To ensure CPCs stay within quota and overall TAC	Some discrepancies between weekly and monthly reports	N/A	None	
61	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Rec. 10-04	31-jul-11	See statistical data	Yes	To ensure all removals from stock are included in catch data		N/A	None	
62	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Rec. 10-04	01-mar-11	No (CP24-PortEBFT)	ICCAT web site	To ensure that all transshipments are monitored/inspected		N/A	None	

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63	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Rec. 10-04	01-mar-11	No (CP24-PortEBFT)	ICCAT web site	To ensure that all transhipments are monitored/inspected		N/A	None	
64	VMS messages	Rec. 07-08 and 10-04	every six hours	Yes (NAF form)	Data base maintained. Information given to CPCs participating in Joint Inspection scheme on request	To monitor areas of activity of vessels involved in BFT fishery and to coordinate joint inspection program		N/A	None	
65	Joint Fishing Operations	Rec. 10-04	10 days before operation	Yes (CP29-BFT_JFO)	ICCAT web site	To alert Commission of such activities and to monitor catches		N/A	Clearer report of JFO catches in weekly reports and BCDs	
66	List of BFT observers	Rec. . 10-04	01-feb-11	No (CP34-ObsvBFT.doc)	ICCAT web site	To include national observers in pool for ROP	This requirement was in fact removed from 10-04 (was in 08-05) so is no longer in force. CPCs may send lists voluntarily	N/A	None	
67	Data from National Observer programmes	Rec. 10-04	04-oct-11	No	As yet, nothing to process	To supplement data from ROP and furnish additional information on compliance/scientific data	No format has yet been adopted.	N/A	SCRS should approve a standard format (or formats as necessary) for adoption by the Commission.	SCRS / Panel 2
68	Growth factors and methodology used	Rec. 10-04	For SCRS meeting	No	Yes, summarized in SCRS report	To determine the growth rates of BFT in cages for comparison with catch / trade data	This is no longer a requirement under the current Recommendation		None	

GUIDELINES FOR AN ICCAT SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE ACTIONS [COC-010/i2011]*Compliance Committee Chair Working Document*

One of the most significant issues facing ICCAT has been CPC lack of compliance with measures adopted by the Commission. The authors of the 2009 Independent Performance Review noted that although ICCAT has adopted many appropriate management, monitoring, and reporting measures, deficiencies in implementing these measures have hampered success. The Review Panel strongly recommended that ICCAT “should investigate and develop a strict penalty regime that either has the capacity to suspend member countries that systematically break ICCAT regulations or can apply significant financial penalties for breaches.”

In considering this recommendation, the Future of ICCAT Working Group noted the difficulties of applying certain penalties given the wide ranging circumstances which may contribute to non-compliance. It was suggested that a sanction schedule be developed to provide a consistent method for applying sanctions for non-compliance.

According to its Terms of Reference, the COC is tasked with developing and making recommendations to the Commission to resolve identified problems with implementation of, or compliance with, ICCAT conservation and management measures, in order to enhance compliance with ICCAT recommendations. Therefore, consistent with the Review Panel recommendations and Working Group discussions, the COC Chair proposes the development of a sanction schedule.

The sanction schedule process would entail several items. First, the COC would determine if a violation occurred. Second, the COC would evaluate any circumstances related to the violation, including information presented by the relevant CPC and the CPC’s compliance record. Finally, the COC would recommend and ICCAT would apply a sanction for the non-compliance from the range of options listed in the schedule. In determining the appropriate sanction, ICCAT would consider, among other things, how frequently the deficiency occurs and the CPC’s record in taking effective action against its flag vessels and nationals in response. ICCAT would also consider the extent to which the CPC has used assistance programs to improve its capacity for data collection and MCS.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of elements for the COC’s consideration as it addresses this issue. Each section provides examples to facilitate discussion:

1. Determination of Violation*Data Reporting:*

Failure to report task I and/or II data
Data not supplied in time for use in assessment
Failure to provide implementation reports

MCS measures:

Failure to implement MCS measures, including catch documentation schemes/statistical document programs
Failure to exercise port CPC controls
Failure to exercise flag CPC controls

Conservation and Management Measures:

Failure to limit catches within allocations
Failure to restrict fleet size to agreed limits
Failure to respect time/area closures
Failure to respect minimum size restrictions

2. Considerations

Mitigating considerations:

Capacity building and assistance programs
Flag State/Port State/other actions taken by CPCs

Aggravating considerations:

Frequency or history of violations
Degree of adverse effects/Severity of consequences/scope of violation

3. Potential Actions

Additional reporting requirements

Fishery restrictions, including

- Catch limits (by-catch and/or size class)
- Gear Restrictions
- Time and/or area restrictions
- Fleet Capacity limits/reductions
- Quota reductions

Monitoring and Control measures, including

- More frequent catch reporting
- Increased Observer coverage requirements for data collection and/or compliance needs
- Enhanced VMS requirements
- Increased port sampling and/or inspection
- Increased port controls, such as more frequent port calls, expanded inspection requirements, and/or designation of authorized ports
- Limitations on at-sea transshipment
- Prohibition or limit on posting vessels on the authorized vessel list
- Individual vessel quotas
- Other enhanced monitoring requirements

