

JOINT WORKING GROUP ON FISHING BY NON-PARTIES

5TH MEETING

BUSAN, KOREA
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DOCUMENT JWG-5-04

COMPLIANCE BY NON-PARTIES

One of the functions of the Joint Working Group on Fishing by Non-Parties is established by its term of reference 2.b: “review and monitor compliance by non-parties with the conservation and management measures of both the IATTC and the AIDCP”. This document covers compliance by the vessels of all non-parties known to be fishing in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) during 2005.

As regards the AIDCP, there are no non-parties with purse-seine vessels fishing in the region, so there is evidently no compliance issue with respect to the AIDCP.

In the case of the IATTC, the analysis is more complex. The non-parties with vessels fishing in the region are Belize, Bolivia, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Georgia, Honduras, and Indonesia.

In 2005 the Commission had two principal measures applicable to longline vessels, the provision of required catch data ([Resolution C-03-05](#)), and a limit on the amount of catch of bigeye tuna ([Resolution C-04-09](#)).

Regarding the provision of catch data, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Georgia, and Indonesia have not provided the required information for 2004, which is the requirement of Resolution C-03-05. In the case of Colombia, there is only one longline vessel, for which the staff has no catch information.

For those non-parties with longline vessels that reported their catch data, there were no violations of the bigeye catch limit.

In 2005 the Commission had three principal measures applicable to purse-seine vessels, the provision of required catch data ([Resolution C-03-05](#)), a fishing closure ([Resolution C-04-09](#)), and controls on fleet capacity ([Resolution C-02-03](#)).

During 2005, only Colombia among the non-Parties had purse-seine vessels. Colombian purse-seine vessels were in compliance with Resolutions C-03-05 and C-04-09.

The capacity management system established by [Resolution C-02-03](#) does not include the concept of national capacity allocations or limits; instead, fleet capacity limitations are essentially determined by the IATTC Regional Vessel Register. Therefore, the key elements of the resolution address how vessels may be added to or removed from the Register. The participating governments have agreed to use the Register as the definitive list of purse-seine vessels authorized by the participants to fish for tunas in the EPO. According to the resolution, any purse-seine vessel fishing for tunas in the EPO that is not on the Register would be considered to be undermining IATTC management measures.

The resolution prohibits the entry of new vessels, defined as those not included on the Register, to the EPO purse-seine fleet, except to replace vessels removed from the Register. There are some limited and specific exceptions to this rule for five countries, and these are elaborated in the resolution. Thus, a country cannot add a purse-seine vessel to its fleet unless it is a replacement or the country is allowed an exception.

The compliance issue relevant to this Working Group is that a purse-seine vessel, the *Marta Lucía R.*, entered the fishery on February 22, 2004, under Colombian flag, and has been fishing for tuna in the EPO. This vessel is not on the Register, and is not eligible for inclusion because the terms of the resolution have not been met.