Market restrictions, including export limits and/or prohibitions

DRAFT SCHEDULE OF SANCTIONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ICCAT MEASURES

<i>Type of Violation</i>	<i>Minor</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Significant</i>
Data Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and submission of a data improvement plan and report on implementation of the plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and submission of a data improvement plan and report on implementation of the plan - More frequent catch reporting to ICCAT - Required increases in scientific observer coverage levels for relevant fisheries - Required increases in port sampling and/or inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and submission of a data improvement plan and report on implementation of the plan - More frequent catch reporting to ICCAT - Required increases in scientific observer coverage levels for relevant fisheries - Required increases in port sampling and/or inspection - Limitations on at sea transshipment - Reduction in catch limits in relevant fisheries - Required fleet capacity limits/reductions - Limit on posting vessels posted on the ICCAT authorized vessel list, and/or - Further action under ICCAT's Trade measures Recommendation
MCS measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and submission of a performance improvement plan and report on implementation of the plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and submission of a performance improvement plan and report on implementation of the plan - More frequent catch reporting to ICCAT - Required increases in compliance observer coverage levels for relevant fisheries - Enhanced VMS requirements - Required increases in port controls, including expanded inspection requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and submission of a performance improvement plan and report on implementation of the plan - More frequent catch reporting to ICCAT - Required increases in compliance observer coverage levels for relevant fisheries - Enhanced VMS requirements - Required increases in port controls, including expanded inspection requirements - Prohibition or limit on vessels posted to the ICCAT authorized vessel list - Limitations on at sea transshipment - Reduction in catch limits in relevant fisheries/required fleet capacity limits/reductions and/or - Further action under ICCAT's Trade measures Recommendation

<p>Conservation and Management measure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and submission of a performance improvement plan and report on implementation of the plan - 100% quota payback of overharvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and submission of a performance improvement plan and report on implementation of the plan - 100% quota payback of overharvest plus additional quota reductions - More frequent catch reporting - Required increases in scientific and/ or compliance observer coverage levels for relevant fisheries and increased port inspections - Enhanced VMS requirements - Prohibition or limit on vessels posted to the ICCAT authorized vessel list - Required fleet capacity limits/reductions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and submission of a performance improvement plan and report on implementation of the plan - 100% quota payback of overharvest plus additional quota reductions - More frequent catch reporting - Required increases in scientific and/ or compliance observer coverage levels for relevant fisheries and increased port inspections - Enhanced VMS requirements - Prohibition or limit on vessels posted to the ICCAT authorized vessel list - Required fleet capacity limits/reductions - Establishment of individual vessel quotas - Time and/or area restrictions - Additional gear restrictions - Limitations on at-sea transshipment and/or - Further action under ICCAT's Trade measures Recommendation
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**DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE CREATION OF A COMPLIANCE REVIEW GROUP
[COC-009C/i2011]**

Proposed by the Compliance Committee Chairman

Recognizing the amount of work required to analyze information and prepare reports for meetings of the Compliance Committee;

Noting that at the Future of ICCAT Working Group meeting in 2009, it was suggested that CPCs consider assisting the Chair in the review and evaluation of compliance information through a Compliance Task Force;

Recalling the proposals of the Compliance Committee Chairman that were circulated at the Compliance Committee Inter-sessional in February 2010 (COC-009/i2010 and COC-010/i2010);

Desiring to improve 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 THAT:

- 1) Each year, the Secretariat shall assist the Compliance Committee Chair in producing an inventory of compliance information by CPC;
- 2) The inventory of compliance information would be compiled from numerous sources, including:
 - Annual reports of the CPCs;
 - ICCAT databases constructed from information submitted by CPCs;
 - Relevant CPC data (e.g., at-sea and port inspection reports; logbook, observer, and trade data), including reports submitted under Recommendations 06-13 and 06-14, as well as publicly available information not otherwise required to be submitted to ICCAT;
 - Other appropriate sources (e.g., third party sources), including reports submitted under Recommendation 08-09;
- 3) This inventory shall include information on whether CPCs met each of their reporting obligations, including deadlines for submission, and complied with applicable recommendations of the Commission;
- 4) The inventory of compliance information shall be circulated to all CPCs for their review no later than two weeks in advance of the annual Commission meeting;
- 5) The first session of the Compliance Committee shall precede the annual Commission meeting each year;
- 6) During the first session of the Compliance Committee, each CPC will have an opportunity to note any factual errors in the inventory, provide any explanation of mitigating circumstances, and/or present recent evidence of actions taken to ensure future compliance;
- 7) After the first session of the Compliance Committee, the Chair of that Committee will convene an *ad hoc* Review Group composed of a representative from interested CPCs. The composition of the Review Group should be as small as possible to ensure efficiency while taking into account the geographical representation of the Commission to the extent possible. Interested CPCs are encouraged to provide a representative to the Review Group who has expertise in the recommendations adopted by the Commission. Review Group participants will take no active part in discussions of compliance issues pertaining to their

CPC during Review Group meetings. A CPC's ability to engage in Compliance Committee discussions will not be affected by participation on the Review Group;

- 8) With support from the ICCAT Secretariat and the Review Group, the Compliance Committee Chair will consider the explanations or additional information provided by the CPCs, and make any necessary factual adjustments to the inventory;
- 9) Following such consideration under paragraph 8 above, the Compliance Committee Chair, taking into account any guidelines adopted by the Commission, will propose appropriate actions, if any, for addressing non-compliance;
- 10) Subsequently, the Compliance Committee will meet to review such considerations and deliberations resulting from the above process, consider the Chair's proposed actions on a case-by-case basis, and make recommendations to the Commission as appropriate.